ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,457

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1930

PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Much trouble would be saved always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Monday, March 10, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Times, 3, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BOWMAN.—On March 6, 1930, at "Channells," High Halden, Kent, to ANNIE ELIZABETH, the wife of COMMANDER A. BOWMAN, R.N.—a daughter.

BRIERLEY.—On March 6, 1930, at St. Faith's Vicarage, Great Crosby, Liverpool, to CONSTANCE MARGARET and JOHN BRIERLEY—a daughter.

EASTWOOD.—On March 8, 1930, at 28, Bolton-gardens, S.W.5, to MARGARET, wife of CHARLES H. EASTWOOD—a daughter.

LAMB.—On March 8, 1930, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, to AUDREY and ALEXANDER LAMB, of Sundridge-place, near Sevenoaks—a daughter (SERENA).

LUKIS.—On March 4, 1930, at Wingfield, Molesworth-road, Plymouth, to the wife of CAPTAIN W. F. LUKIS—a daughter.

MELLERSH.—On March 8, 1930, at Rallywood, Godalming, to STELLA, wife of CLIVE MELLERSH—a daughter.

MORE.—On March 5, 1930, at Harlech, to CAPTAIN and Mrs. J. N. MORE—a daughter (COLOMBINE ANGHARAD LOVEDAY).

OAKESHOTT.—On March 5, 1930, at 6, Oakwell-mansions, Butt Old-road, Manchester, to BARBARA (née PEAKE), wife of S. H. OAKESHOTT—a daughter.

RUSTON.—On March 7, 1930, at Renmark, South Australia, to MARJORIE, wife of CUTHBERT RUSTON—twin sons. (By cable.)

SANKEY.—On March 5, 1930, at Roselawn, Holwood Park-avenue, Farnborough, Kent, to MARION (née Rooke), wife of MELVILLE SANKEY—a daughter.

STORY.—On March 7, 1930, at 8, Alvanley-gardens, N.W.6, to JEAN (Bayley) and PHILIP STORY—a daughter.

THOMPSON.—On March 7, 1930, at Bishopsbarns, York, to SYBIL, wife of BYLAND, wife of GEOFFERY THOMPSON—a daughter.

TUCKER.—On March 6, 1930, at "Stokelelah," Exeter, to ELIZABETH MARGARET, wife of PAYE, LIEUT.-COMR. W. R. TUCKER, R.N.—a son.

WEBB-BOWEN.—On March 7, 1930, at "Stonefield," Blackheath, to EVELYN (née Lane), wife of CAPTAIN M. H. WEBB-BOWEN, Royal Marines—a son. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

WEVELL.—On March 3, 1930, at Oak Cottage, Plymstock, to BRYDGET (née Phelps), wife of LIEUT. M. E. WEVELL, R.N., H.M.S. Comus—a daughter.

WREFORD.—On March 7, 1930, at a nursing home in Torquay, to AGNES, wife of CAPTAIN C. F. WREFORD—a son. (Beaworthy, Rabbacombe, Torquay.)

MARRIAGES

BARMAN : SPENCER.—On March 8, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. HARRY LOWE, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. D. BARMAN, of Helmsdale, to PENELOPE, elder daughter of Dr. L. J. SPENCER, F.R.S., and Mrs. Spencer.

BENTLIF : NETTLETON.—On March 4, 1930, at St. George's Memorial Church, Cannes, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gibraltar, assisted by the Rev. Gilbert Ellerton, M.B.E., Chaplain to the Forces, England, only son of Surg. Colonel P. R. Bentlif, R.M.S., of Jersey, and the late Mrs. Bentlif, to CYNTHIA JOY, only daughter of SIR SYDNEY NETTLETON, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and Lady Nettleton.

DAY : MASON.—On March 8, 1930, at St. Leonard's Church, Streatham, by the Rev. G. W. White, RICHARD JAMES DAY, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Day, of Sandridge, to MARY ADNEW, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD MASON, of Harri House, Broadway, Worcestershire.

ELKINGTON.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Gorsheyrsta, Llwynypia, North Wales, MARY ELIZABETH ELKINGTON, widow of George Elkington, M.R.C.S., late of Birmingham, aged 87 years.

ELLIOTT.—On March 8, 1930, at Coombe, Wimbledon Common, ALICE LOUISA ELLIOTT, daughter of Thomas Gaussen, of Banknowe, near Belfast, and of Guernsey and widow of Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, aged 84. Funeral at Old Malden Church on Wednesday, March 12, at 2 p.m. No flowers, by request.

FRY.—On March 9, 1930, at Falkland, near Bristol, suddenly and peacefully, MARIANELLA, widow of SIR EDWARD FRY, P.C., G.C.B., in her 98th year. No flowers.

DEATHS (continued)

GOWAN.—On March 6, 1930, at Kilimani, Waverley-road, Farnham, Surrey, CHARLES W. GOWAN (late of the National Bank of India), aged 50. (Indian and East African papers, please copy.)

GUNTON.—On March 5, 1930, at Monte Carlo, after short illness, JOSIAH GUNTON, F.R.I.B.A., Alderman of City of London. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

GUY.—On March 9, 1930, at Pirbright, in the house of Commander GUY, V.C., MARY, wife of CANON D. S. GUY. Funeral Pirbright Church, Wednesday, 3 p.m.

GWENNAP MOORE.—On March 6, 1930, suddenly, at Portsmouth, the Rev. CHARLES WILFRID GWENNAP MOORE, M.A., D.S.O., Vicar of Bembridge, late of Holy Trinity, Barnstaple, and Red Deer, Alberta. Chaplain Royal Marines, Gallipoli, and R.N. Division, France, third son of the late Gwennap Moore, of Garlenick, Cornwall, and of Mrs. Gwennap Moore, Hound Tor, Babbacombe, aged 51. Funeral at Bembridge 2 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Canadian papers, please copy.

HANDCOCK.—On March 8, 1930, at Abbey House, Shaftesbury, Dorset, the REV. SAMUEL FRASER HANDCOCK, Rector of West Knoyle, husband of Letitia E. Handcock. Funeral, West Knoyle, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30 p.m.

HARDIE.—On Thursday, March 6, 1930, suddenly, at Bournemouth, ROBERT FARQUHAR SCOTTISWOOD HARDIE, of 34, De Vere-gardens, W., and late of Colombo, Ceylon. Funeral service at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, S.W., at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, March 12. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery. No flowers by request.

HARTLEY.—On March 6, 1930, at 11, Oxford-road, Birkdale, DAME MARTHA O'CONNOR, widow of SIR WILLIAM P. HARTLEY. In her 88th year. Interment to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Trawden Cemetery, Colne. Arrangements by Boothroyds, Southport.

HOLBECH.—On March 7, 1930, at St. Luke's Hostel, Priory-square, after an operation, WILLIAM ARTHUR HOLBECH, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Helena, aged 79. Funeral at Farnborough, Warwickshire.

LAURIE.—On March 8, 1930, at Tower House, Eastbourne, ELLEN CATHERINE, widow of ALFRED LAURIE, J.P., of Sevenoaks. Funeral Parish Church, Sevenoaks, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3.15 p.m.

LAZARUS.—On March 9, 1930, as the result of an accident, ERIC HENRY, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP LAZARUS, 12, Elvaston-place, S.W.7.

LUKIS.—On March 4, 1930, suddenly, at Grove Hall, Knottingley, WILLIAM FREDERICK LEE, aged 73. Funeral at Darrington Church to-day (Monday) at 2.30. No flowers.

LINDSAY.—On March 7, 1930, at 23, De Vere-gardens, London, after a long illness gallantly borne, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER LINDSAY, K.C.B., D.S.O., Service in London, Wednesday, March 12. Arrangements in to-morrow's (Tuesday's) papers.

MACLEAR.—On Thursday, March 6, 1930, at Deerwood, High Beech, Hawyards Heath, Sussex, MARY MACLEAR, wife of the late Major Henry Wallich Maclear, The Buffs, and the devoted mother and pal of Hilda, Arthur, Percy, Ronald, and Basil, aged 85. Funeral at Kings Walden (station Hitchin), on Wednesday, at 2.30. No mourning. Flowers to Haywards Heath by Tuesday.

MAGENNIS.—On March 9, 1930, at 12, Mandeville-place, W.1, MARGARET, daughter of the late JAMES MAGENNIS, of Victoria, Australia, aged 64. (Australian papers, please copy.)

MONTAGU.—On March 7, 1930, at Burton Court, S.W., ALFRED CHARLES MONTAGU, age 52.

MORE.—On March 7, 1930, at The Hermitage, Monks Orchard, Shirley, KATE MARGUITA, wife of ARTHUR ROBERT MORE.

MORLEY.—On March 7, 1930, at Folkestone, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late DAVID MORLEY, of Darley, East Yorks.

PARSON.—On March 7, 1930, at Burgnae, Haslemere, FANNY MARIA PARSON, aged 78. Funeral at Haslemere, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

PERRY.—On Saturday, March 8, 1930, at 125, Victoria-street, Westminster, after a short illness, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of the late JAMES PERRY, formerly of Belmont, King's County, Ireland. Funeral services, Christ Church, Westminster, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30 o'clock.

RANSOM.—On March 8, 1930, at 17, Talbot House, St. Martin's-lane, of pneumonia, ROSE RANSOM. Cremation Golders Green, 1 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers.

RAPHAEL.—On March 7, 1930, at 19, Avenue-mansions, Finchley-road, ALFRED, beloved husband of EMMA RAPHAEL, in his 78th year. Funeral will leave Avenue-mansions, at 10.30 to-day (Monday) for Willesden Cemetery, Beconsfield-road. No flowers, by request. (African papers, please copy.)

RAWLINGS.—On March 5, 1930, EMILY JEANNETTE, the dearly loved wife of JOSEPH RAWLINGS, "Comarques," Deal, Kent.

REDE.—On March 3, 1930, at Cazneu-sur-Mer, South of France, CAPTAIN ROGER L'ESTRANGE M. REDE, D.S.O., R.N.

SCHONBERGER.—On March 9, 1930, at Snape, Wyborough Green, BENNO SCHÖNBERGER. Cremation at Golders Green, Wednesday, March 12, at 3 p.m.

SOAMES.—On March 6, 1930, suddenly, at Le Manoir Blanc, Dinard, JULIEN ALFRED SOAMES, late Royal Welch Fusiliers, the beloved husband of Marion Soames.

STRUTT.—On March 8, 1930, at Whitelands, Butfield Peverel, Essex, the HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT, aged 75. Funeral Thursday, March 13, at Terling, Essex, at 3.15 p.m. Special train leaves Liverpool-street at 2.15 p.m. A memorial service will be held in London, particulars of which will be announced later.

THEOBALD.—On March 6, 1930, after a long illness, FREDERICK VINCENT THEOBALD, of Wye, aged 61.

THOMAS.—On March 9, 1930, at 25, Parliament-hill, N.W., Mrs. BERTY THOMAS, widow of William Ivor Thomas, of Hampstead, mother of Mrs. Owen Jones and the late Mrs. Edith Mafkis, dearly loved, aged 81. Funeral Hampstead Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), 11.30 a.m.

THOMASON.—On March 8, 1930, at 5, Stafford-terrace, Phillimore-gardens, W.8, EDITH HARRIETTE, beloved eldest sister of T. R. THOMASON. Funeral at Kensal Green, Cemetery on Wednesday, at noon.

UMNEY.—On March 7, 1930, at 4, De Walden-court, Eastbourne, PERCY UMNEY, late of Richmond, Surrey, dearly loved husband of Ethel Jane Umney, aged 58. No flowers. Service at St. Matthias Church, Richmond, to-morrow (Tuesday), 12.30 p.m., prior to cremation. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

van PUTTEN.—On March 7, 1930, at 7, Halsey House, Red Lion-square, MARION H., beloved wife of THEO VAN PUTTEN. (Dutch papers, please copy.)

VORES.—On March 8, 1930, at East, Dereham, BENJAMIN HERBERT VORES, aged 76 years. Service Dereham Parish Church, Wednesday, March 12, at 2.30. Interment Dereham Cemetery.

WILSON.—On March 8, 1930, at Carbeth, SIR DAVID WILSON of Carbeth, Bart., D.L., D.Sc., in his 75th year. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at Balfron Parish Church, at 2.30 p.m., and afterwards to Killearn Graveyard. Motors at St. George's-place, Glasgow, till 1.15 p.m. This is the only intimation and invitation. No flowers, by special request.

WINTLE.—On March 6, 1930, at Mervyn, Ashfield, Ross, Herefordshire, FREDERICK WILLIAM WINTLE, aged 80 years.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CAREY-THOMAS.—In proud and loving memory of my brother, CAPTAIN WARREN CAREY-THOMAS, M.C., Adjutant, South African Air Force, who was killed in action, March 10, 1922, while flying over Benoni during the Rand Rebellion.

CRICHTON.—In ever-loving and proud memory of 2ND. LIEUT. CYRIL A. W. CRICHTON, 3rd. London Regiment, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel A. Crichton, who fell at the Nueve Chapelle, March 10, 1915.

CRICHTON.—In ever-loving memory of our brother, CYRIL A. W. CRICHTON, 2nd Lieut., 3rd London Regt., R.F.C., killed on March 10, 1915, at Neuve Chapelle, aged 21. Buried at Le Touret.

CRAZEBROOK.—In loving memory of CHARLES ALFRED CRAZEBROOK, Capt., 1st K.E.R.C., who fell at Neuve Chapelle, March 10, 1915.

GRAZEBROOK.—In loving memory of CAPT. CHARLES ALFRED GRAZEBROOK, K.E.R.C., who was killed at Neuve Chapelle on March 10, 1915.

MATTHEWS.—In loving and constant memory of EDWARD ALEXANDER MATTHEWS, 2nd Lieut., Northamptonshire Regiment, killed at Neuve Chapelle, March 10, 1915.

Sussex Cords.

PERREAU.—In dear memory of my beloved husband, GUSTAVUS ARTHUR PERREAU, Lt.-Col., 2/4 Gurkhas, killed in action near Baghdad, March 9, 1917.

PERREAU.—In loving memory of my dear son, GUSTAVUS ARTHUR PERREAU, Lt.-Col., 2/4 Gurkha Rifles, killed in action near Baghdad, March 9, 1917.

BLISS.—In loving memory of HENRY EDWARD ERNEST VICTOR BLISS, Justice of the Peace, formerly of Brandon Park, Suffolk, and Quarry Court, Marlow, beloved husband of Ethel Bliss, who died on his yacht Sea King at Belize, British Honduras, March 9, 1926.

BULLIVANT, CHARLES.—In ever-loving memory of my darling Husband, who passed away on March 9, 1923, who is for ever in my memory.

BULLIVANT, CHARLES.—In ever-loving memory of our dear Father, CHARLIE, STANLEY, and LESLIE.

COXON.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my husband, CAPTAIN HOWARD COXON, M.C., late 1/8th Royal Warwickshire Regt., and East African Civil Service, who passed on March 10, 1923.

CRUMP.—In ever loving memory of my dear husband, ALFRED FRANK CRUMP, who died at Bedford March 9., 1925.

DAVISON.—In memory of my dear husband, COLONEL GEORGE MARKHAM DAVISON, late of the 2nd Batt. Durham Light Infantry, who passed away March 9, 1926, at Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

DUGMORE.—In deathless memory of my beloved Father, CANON DUGMORE, Successor of Salisbury. Fell Pastor, March 10, 1925.—Never, never forgotten by "his ardent artist," KATHLEEN WATERS.

"O valiant Saint!"

HOLGATE.—In loving memory of my dear husband, JAMES KIERHAM HOLGATE, who passed on, March 9, 1920.

MACIVOR.—In loving memory of our dearest mother, EDITH MACIVOR, who died March 10, 1929, of Hereford-road, W.2, widow of E. T. MACIVOR.—CISSIE and BABY.

MAURICE.—In ever loving memory of my dear husband, PRICE HENRY MAURICE, who died at Droitwich on March 9, 1927. Buried at Brighton.

MILLS.—In loving memory of GEORGE THOMAS MILLS, who died March 9, 1929.—L. M. M.

MUNTZ.—In loving memory of GEORGIANA J. MUNTZ, who died March 10, 1912.

POLLOCK.—In memory of DIGHTON POLLOCK, who died on March 9, 1927; and of MARGARET POLLOCK, his wife, who died on June 4, 1929.

RUCK.—Mother. ELIZABETH ELEANOR RUCK, died in sleep, March 10, 1928. In grateful loving memory always.

SMITH.—In ever loving memory of HEDLEY MARSHALL SMITH, who passed away March 9, 1929.

WAITE.—In loving memory of our father, ALFRED MOWBRAY WAITE, who passed over March 10, 1923.

GOLDEN WEDDING

READ : ALLEN.—On March 9, 1880, CHARLES TOM READ, 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment, to MELINA ALLEN.

DEATHS

ACHESON-GRAY.—On March 8, 1930, at Culver House, Marrow, Guildford, MARY, widow of ACHESON GRAY, of Kingsworthy, Hants, and only child of John Griffith, of Kingsworthy, aged 90 years. No flowers, by special request.

AGNEW.—On March 8, 1930, in London, EWAN SPENCER AGNEW, of Barn House, Broadway, Worcestershire, beloved husband of Constance Mary Agnew, and only son of Philip and Georgette Agnew.

BAGOT.—On March 6, 1930, at Fairford, Glos. CLAUD LEVESON BAGOT, son of Vice-Admiral Henry Bagot, R.N., in his 65th year.

BALFOUR-MELVILLE.—On March 8, 1930, at 2, South Learmonth-gardens, Edinburgh, MARY LOUISA, wife of the late JAMES HERIOT BALFOUR-MELVILLE, of Strathkinness, and daughter of the late Sir David Dundas of Dundas, Bt.

BURNETT HITCHCOCK.—On March 8, 1930, at 56, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, ANELLA, widow of COLONEL T. BURNETT HITCHCOCK, of Weeke, near Winchester, and daughter of the late James Ferguson, of The Beeches, London, Ontario, Canada, in her 84th year. Funeral at Weeke to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3.15. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

CARLISLE.—On March 7, 1930, at Meadowcroft, Loughton-road, Ilkley, the residence of her son-in-law, Engineer Rear-Admiral Westaway, MRS. CHRISTINA CARLISLE, widow of the Carlisle Bey of Alexandria, Egypt, in her 88th year.

CAVE.—On March 6, 1930, in London, ARTHUR BELGRAVE CAVE, for about 30 years Captain in the service of the R.I.S.N. Co., aged 77. Funeral at West Norwood Cemetery, Hanwell, at noon to-day (Monday).

CHALLIS.—On March 7, 1930, at the Convent of St. John the Baptist, Sussex Mulica, C.S.J.B. (SISTER SOPHIA CHALLIS). R.I.P.

CHARLTON.—On March 8, 1930, at the residence of his daughter (Mrs. McCallin, 17, College-place, Southampton), CHARLES ROBERT, eldest son of the late Rev. ROBERT CHARLTON, of Althorpe, Lincs, aged 85 years.

COLLYER.—On March 9, 1930, at 18, Ongar-road, W.6, ANN, eldest daughter of the late JOHN MONSEY COLLYER, of Rochford Hall, Reepham, Norfolk.

DAVENPORT.—On March 7, 1930, at Les Rouquettes, Guernsey, FLORENCE ELIZA, daughter of the late JAMES DAVENPORT, M.D., in her 87th year.

DAVIS.—On March 6, 1930, passed peacefully away, after a long and painful illness, in a nursing home, London, DAVID LEWIS DAVIS (M. T. Davis and Co., 41, Great Portland-street, W.1), dearly beloved husband of MINNIE (Tanner Davis. Funeral Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, Willesden, 11 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

DEANE.—On March 7, 1930, at Birch Knoll, Crowthorne, Berkshire, ROBERT CHARLES DEANE, aged 72 years.

DRUMMOND.—On March 7, 1930, at the Isolation Hospital, Isleworth, MAURICE CAMPBELL, 14th son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. DRUMMOND, aged 7.

DYER.—On March 5, 1930, at Worthing, ANNIE CHARLTON DYER, aged 91.

ELKINGTON.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Gorsheyrsta, Llwynypia, North Wales, MARY ELIZABETH ELKINGTON, widow of George Elkington, M.R.C.S., late of Birmingham, aged 87 years.

ELLIOTT.—On March 8, 1930, at Coombe, Wimbledon Common, ALICE LOUISA ELLIOTT, daughter of Thomas Gaussen, of Banknowe, near Belfast, and of Guernsey and widow of Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, aged 84. Funeral at Old Malden Church on Wednesday, March 12, at 2 p.m. No flowers, by request.

FRY.—On March 9, 1930, at Falkland, near Bristol, suddenly and peacefully, MARIANELLA, widow of SIR EDWARD FRY, P.C., G.C.B., in her 98th year. No flowers.

PERSONAL

WAL.—Can help if you write entire confidence appointment London.—Benlie.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£10 REWARD. — Lost, 26th ult., between Shaftesbury-avenue and Victoria (possibly in taxi), Four-skin RUSSIAN SABLE STOLE. Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

REWARD.—LOST, March 5, PLATINUM PIN with THREE DIAMONDS, 2½in. length, ¼in. width.—Blair and Co. (London), Ltd., 2, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

CLEAN BRITISH BOXING.—London Federation of Boys' Clubs Boxing Championship Finals, Queen's Hall, 17th March, 8 p.m. Lord Arthur Cecil Conaught will preside. Clean, skilful boxing. Support a good cause and help boys to help themselves.—Tickets, £1, 5s., 10s., 6d., 2s., obtainable Queen's Hall Box Office, Langham-place.

19TH DIVISION (R.E.F.).—The REUNION DINNER of Former Officers of the Division will be held at the CAFE ROYAL on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 10s. 6d. each. President: MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. D. JEFFREYS, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.—Officers intending to be present should either notify the Restaurant direct or W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C., Hon. Secretary, 19th Division Dining Club, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND, Twickenham.—Wanted, one Seat anywhere.—Write Box T.1274, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.—TICKETS WANTED; good premium.—Write Box P.3, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Two Seats Twickenham, Sat. next, stand or enclosure.—Write Box T.1278, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSERVATIVE AGENT REQUIRED at once for large London constituency; salary £300-£400, according to experience.—Write Box T.1269, The Times, E.C.4.

THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE appears to-day on Page five.

N.S.P.C.C.—The Children's Champion in Parliament. Please help—helpless little ones from brutality. Please help.—Director, 4, Leicester-square, W.C.

TAXATION IS LOW IN SOUTH AFRICA and the climate unsurpassed. Persons contemplating retirement (£1,500 limited income) should join the 1930 Retired Settlers' Association (London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1), a purely patriotic non-profit making organisation.

ADVERTISER wishes to obtain INFORMATION and ADVICE re Developments in MEN'S OUTFITTING from gentleman moving in recognised society.—For further details write Box 07942, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR SALE, ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom II., latest 1930 long chassis, limousine de ville, only in April, 1930, position instructions still to be given. Owner having paid for chassis is going abroad and wishes to sell it immediately. Unique opportunity to purchase the very latest new chassis, the list price of which is £1,900, for less than this figure. What offers?—Write Box P.10, The Times, E.C.4.

PROFESSIONAL MAN wants MICROSCOPE, study stone, or similar; cash or nominal payment, as cannot afford new.—Write Box P.82, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE WANTED, preferably with garage, in good locality of Hampstead, Highgate, or Finchley; three or four bed rooms.—Write Box P.58, The Times, E.C.4.

M.K.—Delighted to see you at 29, any day after 4 p.m.—Arthur.

LADY, owning established café (luncheon, tea, home made cakes) West End, would TEACH ANOTHER routine, buying, organisation, book-keeping, &c.; reasonable premium, part returned to suit; highest references.—Write Box P.90, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUR BOYS NEEDING SPECIAL CARE will be received next term in Headmaster's own private house attached to a well-known school on the coast. This arrangement is designed to make the difficult first terms at school as easy and attractive as home life. These vacancies are most suitable for sensitive boys who have not had so far the opportunity to mix freely with other boys and for boys who require individual attention to their diet.—Write Box P.94, The Times, E.C.4.

A YOUNG GIRL of good family or married lady can be suitably ACCOMMODATED in London society this season; letters addressed to Viscountess Box will receive attention.—Write Box P.99, The Times, E.C.4.

DRUGGIST and CHEMIST TRADE.—Publishers require EXPERT, knowing the trade, to assist in editorial.—Write Box P.4, The Times, E.C.4.

TRIP OFFERED to the ARGENTINE.—Required, very well educated gentleman, member of well-known export or industrial firm, or Executive of Industrial Association, for the purpose of studying the market for British products in the Argentine Republic; travelling expenses paid; three months' expenses paid.—Write Box P.5, The Times, E.C.4.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.—An opportunity.—Small FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, 3 bed rooms, bath room, &c., 300ft. above sea level, seven miles from Weymouth, to be LET, July and August, inclusive moderate rent.—Write Box P.14, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING SMALL MODERN COTTAGE (daily reach); all services, garage, range good buildings; suitable breeding rabbits, chicks, dogs; £350, balance on mortgage.—Write Box T.1283, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED HOUSE, SOUTH COAST, four bed rooms, six months from July 1st; offers; family very moderate terms.—Write Box T.1273, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Week for the really poor.—Avery Cross, 67a, Hatton-garden, E.C.1.

COBNWALL.—Very comfortable BUNGALOW near Tintagel to be LET Furnished, April to September by month.—Write Box T.1273, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL kind person HELP young widow with £50 and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£10 REWARD. — Lost, 26th ult., between Shaftesbury-avenue and Victoria (possibly in taxi), Four-skin RUSSIAN SABLE STOLE. Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

REWARD.—LOST, March 5, PLATINUM PIN with THREE DIAMONDS, 2½in. length, ¼in. width.—Blair and Co. (London), Ltd., 2, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

CLEAN BRITISH BOXING.—London Federation of Boys' Clubs Boxing Championship Finals, Queen's Hall, 17th March, 8 p.m. Lord Arthur Cecil Conaught will preside. Clean, skilful boxing. Support a good cause and help boys to help themselves.—Tickets, £1, 5s., 10s., 6d., 2s., obtainable Queen's Hall Box Office, Langham-place.

19TH DIVISION (R.E.F.).—The REUNION DINNER of Former Officers of the Division will be held at the CAFE ROYAL on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 10s. 6d. each. President: MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. D. JEFFREYS, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.—Officers intending to be present should either notify the Restaurant direct or W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C., Hon. Secretary, 19th Division Dining Club, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND, Twickenham.—Wanted, one Seat anywhere.—Write Box T.1274, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.—TICKETS WANTED; good premium.—Write Box P.3, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Two Seats Twickenham, Sat. next, stand or enclosure.—Write Box T.1278, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSERVATIVE AGENT REQUIRED at once for large London constituency; salary £300-£400, according to experience.—Write Box T.1269, The Times, E.C.4.

THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE appears to-day on Page five.

N.S.P.C.C.—The Children's Champion in Parliament. Please help—helpless little ones from brutality. Please help.—Director, 4, Leicester-square, W.C.

TAXATION IS LOW IN SOUTH AFRICA and the climate unsurpassed. Persons contemplating retirement (£1,500 limited income) should join the 1930 Retired Settlers' Association (London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1), a purely patriotic non-profit making organisation.

ADVERTISER wishes to obtain INFORMATION and ADVICE re Developments in MEN'S OUTFITTING from gentleman moving in recognised society.—For further details write Box 07942, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR SALE, ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom II., latest 1930 long chassis, limousine de ville, only in April, 1930, position instructions still to be given. Owner having paid for chassis is going abroad and wishes to sell it immediately. Unique opportunity to purchase the very latest new chassis, the list price of which is £1,900, for less than this figure. What offers?—Write Box P.10, The Times, E.C.4.

PROFESSIONAL MAN wants MICROSCOPE, study stone, or similar; cash or nominal payment, as cannot afford new.—Write Box P.82, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE WANTED, preferably with garage, in good locality of Hampstead, Highgate, or Finchley; three or four bed rooms.—Write Box P.58, The Times, E.C.4.

M.K.—Delighted to see you at 29, any day after 4 p.m.—Arthur.

LADY, owning established café (luncheon, tea, home made cakes) West End, would TEACH ANOTHER routine, buying, organisation, book-keeping, &c.; reasonable premium, part returned to suit; highest references.—Write Box P.90, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUR BOYS NEEDING SPECIAL CARE will be received next term in Headmaster's own private house attached to a well-known school on the coast. This arrangement is designed to make the difficult first terms at school as easy and attractive as home life. These vacancies are most suitable for sensitive boys who have not had so far the opportunity to mix freely with other boys and for boys who require individual attention to their diet.—Write Box P.94, The Times, E.C.4.

A YOUNG GIRL of good family or married lady can be suitably ACCOMMODATED in London society this season; letters addressed to Viscountess Box will receive attention.—Write Box P.99, The Times, E.C.4.

DRUGGIST and CHEMIST TRADE.—Publishers require EXPERT, knowing the trade, to assist in editorial.—Write Box P.4, The Times, E.C.4.

TRIP OFFERED to the ARGENTINE.—Required, very well educated gentleman, member of well-known export or industrial firm, or Executive of Industrial Association, for the purpose of studying the market for British products in the Argentine Republic; travelling expenses paid; three months' expenses paid.—Write Box P.5, The Times, E.C.4.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.—An opportunity.—Small FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, 3 bed rooms, bath room, &c., 300ft. above sea level, seven miles from Weymouth, to be LET, July and August, inclusive moderate rent.—Write Box P.14, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING SMALL MODERN COTTAGE (daily reach); all services, garage, range good buildings; suitable breeding rabbits, chicks, dogs; £350, balance on mortgage.—Write Box T.1283, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED HOUSE, SOUTH COAST, four bed rooms, six months from July 1st; offers; family very moderate terms.—Write Box T.1273, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Week for the really poor.—Avery Cross, 67a, Hatton-garden, E.C.1.

COBNWALL.—Very comfortable BUNGALOW near Tintagel to be LET Furnished, April to September by month.—Write Box T.1273, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL kind person HELP young widow with £50 and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£10 REWARD. — Lost, 26th ult., between Shaftesbury-avenue and Victoria (possibly in taxi), Four-skin RUSSIAN SABLE STOLE. Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

REWARD.—LOST, March 5, PLATINUM PIN with THREE DIAMONDS, 2½in. length, ¼in. width.—Blair and Co. (London), Ltd., 2, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

CLEAN BRITISH BOXING.—London Federation of Boys' Clubs Boxing Championship Finals, Queen's Hall, 17th March, 8 p.m. Lord Arthur Cecil Conaught will preside. Clean, skilful boxing. Support a good cause and help boys to help themselves.—Tickets, £1, 5s., 10s., 6d., 2s., obtainable Queen's Hall Box Office, Langham-place.

19TH DIVISION (R.E.F.).—The REUNION DINNER of Former Officers of the Division will be held at the CAFE ROYAL on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 10s. 6d. each. President: MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. D. JEFFREYS, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.—Officers intending to be present should either notify the Restaurant direct or W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C., Hon. Secretary, 19th Division Dining Club, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND, Twickenham.—Wanted, one Seat anywhere.—Write Box T.1274, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.—TICKETS WANTED; good premium.—Write Box P.3, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Two Seats Twickenham, Sat. next, stand or enclosure.—Write Box T.1278, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSERVATIVE AGENT REQUIRED at once for large London constituency; salary £300-£400, according to experience.—Write Box T.1269, The Times, E.C.4.

THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE appears to-day on Page five.

N.S.P.C.C.—The Children's Champion in Parliament. Please help—helpless little ones from brutality. Please help.—Director, 4, Leicester-square, W.C.

TAXATION IS LOW IN SOUTH AFRICA and the climate unsurpassed. Persons contemplating retirement (£1,500 limited income) should join the 1930 Retired Settlers' Association (London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1), a purely patriotic non-profit making organisation.

ADVERTISER wishes to obtain INFORMATION and ADVICE re Developments in MEN'S OUTFITTING from gentleman moving in recognised society.—For further details write Box 07942, The Times

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT, ALGIERS, MALTA.

By steamers 11,000 to 21,000 tons, weekly services to Egypt, from London direct or via Marseilles. Algiers fortnightly from and to London. Malta fortnightly from London and Marseilles. For further information apply P. & O. as below.

EASTER AT SEA BY P. & O.

visiting Gibraltar (for Southern Spain and Morocco, &c.), Marseilles (for the Riviera, &c.). Fares from £13 to £39 10s. For Easter Bookies apply P. & O. as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
†Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rawalpindi ..	16,437	Thornton	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
†Viceroy of India	19,750	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,000	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura ..	16,500	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	18,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Oxenden ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 15

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

	From London and Marseilles.			
Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
‡Chitral ..	16,500	Sleight	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Makla ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	18,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Sathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Perim (cargo)	7,848	—	Mar. 14	—
Rangakiere (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara ..	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 25
†Lahore (cargo)	5,304	—	Mar. 22	—
Chilka ..	8,000	Dickinson	Apr. 2	—
Rampura ..	16,500	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 22

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ships.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA ..	4,500	—	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA ..	*7,375	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 19
*WAKEFIELD ..	6,660	Apr. 29	May 3	May 10
*HATIPARA ..	6,500	May 12	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ships.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MANELA ..	8,500	—	—	Mar. 22
MEKKARA ..	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
MARGHA ..	8,278	Mar. 3	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MORVADA ..	8,193	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ships.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MALDA ..	—	—	—	Mar. 14	Mar. 20
MODASA ..	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA ..	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Framlingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Purser's Office, 51, Bis'opsgate, E.C.2; Tel. No. 6050. Monte Carlo (Col. G. Pane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS: P. & O. Freight Offices, 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. B.I. Agents —

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.

Freight Brokers and Motor Drivers.

P. & O., Bazalgette, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H. T. S. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middleditch, Bonsey and Marshall, 4, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Smith, Sons and Co., 21, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	LONDON
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 15
		SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	April 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 4
*RENGUERA	11,000	June 23

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co. Ltd., (J. B. Westray and Co. Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Firm'th.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BERRANGALD	12,000	6 June	7 June

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,550	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,550	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tourist.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OSTERLEY ..	12,000	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	Apr. 6
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apr. 26	Mar. 3	May 4
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 10	May 16	May 18
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORFANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 23	Aug. 29	Aug. 31
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE. LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
s‡City of Hongkong	8,979	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of Baroda ..	7,129	Mar. 15	Calcutta
City of York ..	7,544	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Poona ..	7,456	(April 1	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore ..	6,965	(April 15	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Valencia ..	7,819	(April 12	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 2240
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9221

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES.

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

EASTER TOUR by the R.M.S. BALOERAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April, at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from LONDON to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, & JAVA.

M.S. Indrapoera .. .. 10,780 Mar. 21
M.S. Insulinde .. .. 10,000 Apl. 4
M.S. Johan van Oldenbarnevelt .. 15,000 Apl. 18

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, Mcgrath and Co., 18, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

OCEAN PASSAGES BOOK at COOK'S.

Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares. No Booking Fees. Free service of overseas branches, sailings and Fares Lists from

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO., BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, and 200 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - MAR. 12

*ASCANIA ..	Mar. 14	*ALAUNIA ..	Mar. 21

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

*ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

†ANTONIA ..	Mar. 22	CARONIA ..	Mar. 29

* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ASCANIA - - - MAR. 14

*ALAUNIA ..	Mar. 21	†AUSONIA ..	Mar. 28

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

†ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

‡ANTONIA ..	Mar. 22	*CARONIA ..	Mar. 29

* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Glasgow.
‡ Calls Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 20 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 20-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic .. Wed., Mar. 19		Homeric .. Wed., Apl. 2	
Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 26		Olympic .. Wed., Apl. 9	

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK

via Queenstown.

Arabic .. Sat., Mar. 15		Cedric .. Sat., Mar. 29	
(2) *Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22		(2) *Alberic .. Sat., Apl. 5	

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 Albertic .. Sat., Apl. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic .. .. Sat., Mar. 29
(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westerland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
(4) Pennland ..	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westerland .. .. Sat., Mar. 15
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Mar. 29

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Mar. 15		Apl. 12
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	Mar. 29		Apl. 26

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Mar. 22		Apl. 19

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"PARIS" (c) ..	Mar. 15	Mar. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Mar. 19	Mar. 25
"PARIS" (c) ..	Apr. 2	Apr. 4
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Apr. 12	Apr. 20

(c) Express Service. First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Mar. 24
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. April 21

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, 144, 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA ..	
VERA CRUZ ..	RIO BRAVO .. Mar. 12th
TAMPICO ..	RIO PANUCO .. Apr. 10th
GALVESTON ..	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,
HOUSTON ..	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First-class fare from £35) Mar. 19
ROTTERDAM (First-class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next sailing .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*SPAARNDAM .. Mar. 29 | *EDAM .. Apl. 26

* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Ger. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuising. From £38 Tourist (Tourist Cabin)	One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from Your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

Geo. Washington .. Mar. 13 | America .. .. Mar. 26
Pres. Harding .. Apl. 2 | Geo. Washington .. Apl. 11

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

(Hapag).

ACCELERATED 7 DAYS' PASSAGE.

SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

HAMBURG ..	March 15
ALBERT BALLIN ..	March 22
HAMBURG ..	April 12
ALBERT BALLIN ..	April 19

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg. March 24, April 3.

3 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES

By cruising s.s. "OCEANA."

Next Cruise leaves Venice March 16th.
Visiting the Adriatic, Constantinople, Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Egypt, Sicily, Naples, ending at Genoa April 14th.

Fares from £46 10s.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS

to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Mar. 14	—
IPIRANGA	13,482	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,488	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
†ORITA	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 3
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1

‡ Calls Jamaica and Tocopilla, and omits Santander and Corufia.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

from Southampton, 15th March, 25th April, from Villefranche, 26th March, visiting MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c. 6th June to ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, &c.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON {America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B. (Via Cherbourg)

MONTROSE ..	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) ..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA ..	Mar. 29
MONTCALM ..	Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.&.) ..	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) ..	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.&.) ..	Mar. 29
DUCHESS OF YORK ..	Apl. 4

(B.) Via Belfast. †(G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF ATHOLL .. Mar. 15 | D. OF BEDFORD Mar. 29
MINNEDOSA .. Mar. 24 | MELITA .. Apl. 5

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA .. .. Mar. 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Mar. 14.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Apl. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Services.

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI ..	Apl. 2	NIAGARA .. Apl. 30

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Large Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2
Morton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apl. 30
Holcom Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28

Fares from £56 to £62.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (all Steamers).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO JAPAN
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector" ..	11,120 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax" ..	10,656 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector" ..	11,120 tons	from Liverpool	Aug. 16th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.3, and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Rates.

	From	
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	Liverpool	12th APL
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	24th MAY

(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 14
‡‡KILDONAN CASTLE ..	Mar. 20	—
*BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 21
‡‡THROSK CASTLE ..	Mar. 27	—

* Via Madeira. ‡‡ Via Pirmenas and Las Palmas.
§ Cargo only, via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

30th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF MODERN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Leicestershire ..	12,000	—	Mar. 15
Shropshire ..	12,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Apr. 4	Apr. 12
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele.: Regent 8086, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
HAKOZAKI MARU ..	16,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HAKUSAN MARU ..	16,400	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3 (a Limited Company incorporated in Japan). West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

CLAN LINE.

CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, AND EAST LONDON.

CLAN OGILVY ..	Mar. 13	Mar. 20
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND BEIRA.		
CLAN MACTAGGART ..	Mar. 20	Mar. 27

Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.

NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND MAURITIUS.		
CLAN MACTAGGART ..	Mar. 20	Mar. 27

Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.

CLAN MACTAGGART ..	Mar. 20	Mar. 27

BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF
Glasgow, M'chester, Birkenh'd.

CLAN MACINNES ..	Mar. 15	Mar. 21

Glasgow, Birkenh'd.

Bhavnagar, Calicut, Cochin, and Tuticorin direct.
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND CHITTAGONG.
Glasgow, M'chester, Birkenh'd.

CLAN CHATTAN ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 21

Glasgow, Birkenh'd. London.

CLAN ROSS ..	Mar. 20	Mar. 27

MARMAGOA, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.
Glasgow, Birkenh'd. London.

CLAN CHATTAN ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 21

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to CAYZER IRVINE and Co., Ltd., London, Glasgow, Liverpool; or to E. E. KYNASTON and Co., Manchester.

MEDITERRANEAN—ATLANTIC ISLES.

Cruises for any date from £11.
Full programme free on application.
HICKS, BOBMAS, LOCKETT and CO., Ltd.
23, COCKSPUR-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

CRUISES, PASSAGES.

By all Lines to all destinations.
For best accommodation apply to
McGREGOR, GOW & HOLLAND, LTD.
29, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.
Telegrams: "Eastwardly, London."
Telephone: Monument 5600 (9 lines).
No booking fee.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.

THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Cabo). NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.

No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

"ALMEDA STAR"	COMFORT	20 Mar.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	LUXURY	10 April
"AVELONA STAR"	AND SERVICE	24 April
"AVILA STAR"		8 May

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA

at special rates, including best hotels.

By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the great trade of these wonderful countries.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER.

"ARANDORA STAR,"

No other liner has such luxurious public rooms or so large and well-appointed state rooms throughout.

MARCH 14th	27 days	Various cruises to the most
APRIL 12th	24 days	delightful countries of SPAIN,
MAY 7th	22 days	ITALY, HOLY LAND,
MAY 31st	17 days	EGYPT, TURKEY, GREECE,
JUNE 18th	14 days	ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO,

ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.

The restful sun decks away from gales; popular gymnasium; spacious games decks. Charming Ball Room. Open-air Swimming Pool. Louis XIV. Restaurant, &c.

For South America and all cruises, including Norway and Northern Capitals in Summer, apply THE BLUE STAR LINE, 2, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; 40a, Mary Axe, E.C.3; 16, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

SPRING, Mar. 21 and April 4 .. DE CHEVIGNE
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
LECONTE DE LISLE Mar. 14 and Apr. 2 .. CRAMBORD
PIRÆUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Mar. 25 and April 8 .. PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. Mar. 18 and Mar. 25 .. MARIETTE PACHA

For passages and all particulars apply to
LONDON: 72, Pall Mall, S.W.1; 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

"BHAMO" ..	14th Mar.	22nd Mar.
"SAGAING" ..	28th Mar.	5th Apl.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 155, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The land of glorious sunshine.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Baggage Stewardess.
Return fare from £60.

For sailings, cabin plans, and details of hotels apply Dept. A., Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 15, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or 10 Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

TOURS

GEORGE LUNN'S SPECIMEN TOURS.

OBERAMMERGAU, BRUSSELS, OSTEND, 14 Days ..	£16 16 0
RHINE, OBERAMMERGAU, BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS, and BLACK FOREST (Mot

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH. BLAIR ATHOLL HOTEL, 6 Grosvenor-street (West End). Phone 61371. A highly recommended comfortable Hotel.

EDINBURGH. THE ALISON HOTEL, MELVILLE-CRESCENT (West End). Telephone, 20790L. Telegrams, "Melcrest," Edinburgh.

HOTEL FORTINGALL, by Aberfeldy, PERTHSHIRE for quietness and renowned cuisine; fully licensed; adjoining Glen Lyon and unsurpassed scenic beauty; R.S.A.C. and A.A. appointed; own salmon and trout fishing.

NORTH BERWICK BRAMERTON HOTEL. Two minutes from Station, Links, and Tennis Courts.

PRIVATE HOTELS

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Private Suites. Paddington 4288.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR On the new Boulevard Haussmann. The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL APOLLO (D. POISSON, Prop.), 31, Rue Pierre-Lescot, 400 yds. Gare du Nord Station. 100 rooms; latest comfort; from 30fr.; 50 baths. Full board from 75fr.

HOTEL ASTORIA CHAMPS-ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRISTOL 218, Rue de Rivoli, In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 2, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

MEURICE RUE DE RIVOLI. RESTAURANT. OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

NOEL PETERS. Passage des Princes. One step from Opéra. THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT.

HOTEL RECORDON, 27, Ave. Carnot, Paris. Rooms and bath. Very quiet. Moderate terms.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

THE HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ, PLACE VENDÔME.

SAVOY HOTEL 194bis, Rue de Rivoli. Facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

HTL. de l'UNIVERS, 10, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Most Central. Most Comfort.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER, 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

FRANCE

CANNES—HOTEL DU PARC. M. ELLMER, Proprietor.

HYERES. GOLF HOTEL. On the famous links. Greatly improved. Four tennis courts, six crushed cinder.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 80 rooms. Full South with balconies, park, tennis; own bus to famous golf course. Patronized by English visitors. From 45frs.

LE TOUQUET, HOTEL REGINA. In forest. Near Casino and tennis. OWN MOTOR TO GOLF. Open for Easter.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MENTON MIDI. First-class; central; overlooking sea; large garden. Telegrams, Menton-Midi. Managing Proprietor, G. de Cessole.

MENTONE.—ASTORIA HOTEL. New. Best position 300 metres sea. Casino; comfortable home; 200 rooms. 100 baths. Suitable terms.

MONTE CARLO.—SUN PALACE HOTEL. All modern comfort. Overlooking the sea. Full South. Pension from 45frs.

MONTE CARLO, MONACO.—GD. HOTEL DES ETRANGERS; first-class rooms from 25frs.; full pension, including tax.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL BALMORAL. Up-to-date. Central. Sunny, quiet. Pension from 50frs. Ferry rolles, Managing Proprietor.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. Opposite Casino. Beautiful situation. Full South and facing the sea.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL. 150 rooms (80 with bath). Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE. AGID'S WINTER PALACE. Highest Class; finest situation; Park, Tennis, Orchestra.

PAU. BEAUMONT HOUSE, PLACE ROYALE, facing Pyrenees. First-class Private Hotel. Ideal Winter Resort. Casino.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ.—HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. Splendid situation. Last word in comfort. Unexcelled cuisine. Moderate terms. Ask for Booklet.

ST. RAPHAEL.—HOTEL DU PARC. First class. Lovely Park. Full South. Quiet situation. Near tennis and Casino. Excellent French cooking. 55 to 80 Frs.

TAMARIS-SUR-MER (Var).—GRAND HOTEL. All 1st class. All year. 100 rooms. 25 baths. Inclusive 50 to 90 frs.

ITALY

IN THE

HEART OF APENNINES.

FLORENCE, ITALY. Charming situation. Excellent food. Medical and Electric baths for Rest Cures only. A qualified doctor at the disposition of the guests. Tennis Court. Accommodation middle of April, May, June, July, and Sept. Daily medical lectures. Picturesque vintage September and October.

References in London, "Italian Travel Office, C.I.T.," 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.

SPAIN

SEE MALLORCA.

BALEARIC ISLES. MEDITERRANEAN. Ideal winter and spring resort. Bright sunshine. Marvellous scenery. Hotels of all classes.—Information and Hotel Excursions, "Foment del Turismo de Palma de Mallorca" and Tourist Offices.

SWISS RESORTS

LUGANO HOTEL DE LA PAIX. First Class. Full South. Beautiful grounds; near lake. From 14frs.

LUCERNE. Hotel Schweizerhof. Every comfort. Golf 18 holes. O. Hausen, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS. The following awards will be made after an examination to be held on June 24 and 25, 1930:—
Three Entrance Scholarships (£45 a year).
Three Entrance Exhibitions (£24 a year).
Four Dean Howson Exhibitions (£21 a year) (for sons of clergy).
One Choral Exhibition (£21 a year).
One of the above may be increased by £15 a year for a boarder.
Further particulars and entry forms (which must be returned not later than June 13th) may be obtained from the Headmaster, Liverpool College.

ABOUT FINISHING SCHOOLS on the Continent. GIRLS' and BOYS' SCHOOLS at HOME and TUTORS.

Advice free of charge will be given by

GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,

26, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878. Established over half a century.

Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. Locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fees should be stated.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

A CAREER.—Private Secretaryships, Journalism, Shorthand, Typewriting, first-class posts guaranteed. Individual training. Highly successful. Prospectus.—Secretary, The Regent College, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

A RAPID COURSE of Secretarial Training for the daughters of gentlemen; every qualified student guaranteed a remunerative post; languages.—Apply Principal, GROSVENOR SECRETARIAL COLLEGE (for Gentlewomen), 32, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. Victoria 9300.

ALL LANGUAGES TAUGHT; native teachers; private lessons; small classes; reasonable terms.—Anglo-Swiss Institute for Foreigners.—Regent Schools, 233, Oxford-street, London.

A BOYS' FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—KINGSWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings. 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Smaller boys sleep 12 hours. Bathing in open-air swimming bath. Dairy, grass games field, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently. Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. HOOPERS (Educational Agents), Ltd., give advice free. Expert Consultants since 1881.
Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 9041.)

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any Exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.—
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. Phone, write, or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

A BUREAU of SCHOOL INFORMATION has been installed by DANIEL NEAL to assist parents in the choice of schools for their children; parents who contemplate sending their children away to school are invited to make full use of this service, which is entirely free. Suggestions as to suitable schools, with full particulars of terms, will be sent. If inquirers will state age of boy or girl, type of school and locality preferred, and approximate idea of fees. No charge made or obligation incurred.—DANIEL NEAL and SONS, Limited (Dept. 15), 120-126, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, Scholastic Agents, 61, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone, Gerrard 3272 (two lines).
Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to Schools in existence, price 2s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC., ARMY, PREVIOUS, RESPONSIONS, &c.—15, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 3359.

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

ALL SCHOOLS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. MISS MABEL HAWTREY (daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Hawtrey, of Eton, Slough, and Westgate-on-Sea) ADVISES PARENTS re PUBLIC or PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys or girls at home or abroad, Tutors, Governesses, Secretaries, &c.
Also Nursery and Holiday Homes. Professional Training. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION GIVEN to BACKWARD, DELICATE, or NERVOUS CHILDREN.
Education Office, 170, Piccadilly, W.1. Gerrard 2078.

ARTISTIC LADIES SUPPLIED with lucrative WORK at HOME. Output secured. Experience not essential. Letters, Mitchell's, 69, Newman-street, London.

HONOURS B.A. (Cantab.), wide experience, COACHES for all examinations.—Mr. Lee, London Matric., Little Go, Responsions, Bank of England, &c.—3, W. Harris, 3, Rathbone-place, W.1. Tele., 4506 Museum.

HARROGATE. — OATLANDS PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Headmaster: G. W. B. BOYER, M.A. (Cantab.). Next term commences May 1st.

HOLBORN HALL COLLEGE.

Complete Secretarial and Business Training. Efficiency in a few months by individual tuition at moderate fees. Day, Evening, and Postal Courses. Begin any day. Positions found.—85, Holborn Hall College, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

I.C.S. FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, &c. 1928, 16 places; 1929, 22 places. DAVIES'S, 5, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd. 3359.

IN FIRST-RATE SCHOOL, EASTBOURNE.—Two girls received at special fees. Preparation school certificate, &c. Exceptional education, accommodation, and grounds.—Write Box Q.1439, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON COLLEGE for thorough SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING for young men and women, with a written guarantee of good salaried position on completion of training. Languages and foreign shorthand a speciality. Postal courses available.—Prospectus from Mr. F. D. Munford, Kensington College, Bishop's-road, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 9046.

KINMEL SCHOOL

THE NEW ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Opened in September, 1929—available for boys from 13.
Will train Commerce, Engineering and Agriculture, where vocational training is combined with the best Public School tradition.
Chairman of the Governors: LORD TEYNHAM.
Headmaster: Mr. B. A. GORDON CANE, B.Sc.
The boys are housed in a modern mansion of more than 100 rooms, 400ft. above sea level, in its park of 300 acres overlooking the sea, the Welsh mountains and the lovely Clwyd Valley.
Bracing climate. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE HAS BEEN INSTALLED, including hot and cold shower baths; all cooking and lighting by electricity.
Boxing, Rugby Football, Hockey, Cricket, &c.
Vacancies are available for summer and succeeding terms.
Fees: 120 guineas per annum inclusive. To be raised to 150 guineas for all entries made after May, 1930.
For particulars and prospectus apply to The Headmaster, Kinmel School, Denbighshire.

OPPORTUNITY for young English merchant from 1st July, 1930, or later, to gain experience in manufactory or on commercial side with German manufacturer in EXCHANGE his son (young merchant) could find POSITION in England some time after 1st June, 1930, with or without salary, especially for study of language.—Offers to Direktor Kunstgewerbe Böhme und Sohn, A.-G., Dresden, N. 6.

PARENTS SEEKING SCHOOLS.—PROSPECTUSES and full particulars of the Best and Most Suitable sent free.—School and College Agency, 48, Strand, W.C.2.

PARIS ACADEMY OF DRESSMAKING, LTD., 24, OLD BOND-STREET, W.1.
Miss JEANNE TROUS FONTAINE,
A Practical Training in Dress Cutting, Designing, Fitting and Making is profitable all your life. It is a foundation to careers in a sphere full of opportunities. Many students are the result of their free advertisements, garments they make during tuition. Instruction under French experts.—Call or write for Prospectus A.R.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE sets the standard in Commercial education. Write to-day for (1) Day Prospectus.
(2) Evening Study Booklet.
(3) Home Study (Postal) Booklet.
PITMAN'S COLLEGE, 180, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.1. Branches at Brixton, Broadgbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

RIDGELANDS COLLEGE, WIMBLEDON. Principal Mrs. HOWARD HOOKER.—An Interdenominational Training College for young educated women desiring preliminary training for Christian service in home or abroad. Summer Term begins May 6th.—For particulars apply to the Secretary, Ridgelands College, The Ridgway, Wimbledon. London, S.W.19.

SPECIAL FEES—£90 yearly inclusive. Boys' PREPARATORY SCHOOL, recently enlarged; South Coast, healthy position; own grounds.—Write Box G.736, The Times, E.C.4.

S.R. PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

ST. LEONARD'S SCHOOL, ST. ANDREWS. The Council offer for competition in May THREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, value £80, £70, and £60, tenable for four years at St. Leonard's School, by girls whose parents are unable to pay the full school fees; preference will be given to daughters of professional men or of Officers of H.M. Service; candidates must be between 13 and 15 years of age on September 30, 1931. Particulars and entry forms can be had on application to the Headmistress.

TRY INDIVIDUAL COACHING AS "THE QUICKEST MEANS OF PASSING your EXAM.—J. W. GARDINER, M.A. (Oxon), 254, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1646.

WYCOMBE ABBEY SCHOOL, BUCKS.—SIX SCHOLARSHIPS of the nominal value of £10 a year will be offered by the Council on the result of an Examination to be held in May, 1930, to girls under 14 on May 1st. The Council are prepared to give, if necessary, additional grants varying from £30 to £140 a year to scholars. All entry form must be received before March 31st, 1930.—For further particulars apply to the Headmistress.

£60 PER ANNUM.—A few VACANCIES in highly recommended Residential School of 40 boys.—Write Box M.1038, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—German Schoolmaster would receive in his home young English Man or Woman desirous of learning the language; tennis; young society; terms R.M.300 a month inclusive.—Write Box P.821, The Times, E.C.4.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

CHARLOTTE SOPHIA BURNS-GIBSON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, 8, 27, All CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of CHARLOTTE SOPHIA BURNS-GIBSON late of Ormuscl Terrace Regents Park London Widow who died on the 20th December 1929, (intestate) in respect of whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted on the 20th February 1926 by the Principal Probate Registry London to—Sibella d'Ormieux Roxburgh as Attorney for John Louise Gibson of Glendale California, U.S.A., daughter of the said Deceased, are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to me the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Attorney Administratrix on or before the 24th April 1930 after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.
Dated 7th March 1930.
W. B. ROXBURGH, 23 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

HENRY JOHN TURNER Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of HENRY JOHN TURNER late of "Braziers End," Cholesbury in the County of Bucks, deceased, who died on the 20th day of August 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 14th day of December 1929 by Mary Elizabeth Turner of "Braziers End" Cholesbury aforesaid, Widow, George Rogers Turner of Llwyndown, Wern Tenby, Pembroke, a Major (retired) in His Majesty's Army and Henry Tom Turner of 18 Duke Street, Lisson Grove, London, Esquire, the Executors thereof named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 15th day of May 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 6th day of March 1930.
CHAMBERLAIN & CO., 30, Moorgate, E.C.2.

IN the Estate of CAROLINE HARDING Decd. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after the publication hereof APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the GRANT of PROBATE of the WILL of CAROLINE HARDING of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec Spinster deceased.
Granted by the Surrogate Court of the Eastern Judicial District of the Province of Manitoba on the 13th January 1930.
WALLER NEALE & HOULSTON 3/4 Clements Inn, Strand W.C.2. Solicitors for Charlotte Baker.

No 00129 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr Justice Mansfield In the Matter of RISSIK FRASER & COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 6th day of March 1930 presented to the said Court by the Pegasus Engineering Company Limited whose registered office is situate at 251 Brixton Road London S.W.9. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand, London on the 24th day of March 1930 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
GREGORY ROWCLIFFE & Co., 10, Bedford Row, London W.C.1. Agents for William Almond & Son of Manchester. Solicitors to the Petitioners.
NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above named, Notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the person, or

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE NATIONAL HUNT MEETING

STABLES AND BREEDERS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The most important, and almost invariably one of the most enjoyable, meetings under National Hunt Rules will be begun at Cheltenham to-morrow afternoon with the first of the three days of the annual National Hunt Meeting.

There was a time when this meeting moved from course to course, but for many years now the Cheltenham course has been used, and, unless something quite unforeseen occurs, the meeting will never be moved again. The stands are magnificent, the course admirable and quite different from any other in this country, and the prize money exceptional. This week, for the three days' racing, the added money amounts to £9,350, and is in addition to the challenge cups, which have a pre-War value of £475. Naturally, the really magnificent prizes have attracted thoroughly satisfactory entries. This Cheltenham Meeting has quite fairly been called the Ascot of National Hunt sport, and if the weather is at all kind there will be large attendances each afternoon. The totalisator will be in use during the meeting, when the hand-selling system only will be working. Special trains will be run to the meeting from Paddington and other stations.

The most interesting event to be decided to-morrow afternoon will be the Cheltenham Gold Cup, a £1,000 steeplechase run over about three miles and three furlongs. Although there are only five acceptances for this event the field will include Easter Hero and Gib. Easter Hero has for several years been generally regarded as a steeplechaser of exceptional quality, lacking, it may be, the power to carry a big weight to success in the Grand National, but invincible over park courses. During the present season a younger rival has appeared to challenge his supremacy in Gib, and the meeting of these two to-morrow should provide a race well worth watching. The other starters will, it is expected, be Grakle, Donzelon, and the French-bred Rhyticere. Grakle himself, if somewhat wayward, has at times shown ability not far removed from that of his more discussed rivals, and it will cause no great surprise to those people who should know most about him if he were to beat the others. There is also a hurdle race worth £1,000 on the first afternoon of the meeting—namely, the Champion Hurdle Cup. Among the possible starters here are Peertoi, Clear Cash, and the two French-bred hurdlers O and Fairbanks. Valois was also entered for the race but has since met with a serious accident and will, it is feared, never run again.

On the second day of the meeting the most interesting event is "the hunting man's Grand National," a four-mile steeplechase, in which the same jump is not crossed twice, for amateur riders and for horses which have never won a real race of any sort. On the third day of the meeting the £1,000 National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase and the £1,000 County Hurdle Handicap will be run. On the same afternoon there will also be a four-mile steeplechase for genuine hunters. It is pleasant to learn that a new and large number board has been erected opposite the stands. Messrs. Pratt and Co., who manage this meeting, must by now have almost exhausted their stock of possible improvements. The great success of the meeting owes them a debt which cannot be fully repaid.

BREEDING STATISTICS

I do not think that I have ever received so many letters about anything in these Notes as I have about the fertility statistics of last week. Various suggestions as to the possible causes of the present alarming barrenness among high-class mares have been put to me, but until a proper inquiry is instituted and conducted by the best brains of the veterinary and breeding professions I am afraid that nothing useful can be done.

There can be few things more interesting than a stud farm if one is fond of racing and breeding, but it may be an expensive pastime. With sterility as prevalent as it is now, it must be even more costly than it was some years ago. No doubt fortunes have been made out of some studs either at the sales or on the racecourse. If I were a breeder, I should wish to race my own produce. Several owners who breed for racing have in recent years been very successful. Breeding owners such as Lord Derby, Lord Astor, and Lord Woolavington come readily to mind. Others, such as Mr. J. B. Joel, in recent years have not been so successful, in spite of the expenditure of much money and time. Their turn may come, for the success of studs is something no one can foresee with any certainty. Their good times come and go. I am thinking, however, more at the moment of the small owner-breeder, the man with a few mares for whom he has not been able to pay big sums of money, and perhaps with a young sire of his own whom he is trying to make successful.

I recently spent a most enjoyable afternoon going over such a stud. It belongs to Mr. A. Falcon, who himself would not deny that he has in his fairly long career on the Turf made money. Racing has, indeed, been for many years his profession, and a paying profession. It is often said, and said truly, of the professional racing man that he takes everything out of racing and puts nothing back, but that is certainly not true of Mr. Falcon. He has built near Newmarket out of the money that he has made out of racing an up-to-date stud and has converted a small farm there into an ideal stud farm. He has stocked the stud with a number of mares, each of whom I think a winner during her career on the racecourse. If original ideas, a good knowledge of past breeding theories, and nice paddocks can make a stud a success, he will make a success of his new venture. He has already made a success of his sire Tremola. Mr. Falcon bought Tremola as a racehorse for less than 2,000 guineas, and after winning a race or two with him he decided to use him as a stallion. Tremola's career on the racecourse had not been in any way outstanding, but he was very well bred and good-looking, and Mr. Falcon decided that if he were given the chance he would make good as a sire. In order that he should have mares Mr. Falcon bought some himself, but even then the fight was a hard one, for there is no greater slave to fashion than the rich, and, to put it plainly, the rather ignorant breeder. If Tremola had won a classic he would have had as many mares as his owner would allow him. Tremola, however, had to start at a very low fee—nine guineas, I believe it was—but Mr. Falcon was right, and the horse is now established, and is standing at 100 guineas, and, what is more important, is full at that figure. I cannot say whether Mr. Falcon will ever make his stud pay, but it is to be hoped that he will do so, for it is small and enthusiastic breeders such as he who play a very important part in racing. They are just as necessary as the rich owner-breeder, and much more important than any breeder who breeds merely to sell.

THE SMALL STABLE

From the small owner-breeder to the small stable is a short step. The small racing stable is a most important part of the success of racing. I visited such a small stable a few days ago in Wiltshire. The total string at the moment is 22, half of whom are two-year-olds, some bred by their owners and some bought for very small sums last autumn at the sales. The great majority of the older horses are platers who will have to be placed successfully at least twice if they are to pay their way. Among the older horses is that model of consistency Cragford, who in spite of his age looks remarkably well. A three-year-old in the stable of whom much is expected is Duchess of Mars, a good winner last autumn. She is by Son-in-Law—Princess of Mars, who was by Orby out of a winner of the Irish Oaks, Fredith, who was out of a Melton mare. The dam of Fredith was given to Mr. Cooper and Mr. Rowson, who bred Fredith; Princess of Mars, and now Duchess of Mars. They have a three-parts sister to Duchess of Mars in the stable by The Winter King, who was by Son-in-Law out of Signorinetta, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, so that there is plenty of classic blood in the two-year-old who is known as Queen of Mars. Another interesting animal in the stable is County Wicklow, a half-brother by Arch Gift to West Wicklow, who was trained in this stable when he won the Cesarewitch last autumn.

I often wonder if those who take an interest in racing ever realize the hard work and the anxiety of the manager and trainer of a small string, owned by a number of different people. It is no life of ease and pleasure. Out on the gallops twice a day, the first time in the early morning; work to be arranged; boys to be managed; stables to be visited twice a day; ailments to be considered; entries to be made; accounts to be kept; hopes formed and by no means always fulfilled; owners to be encouraged and, sometimes, pacified. And the rewards are small unless luck is good, and even then they are by no means large. Certain winners break down; others meet with ill-luck in the race which they really ought to have won; others suffer from some complaint which no one can diagnose. And apart from the never-ceasing work at home there is all the travelling to be done to the meetings. The life of a trainer, a jockey, or the regular professional racing man may seem to some one long holiday, but it really is hard work.

The small string to which I have just referred is now trained by Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant, who has for the first time in his career taken out a licence to train. He has long been known as a fine judge of a horse. Indeed, long before he became well known in the racing world he was recognized in the Essex country as an exceptionally good judge of a hunter, and especially of one which might win a point-to-point. He is lucky in that at the beginning of his career as a trainer he should have as his right-hand man so experienced and able a man as L. Todd, who for many years was Captain Hogg's head man, and who last year was himself the trainer of the horses sheltered at Upavon. So much depends on a head man. It is to be hoped that the combination of Mr. Douglas-Pennant and Todd will have a successful year. If the stable does as well as it did last year there will be no cause for complaint.

LINGFIELD MEETING

The Lingfield Meeting, which was concluded on Saturday in beautiful weather, may have been robbed of some of its interest by the absence of such horses as Easter Hero and Gregalach, but is quite properly attracted a large attendance of visitors. So far as can be learned, Gregalach is fit and well, although he has been doing only light work recently. When he won the Grand National last year he was considered to be rather above himself, and I believe that when he won at Manchester this season he was not considered to be nearly so fit as he could be. It would seem, therefore, that he does best on a light preparation. According to some accounts, he has been suffering from a splint, and according to others, from a slightly bruised heel. He is such a grand-looking horse that I hope that he can be delivered to the post fit and well for the Grand National. There is in any case no need to back him at the moment, for he will not be at any appreciably shorter odds on the day of the race.

In the absence of Gregalach on Saturday the Lingfield Park Steeplechase lost much of its value as a Grand National trial, although among the starters were such well-known Aintree entries as Alike and Great Span. Great Span was not placed, and the best that Alike could do was to get a place, finishing third, beaten three lengths and six lengths by Glangesia and Spear o'War. Glangesia was always in front. Approaching the Straight Glangesia was followed by Castletown, who was, however, beaten soon afterwards, and, holding off challenges from Spear o' War and Alike, Glangesia won quite decisively. Great Span ran neither badly nor well, and I cannot see that on this form he has any chance at all at Aintree later in the month. If Gregalach should not be at his best for the National I feel convinced that Leader's best chance will be with Sandy Hook.

Marauder would probably have won the Juvenile Selling Hurdle if he had not fallen at the last hurdles. After his mishap Arch Court was able to win by five lengths from Bankell. Marauder, I am afraid, has not proved a profitable investment for his enthusiastic young owner. Either Lemurian has made considerable improvement lately, or the opposition in the Thornhill Selling Hurdle was very weak, for he won by four lengths. Bonar Bridge followed up his Windsor success with a win in the Lewes Steeplechase, in which Blue Bag was second. Word of Honour fell, and, breaking a fetlock, had to be destroyed. Yarmouth made all the running in the Pensthurst Hurdle and won in a canter, thus showing how useful are many selling platers, for his last success was gained only a short time ago in a selling hurdle at Kempton Park. Render followed up his Lingfield and Plumpton wins with another success in a novices' steeplechase when he won the Jerry M. Steeplechase. He is a promising young fencer, and even if he never approaches the class of the horse after whom the race was named, he should have a successful career.

LINGFIELD PARK RESULTS

1.50 (1.52).—The JUVENILE SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.: for four-year-olds. Two miles.

ARCH COURT, b c, by Arch Gift—Dominoe (Mr. C. Lee). 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Speck 1
BANKELL, ch g, by Captain Cuttle—Windyridge (Mrs. T. Sowerby). 10st. 10lb. ..... Mr. M. Barry 2
DOUBLE CHIN, ch f, by Bachelor's Double—Neck Preach (Mr. F. Pritchard). 10st. 6lb. ..... R. McCarthy 3
Marauder (Mr. R. Abrahams), 10st. 10lb. S. Ingham 0
Dusty Answer (Captain English Rimmer). 10st. 10lb. ..... A. Smith 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

BETTING.—18 to 8 on Marauder, 5 to 1 aget Bankell, 5 to 1 Double Chin, 10 to 1 Arch Court, 100 to 8 aget Dusty Answer.

WON by 4 lengths; a short head separated second and third. Dusty Answer was the only other to finish.

2.20 (2.22).—The LINGFIELD PARK HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 300 sovs. Three miles.

GLANGESIA, gr g, by Le Sauvage—Mailfist (Mr. R. K. Mellon), aged, 10st. ..... J. Brown 1
SPEAR O' WAR, ch g, by Spearmint—Orlinde (Lord Queenborough), aged, 11st. 4lb. (car. 11st. 7lb.) ..... F. Walton 2
ALIKE, br m, by Sansovino—The Very Same (Lady H. McCalmont), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... Mr. M. Barry 3
Great Span (Mr. W. B. Duckworth), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Castletown (Mr. Eric Pitt), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Tootenhill (Mrs. Boswell Preston), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... F. Walton 0
Arden (Sir Keith Fraser), aged, 10st. 8lb. F. Cossey 0
Little Knight (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 6 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..... P. McCarthy 0
Harewood (Mr. M. L. Meyer), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..... D. Williams 0

(Winner trained by A. Law, at Findon)

BETTING.—9 to 4 aget Spear o' War, 4 to 1 Castletown, 9 to 2 Great Span, 5 to 1 Alike, 100 to 7 Tootenhill, 20 to 1 Glangesia, 33 to 1 each aget the others.

WON by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Little Knight was fourth, and Castletown last.

2.50 (2.52).—The THORNHILL SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

LEMURIAN, ch h, by Lemonero—Welbury (Mr. A. Bassett), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... T. Cullen 1
CAPRICUM, ch g, by Captivation—Circle (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 6 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... A. Linegar 2
CRAIGWELL, ch g, by Sonning—Court Circle (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 4 yrs, 9st. 12lb. ..... F. Pennderpast 3
St. Michael's Mount (Mr. E. Pitt), 6 yrs, 12st. 9lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Merrie Memories (Mr. J. F. Hackett), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... Mr. G. Langlands 0
Patsy (Mr. J. Sale), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... J. Hogan 0
Emphatic (Mrs. C. Jones), aged, 10st. 9lb. N. Dixon 0
My Toy (Mr. R. N. Willett), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... Kavanagh 0
Star Saint (Mrs. L. Rigll), aged, 10st. 11lb. T. Jones 0
Silver Spring (Mr. J. A. Newman), aged, 10st. ..... F. Maxwell 0

(Winner trained by Hammond, at Lewes)

BETTING.—100 to 30 aget Craigwell, 7 to 2 Lemurian, 6 to 1 Capsicum, 7 to 1 Monk's Dream, 10 to 1 each St. Michael's Mount and Patsy, 100 to 6 each aget the others.

WON by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. St. Michael's Mount was fourth and Silver Spring last.

3.30 (3.31).—The LEWES HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

BONAR BRIDGE, b g, by Periscetum—Pembridge (Colonel R. L. Birch), 9 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Payne 1
BLUE BAG, ch g, by Stingo—Black Cap (Mr. M. Evans), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... D. Williams 2
REDAN, b g, by Southbanner—Red Glow (Sir G. Agnew), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... K. Piggott 3
Holiday Hall (Mr. R. Harmsworth), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Zeus (Mr. G. T. Unwin), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... P. Wilkinson 0
Word of Honour (Mr. C. A. Ringwood), aged, 11st. ..... G. Wilson 0
Dum Dum (Mr. G. Roddick), aged, 10st. 9lb. (car. 11st. 3lb.) ..... Mr. Roddick 0
Right Ho (Mr. R. B. Brandt), aged, 10st. 2lb. (car. 10st. 4lb.) ..... T. McCarthy 0
Pine Bluff (Mr. A. Law), aged, 10st. 3lb. G. Turner 0
Our Empire (Captain D. P. Simson), 4 yrs, 9st. ..... C. Mallon 0

(Winner trained by W. Payne, at Epsom)

BETTING.—5 to 4 aget Bonar Bridge, 4 to 1 Blue Bag, 5 to 1 Redan, 13 to 2 Word of Honour, 10 to 1 Holiday Hall, 20 to 1 each aget the others.

WON by six lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Zeus was fourth and Dum Dum last.

3.50 (3.52).—The PENSHURST HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

YARMOUTH, gr g, by Serment d'Amour—Yvonne (Mr. A. Z. Assell), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 1
SOMNUS, b g, by Cyrnus—Rathoe Lass (Mr. T. B. Ellis), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... F. Rees 2
AUDITOR, b g, by Golden Orb—Audit (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... A. Linegar 3
Dandy Dennis (Mr. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... D. Butchers 0
Puisant (Mrs. Evans), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Hanney 0
Evening Sun (Mr. F. D. Pirie), 6 yrs, 12st. 3lb. ..... F. Grantham 0
Glendye (Mr. M. Steedman), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... S. Kavanagh 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley)

BETTING.—7 to 4 aget Dandy Dennis, 7 to 2 Puisant, 4 to 1 each Somnus and Yarmouth, 20 to 1 Auditor, 33 to 1 each aget the others.

WON by 12 lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Evening Sun was fourth and Glendye last.

4.20 (4.21).—The JERRY M. STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

RENDER, b g, by The Alder—Jenny Wren (Mr. H. Peel), 5 yrs, 12st. 3lb. ..... W. Speck 1
FIERY FOOT, ch m, by Sky-rocket—Ariazel (Mr. P. Bartholomew), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... K. Piggott 2
MISTLETOE, b m, by Achtoi—Mistletoe Maid (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Payne 3
Royal Defence (Captain R. E. Bascom), aged, 12st. 9lb. ..... Owner 0
Observatory (Mr. D. Crossman), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Hogan 0
Tory Hill (Mr. H. Frogley), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... S. Kavanagh 0
Mixed Double (Mr. G. Gilbey), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... G. Wilson 0
Make and Break (Mr. F. W. Hoole), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... Mr. M. Barry 0
Two Royals (Mr. O. Martin-Smith), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... Owner 0
Hikari (Major R. L. McCreery), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... J. Hamilton 0
Deceit (Mr. H. A. Thomas), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... J. Hamilton 0
Lucky Charlie (Mr. M. Stephenson), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... R. Foster 0
Youtell (Mr. A. S. Bellville), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... G. Wilson 0
Brimps (Mr. M. Dollar), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. W. Gurney 0
Sadi Gaba (Mrs. C. Evans), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Hanney 0
Auranium (Mr. E. Pitt), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... J. Rickaby 0
Sir Dennis (Mr. J. R. Thornton), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... R. McCarthy 0
Ben Bawn (Mr. R. W. Sharples), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... H. Clarke 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

BETTING.—7 to 4 aget Render, 100 to 30 Mistletoe, 7 to 2 Brimps, 100 to 8 Observatory, 20 to 1 each Two Royals and Sir Dennis, 33 to 1 each aget the others.

WON by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Brimps was fourth and Lucky Charlie last.

SHIRLEY PROGRAMME

2.15.—The NOVICES' HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs st lb
ORPHAT (Mr. H. Lyon Dennis)	P. Dennis	a 11 7
SOUTHERN HUE (Lady Glenapp)	Peace	a 11 4
GREY SHADOW (Mr. C. Hooper)	Lane	6 11 4
KING EAGLE (Major A. W. Huntington)	Whittaker	a 11 4
ST. GOWAN (Mr. T. Lee)	Saxby	a 11 4
TELAVIV (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	6 11 4
HARPAGON (Mr. J. D. Roberts)	Poulton	a 11 4
O'HARA'S FANCY (Mrs. Nellie Roberts)	Roberts	a 11 4
VIX (Mr. G. G. Ruddle)	J. Scott	a 11 4
MARIVIRE (Mr. E. G. Sergeant)	Sergeant	a 11 4
BRUNEL (Mr. H. Y. Clifton)	W. T. Ascell	5 11 4
ASTARABUS (Mr. C. S. Green)	Cox	a 11 0
LEVIN (Mr. R. G. MacMillan)	R. Thompson	5 11 0
FLAMBERT (Mrs. G. Robinson)	Philip, jun.	5 11 0
CHATSWORTH (Lady Warmsder)	H. A. Brown	5 11 0
STAR BOY (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)	H. Smith	5 11 0
BUNTHORNE (Mrs. H. T. L. Young)	H. Young	5 11 0
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. E. Atwell)	Thrale	4 10 4
MISS GAYNOR (Mrs. Bebbington)	J. Hall	4 10 4
HENNEGAU (Mrs. L. Castle)	Holland	4 10 4
OLD ANN (Mr. H. J. Brueton)	Hudson	4 10 4
MASTER POACHER (Mr. H. D. Cherry-Downer)	Gale	4 10 4
GRAPE KNUT (Mr. F. W. Dennis)	J. Lyall	4 10 4
LA TACHE (Mrs. Dodd)	Briscoe	4 10 4
CASTLEWORTH (Mr. W. Worsdell)	Pendarves	4 10 4
HUMPHREY WILD (Mr. F. Hutsby)	Bullock	4 10 4
OS AVON (Mrs. R. Lays)	Lays	4 10 4
VIZARDS (Mrs. R. Levy)	Powell	4 10 4
HIT THE DECK (Mr. A. McAlpine)	Barthropp	4 10 4
DERBY DILLY (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	4 10 4
JACKY MARTIN (Miss G. Perrot)	H. Harrison	4 10 4
SPANISH FLOWER (Mr. G. E. Porter)	Private	4 10 4
PRICKLY HEAT (Captain J. B. Powell)	Powell	4 10 4
HONEY-LOCUST (Miss K. Terry)	Cockton	4 10 4
SILVER WILLOW (Mrs. J. Vinson-Thomas)	Powell	4 10 4
LADY MARGARET II. (Mr. E. H. Watts)	Newey	4 10 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KING EAGLE, J. Maloney or G. Pelham; HARPAGON, R. Spring; ST. GOWAN, R. Brunet; C. Aneli; ASTARABUS, F. COX; FLAMBERT, Mr. W. Philip, jun.; CHATSWORTH, F. Kelly; MISS GAYNOR, G. Wilson; OLIVER CROMWELL, Gale; GRAPE KNUT, R. Lyall; HUMPHREY WILD, Mr. Hutsby, jun.; OS AVON, H. Graves; SPANISH FLOWER, Capt. W. K. McMullen; SILVER WILLOW, W. Parvin.

2.45.—The HENLEY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs st lb
MISTVEN (Mr. R. Brown)	J. Hall	a 12 7
TUSCAN (Mrs. W. Rose)	Pendarves	a 12 7
COLLEGE JUNCTION (Mr. W. Needham)	Cranston	6 11 12
PETER PAN (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a 11 10
HEAD (Mr. W. Cary)	Cary	a 11 8
PURPLE KING (Mr. P. Rosehan)	Rogers	a 11 5
ERRATIC (Mrs. C. Jones)	Scott	a 11 3
OUR BILL (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	a 11 1
PARAMERA (Mr. W. A. Wade)	Roberts	5 11 0
NORBURY (Mr. J. Hutsby)	Bullock	5 11 0
LEWIS GUN (Mr. M. G. Hartigan)	R. Gordon	a 11 0
CRADOWEN (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	a 11 0
ARGONAUTE (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a 10 12
JACK WHITEHOUSE (Mr. H. J. Brueton)	C. Piggott	5 10 11
COOLE (Mr. H. Lester)	J. Scott	5 10 11
THE GAWK (Mr. H. T. L. Young)	H. Young	a 10 11
ESSANDAR (5lb. ex.) (Mr. J. R. B. Crawley)	Cranston	a 10 11
HOPEFUL FILL (Mr. C. A. Rogers)	Private	5 10 10
HIS EXCELLENCY (Mr. W. Lister)	Parker	a 10 9
PRESS FOLLY (Mr. C. S. Green)	Cox	a 10 9
ST. CROIX (Mr. H. J. Joel)	G. Chapman	a 10 7
GRAND TYRANOS (Mr. W. L. Hall)	J. Hall	a 10 6
HINT OF LUCK (Mr. C. S. Cross)	Cox	5 10 6
DIANTHUS (Mr. C. F. Watkins)	Norman	4 10 5
BOOKBLACK (Mr. D. A. Jackson)	Poulton	4 10 5
CROSS HANDS (Lord Westmorland)	Westmorland	a 10 2
WELFERO (Mr. G. Pinkham)	J. Lyall	4 10 1
IDOLATRY (Mr. E. W. Brook)	H. Thompson	a 10 0
CLENCHER (Mr. J. Moseby)	Moseby	a 10 0
SHAMROCK (Miss M. L. F. Whicker)	Chamberlain	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TUSCAN, S. Ingham; POLISH KING or BRAEMAR, J. Maddison; JACK WHITEHOUSE, Cecil Harris; THE GAWK, Sergeant; ESSANDAR, W. Parvin; POPE POLLY or HINT OF LUCK, F. Cox; GRAND TYRANOS, Mr. West; BLACKTIP, J. Hamey; BOOKBLACK, Owner; WELFERO, R. Lyall; IDOLATRY, T. Morgan; SUCCESSOR, —. G. Goswell rides either Jack Whitehouse or Successor.

3.15.—The KNOWLE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs st lb
LACUCK (Mr. J. Baylis)	Hackett	a 12 7
FAITHFUL GARRY (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Tiller)	Larkin	5 12 7
HUE (Mr. J. T. Rogers)	Barthropp	5 11 0
CHECKTAKER (Mr. Holford Hattrell)	H. Harrison	a 12 0
MANTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown)	H. A. Brown	a 11 11
LOVELESS (Mr. D. Dennis)	Barthropp	a 11 7
LENGLEN (Mr. E. W. Mealing)	Newey	a 11 7
BERWYNEN (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	6 11 6
CERVANTES (Mr. G. Whiteman)	W. Smith	6 11 4
SOLDBULL (Mrs. E. Strong)	Pendarves	6 11 4
RAFNAN (Mr. J. W. Pidcock)	Hazell	a 11 3
JASKEEN (Mrs. T. Sowerby)	Bullock	a 11 0
TARSUS (Mr. J. Smith)	Briscoe	6 11 0
BUCRNE (Mr. H. J. Brueton)	F. Hudson	a 10 12
FRAROAE (Miss A. M. Allcott)	Hedges	a 10 12
LORD BOB (Mr. H. Benson)	Private	a 10 7
PLEASE ORLEIGH (Lady B. Gilbey)	De Mulcyne	5 10 7
TE'ORAN (Mr. H. T. L. Young)	H. Young	a 10 7
LIGHT (Mr. P. Wint)	Wint	a 10 5
BLOOD MAY TELL (Mr. R. E. Morse)	Roberts	4 10 5
KING HOUSE (Mr. J. Nemell)	Cockton	a 10 4
CASTER KING (Miss K. Terry)	Cockton	a 10 4
SEIGTON (Mr. H. H. Dutton)	Hall	5 10 4
DERAMORE (Mr. R. Cook)	R. Lyall	a 10 2
ANTON (Mr. R. C. Pearson)	C. Parnell	4 10 2
FAIR PAULINE (Mr. J. Moseby)	Moseby	6 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CHECKTAKER, J. Walsh; MANTIAN, P. Kelly; LENGLEN, Sorrell; BERWYNEN, F. Bissell; CASTLEWORTH, —; BUCRNE, G. Goswell; TE'ORAN, Sergeant; BLOOD MAY TELL, J. Moloney or J. Middleton; ZERO HOUR, J. Hanney; SEIGTON, H. Whittaker; ESMARANDE, Ann. R. Lyall; ANTON, —; FAIR PAULINE, Mr. H. Hibbs.

3.45.—The SHIRLEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and 50 yards.

		Yrs st lb
BETTING TAX (Mr. D. Hennegan)	Pendarves	a 12 3
PRINCE EGBERT (Mr. C. W. Pennington)	Cockton	a 12 2
FITZPICTON (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a 11 12
REDMAYNE (Mr. E. Stone)	Pendarves	a 11 12
RODDY (Miss E. Hall)	Sunday	a 11 11
PROCURER (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Palmer)	Fenwick-Palmer	a 11 10
PLAYER BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	a 11 7
PRINCE CARDOW (Mr. G. Pearson)	Pearson	a 11 7
SELTON ISLAND (Mr. B. A. Wilson)	F. A. Brown	a 11 7
JUGGLER (Mr. P. Thrale)	Lays	a 11 6
ORYTHON (Mr. Holford Harrison)	H. Harrison	a 11 6
TURNSTONE (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a 11 5
BETTAS (Mr. J. Scott)	J. Scott	a 11 5
HALLYTWK (5lb. ex.) (Mr. F. Wint)	Wint	a 11 0
SIMON'S LIGHT (Mrs. C. Jones)	Gilbert	a 10 13
FORD MEMORIES (Mr. J. L. Hall)	J. Hall	a 10 12
SPEARMINT (Mrs. Matthews)	Matthews	a 10 12
SOMERDAY (Captain R. H. Thompson)	R. Thompson	a 10 9
DUBLIN (Mr. J. H. P. Hinks)	J. Hinks	a 10 9
MOY PREE (Mr. J. R. Balding)	G. Balding	a 10 7
DONYLAND (Mrs. Nellie Roberts)	Roberts	a 10 7
ARSINOE (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	5 10 7
CHESTERTON LAD (Mr. O. A. Gwynne)	J. Hall	a 10 7
SOUTHPOOL (Mr. W. Cary)	Cary	a 10 5
WILD EYED (Mr. C. Gordon)	G. Balding	a 10 5
THE MERMAID (Mr. E. Osborne)	Osborne	a 10 5
IRISH CHERUBAN (Mr. W. E. West)	J. Hall	a 10 5
TAKE NOTION (Mr. F. F. L. Grove)	De Mulcyne	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BETTAVISTE, F. Brookes; BUGGY, G. Donegan; BETTAS, M. Burke; BALLYWIN, J. Ward; SIMON'S LIGHT, J. Haney; FORD MEMORIES or CHESTERTON LAD, G. Wilson; SWANAGE, W. Speck; SOMERDAY, F. Gurney or J. Morgan; DUBLIN, Mary H. Cavenagh; DONYLAND, J. Middleton; MILE END, Owner.

4.15.—The EARLSWOOD HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and 50 yards.

		Yrs st lb
ROMAN ROAD (Mr. E. Mealings)	Butchers	a 12 0
MANTON (Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick-Palmer)	Fenwick-Palmer	a 11 11
NO FOOLING (Mr. C. H. Philpot)	Hall	a 11 7
LADY ARDOON (Mr. H. J. Brueton)	Hudson	a 11 7
DARING BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a 11 6
FOG HORN (Mrs. Dodd)	Sunday	a 11 5
MOUNDEO (Major-General W. S. Anthony)	G. Anthony	a 11 4
BILLY SAVAGE (Mrs. Hustington)	Whittington	6 11 3
MISS LEVANDER (Captain J. O. Sherrard)	Private	5 11 0
AUBRETIA (Mrs. G. Pearson)	Pease	a 10 13
ORANGE FLUKE (Mr. J. R. Balding)	G. Balding	a 10 0
THE LEVANDER (Mrs. H. G. Chesney)	Hall	a 10 0
BLOOD ORANGE (Wing-Commander P. K. Wise)	G. Hall	a 10 0
SULEIMAN (Mr. J. Midwood)	Rogers	a 10 0
ROSCIE HILL (Mrs. L. Tate)	Tate	a 10 0
CHIN WAG (Mr. W. H. Price)	Gilbert	a 10 0
MISTO (Mr. G. P. Mann)	Gilbert	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MANTON, Owner; LADY ARDOON, G. Goswell; DARING BOY, Brookes; FOG HORN, Donegan; AUBRETIA, Duffy; BLOOD ORANGE, G. Wilson; SULEIMAN, Owner; BIGGIN HILL, E. Foster.

4.40.—The STAYERS' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles and 75 yards.

		Yrs st lb
CARPAX (Mr. B. W. Ancil)	W. T. Ancil	a 11 10
HENNEDOUWEN (Mr. J. R. Balding)	G. Balding	a 11 8
GREENGAGE (Mrs. H. M. Hollins)	W. Payne	a 11 8
BRAVE MAY (Mr. F. W. Keen)	H. Harrison	a 11 8
ITALIAN SUMMER (Mrs. E. D. Cohen)	Powell	a 10 11
MR. MARINER (Mr. M. Cobb)	Kelly	a 10 11
SIR KRAUN (Lady Glenapp)	Pease	a 10 11
PARNELL (Mr. H. T. Hincks)	J. Lyall	6 10 11
MR. MARINER (Mr. F. Wood)	Remnion	a 10 11
SANS BLAGUE (Mrs. G. Pease)	Pease	a 10 11
REDLYNCH (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a 10 11
GLENAVAAN (Mr. A. Blake)	Blake	a 10 11
PARLEY SPINNEY (Mr. J. R. Balding)	G. Balding	6 10 4
STRUMLEVER (Mr. E. B. Forwood)	Forwood	a 10 4
LARKSRISE (Mr. S. Pattinson)	Hall	a 10 4
HANDPIKE (Mr. J. R. Balding)	G. Balding	a 10 4
SAVOY NIGHT (Mr. C. N. Brownhill)	Thrale	5 10 0
MAISON DRUCE (Mr. J. Goad)	Pendarves	a 10 0
DROPKICK (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a 10 0
GALWAY BLAZER II. (Lady Warrender)	H. A. Brown	a 10 0
PINKAPPLE (Brigadier-General C. Wilson)	Wheeler	a 10 0
RED MOROCCO (Mr. H. T. L. Young)	H. Young	4 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CARPAX, Ancil; BRAVE MAY, J. Walsh; HENNEDOUWEN, Owner; TONY LAD, J. MacNeill; PARNELL, R. Lyall; KING BLAGUE, Duffy; STRUMLEVER, J. Regan; PARLEY SPINNEY or HANDPIKE, Owner; DROPKICK, Redmond.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

KINGSTON HANDICAP HURDLE (HURST PARK).—Livid, The Wheedler.

SANDOWN OPEN HANDICAP HURDLE, GRAND MILITARY MEETING.—Feminine Cooper.

DUDLEY SELLING HURDLE (WOLVERHAMPTON).—

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

DRAWN GAME AT LEYTON

Ilford, the holders, and the Northern Nomads played a drawn game in the semi-final round of the competition for the F.A. Amateur Cup on Saturday afternoon at Leyton, neither side scoring, and they will meet again on Saturday next on the ground of Dulwich Hamlet.

It was a fast and exciting game, and each side in turn seemed likely many times to get the winning goal, but it never came. That was due, in the main, to three players—N. D. Jones, the Northern Nomads' goalkeeper, and W. B. Triesman and H. W. Winterburn, the Ilford full-backs. Jones had a busy afternoon, particularly in the second half, but he was more than equal to his task. His coolness and courage in the tightest corners were remarkable. Once he was caught alone with the rest of the defence drawn away from goal and four forwards bearing down on him. He tricked them all in succession, bouncing the ball and catching it again as he beat each man, and then cleared safely. He did not have a single difficult shot to stop, but often found himself beset by the opposing forwards when he took the ball. Once he emerged from a sort of Rugby scrummage in miniature and kicked the ball away. No goalkeeper could have defended with greater calmness or self-possession. He frequently came out to meet the forwards, and yet only once was his goal left empty in the face of an attack, and then W. Parry was at hand to kick the ball away as it was trickling slowly in the direction of the goal-line.

G. S. Watson at the other end had much less to do than Jones, and that was through the excellence of the backs in front of him. Triesman and Winterburn are both big, powerful players and they generally had the measure of the Northern Nomads forwards. At times they were a little more strenuous than they need have been, but they kicked and tackled well and they kept G. H. Smithies, the centre-forward, subdued all through the game. Whatever danger threatened the Ilford goal came from the other forwards, and T. Parker and H. V. Pitt on the wings and R. Davies-Owen and J. H. Moore inside often took the ball down the field finely to find their clever outplay completely brought to naught by weakness when they got near the goal. They were all inclined to dally with the ball before shooting when a moment's hesitation was fatal and allow the defence to crowd in front. It was surprising how often shots went astray through hitting the legs of the defenders on both sides. J. H. Moore was perhaps the cleverest forward on the field, but good as he was he lacked the ability to shoot either strongly or accurately.

Both sides seemed unable to suit themselves to a firm dry ground and they found difficulty in getting and keeping the ball under control. They frequently overran it in dribbling and often misjudged its flight in coming in to take their passes. There was a cold wind blowing down the field and it increased in power in the second half and then the Northern Nomads' defence who were facing it often kicked the ball high in the air and had to watch it travelling back instead of forward and at times for a corner. Play was even in the first half and both goals were repeatedly under pressure. The ball was taken from end to end quickly. Ilford attacked more persistently while the Northern Nomads came in sudden bursts. They were quick in getting up to attack but they were just as quickly driven back. Ilford could keep the ball for longer periods near their opponents' goal but their inside forwards showed an inclination to pass it about from one to another when quick and sudden shooting might have brought about the desired result. R. C. Dellow, the Ilford centre-forward, was pinned down just as effectively as Smithies, and he could make no headway except by getting out of position. R. Owen, the Northern Nomads' captain and centre half-back, marked him closely and yet was always up to get the ball before it could reach Dellow. His control of the ball and his placing of his passes were as good as any one could wish to see. H. G. McDavid and J. E. Blair made a fine pair of backs, though once or twice they were drawn out of place. Blair used his head to great advantage in keeping the ball out of the goalmouth, and his kicking fast-footed was really remarkable. The Ilford inside forwards were just as ineffective as Dellow in the centre, and the side's attack generally developed from the wings, where V. C. Potter and G. Peploe were fast and tricky enough to get the ball down to the line, but when they came to centre they either delayed too long or failed to place the ball to one of their own men, and the defence were able to clear. Ilford had a great chance at the start of the game, when Potter, after a fine run, centred right into the goalmouth, and F. A. Drane drove the ball into the net, but he had been too eager and was some distance offside. A little later the Northern Nomads' goal had a narrow escape when the ball hit the crossbar and rebounded into play, but there was no other shot on either side during the remainder of the game that seemed to have power or sting in it. Neither side seemed to be willing to risk much. There was a general lack of dash about the play, and the only one who seemed to be in the least inspired was Jones. The forwards seemed unwilling to accept the responsibility for shooting at goal, and only too ready to leave it to another to whom they would pass the ball, though he was often in such an unfavourable position that he was immediately smothered. Goals are the only things that count, and they are usually to be got by taking chances, but no one seemed to be taking any chances.

The teams were :—

ILFORD.—G. S. Watson, goal; W. B. Triesman and H. W. Winterburn, backs; L. Gilderson, L. Carpenter, and W. Webb, half-backs; V. C. Potter, V. F. Webb, R. C. Dellow, F. A. Drane, and G. Peploe, forwards.

NORTHERN NOMADS.—N. D. Jones, goal; H. G. McDavid and J. E. Blair, backs; D. Smith, R. Owen, and W. Perry, half-backs; T. Parker, J. H. Moore, G. H. Smithies, R. Davies-Owen, and H. V. Pitt, forwards.

THE ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

Six games were played in the Isthmian League on Saturday. Woking, by beating the Casuals by three goals to one in a hard match, maintained their unbeaten home record, and Dulwich Hamlet had all the better of their match against St. Alban's City at Champion Hill, winning by five goals to none. The Kingstonians also won by five clear goals against the London Caledonians at Kingston, but Nunhead only just beat Clapton, on the latter club's ground, and Clapton were, in fact, a little unlucky to lose. Tufnell Park, on their own ground, beat Wycombe Wanderers by two goals to none, both goals being scored in the second half, but Oxford City, also at home, were beaten by Leytonstone by three goals to two.

For Conservative control of strong measures

Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

WIMBLEDON BEATEN

VICTORY OF BOURNEMOUTH GASWORKS

Bournemouth Gasworks beat Wimbledon in the semi-final round of the F.A. Amateur Cup at Fratton Park, Portsmouth, on Saturday by two goals to nothing.

The game, without being particularly good, was fast, keenly fought out, and interesting enough to watch, but Bournemouth Gasworks were fortunate to win. Indivjdually Wimbledon were the cleverer team, and their football had, at times, a skill and a smoothness about it that Bournemouth could not, did not, in fact, try to, approach. There were, however, weaknesses in the Wimbledon team. A. T. Wadey, at outside-left, for instance, made little of the many openings R. A. Goodchild and R. Brown worked for him, C. P. Christie, although a good natural footballer, had an off-day, and W. W. Dowden, in the centre, was very well looked after by the defence. The result was that, although Wimbledon did a lot of attacking, attacking made dangerous by clever mid-field play, the marking of Dowden and the comparative failure of Wadey and Christie gave G. Joyce, in the Bournemouth goal, a far easier afternoon than he could have expected. The splendid play of R. H. Saunders and H. G. Cobb, the Bournemouth backs, was, however, even more responsible for Wimbledon's failure to score than the weak finishing of the Wimbledon forwards. Their kicking and tackling were sure and, as a pair, they quite held their own with the experienced F. Sowter and F. J. Gregory. Bournemouth, who played through all the qualifying rounds, have done remarkably well, and even if they find their ultimate opponents, either Ilford or the Northern Nomads, rather too much for them, they will at least have considerable consolation in looking back on their triumphant and convincing progress to the final.

The day was fine and warm, and a crowd of some six or seven thousand people were present at Fratton Park when the teams came out. The ground was very dry, but neither team allowed itself to be unduly disturbed by the bounce and pace of the ball. Wimbledon were the first to attack, and J. Mastell, whose dribbling was one of the features of the game, drew the defence before sending over a pass to Wadey, which was lost. Wimbledon made use of the speed of J. O'Brien, who played a very good game at outside-right, and most of the danger to Bournemouth during this early period came from the right wing. Wimbledon forced two corners and Dowden once shot wide from a good position, but the Bournemouth defence remained steady under pressure and gradually their forwards began to get more of the ball. Bournemouth kept their attack opened up and, after C. H. Capper had shot at H. G. Sterry, a kick by E. J. Caesar which sent the ball straight to a Bournemouth player let in T. Pettey, and Sterry, in saving from him, was forced to give a corner. The ball was travelling quickly up and down the field, but Wimbledon, if only for the fact that their players tried to draw a man before parting with the ball, in contrast to the Bournemouth policy of getting rid of it as soon as possible, looked rather the better team, and they came very near to scoring when O'Brien, after a splendid dribble down the touchline, slipped the ball inside to Dowden. Dowden ran on, but Joyce came out at the critical moment and, throwing himself at Dowden's feet, saved what had looked to be a certain goal.

The second half, until the last few minutes, followed very much on the lines of the first. Wimbledon did rather more of the attacking, but the Bournemouth defence never wavered, and their long kicking and persistent feeding of the wings gave Sowter and Gregory some hard work when the ball came into their half of the field. For the first few minutes Wimbledon were kept on the defensive, and Pettey first headed just wide and then shot, but without any power, straight at Sterry. At the other end a good movement between Dowden, Brown, and Goodchild ended with O'Brien heading against the post, and a little later Dowden shot along the ground for Joyce to make a good save. Bournemouth Gasworks had a great chance of scoring when Pettey, after a corner, was left with the ball at his feet and no one within three yards of him. He hesitated, however, dribbled a little closer in, and lost the ball. Just when a draw seemed inevitable Bournemouth scored twice in as many minutes. H. J. Cornibeer put the ball out to Capper, and Capper's centre went off a Wimbledon defender to P. G. Lovell, who headed the ball past Sterry. Immediately after the kick-off Cornibeer again got the ball and put it up the centre to Lovell, who ran on and sent it high into the corner of the net.

The teams were :—

BOURNEMOUTH GAS WORKS.—G. Joyce, goal; R. H. Saunders and H. G. Cobb, backs; F. Turner, H. W. Phillips, and T. Gillingham, half-backs; B. Smith, T. Pettey, P. G. Lovell, H. J. Cornibeer, and C. H. Capper, forwards.

WIMBLEDON.—H. G. Sterry, goal; F. Sowter and F. J. Gregory, backs; E. J. Caesar, J. Mastell, and R. A. Goodchild, half-backs; J. O'Brien, C. P. Christie, W. W. Dowden, R. Brown, and A. T. Wadey, forwards.

AMATEUR RESULTS

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

	Goals		Goals
ILFORD	0	NORTHERN NOMADS	0
(At Leyton.)			
BOURNEMOUTH GAS WORKS	2	WIMBLEDON	0
(At Portsmouth.)			

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

*DULWICH HAMLET	5	ST. ALBANS CITY	0
*KINGSTONIAN	5	LONDON CALEDONIANS	0
NUNHEAD	1	*CLAPTON	0
*TUFNELL PARK	2	WYCOMBE WANDERERS	0
LEYTONSTONE	3	*OXFORD CITY	2
*WOKING	3	CASUALS	1

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

*CHESHUNT	0	LEYTON	0
*HAMPSTEAD	2	SUTTON UNITED	0
*FINCHLEY	7	SOUTHALL	4
*WALTHAMSTOW AVENUE	4	BARKING TOWN	0
*BARNET	2	ENFIELD	0
BROMLEY	2	*WEALDSTONE	1

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*BOSTALL HEATH	2	EDITH AND BELVEDERE	0
*CARSHALTON ATHLETIC	3	ROMFORD	1
*DAGENHAM TOWN	5	BECKENHAM	1
TOOTING TOWN	2	*EPSOM TOWN	1
*WHYTELEAFE ALBION	2	WALTHAMSTOW GRANGE	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*COLCHESTER TOWN	3	WOOD GREEN	1
EDMAN	2	*LYONS CLUB	1
*MAIDENHEAD UNITED	7	HAYES	2
*STAINES TOWN	3	CHITTALLS ATHLETIC	1

DIVISION I.

HITCHIN TOWN	5	*COWLEY (OXFORD)	1
HERTFORD TOWN	1	HOUNSLOW	1
*LEIGHTON UNITED	1	LEAGRAVE AND DISTRICT	0
*POLYTECHNIC	3	APSLEY	2

DIVISION II.

(EASTERN SECTION)

WALTHAM COMRADES	1	*HITCHIN TOWN RESERVES	0
*LEA BRIDGE GAS	6	WELWYN GARDEN CITY	3
*MINISTRY OF HEALTH	1	BISHOP'S STORTFORD	1
LYONS CLUB RESERVES	2	*POLYTECHNIC RESERVES	1
LETCHWORTH TOWN	4	*HOVENEY	3

(WESTERN SECTION)

		*CHESHAM UNITED RESERVES	0
MARLOW	1	HAZELL'S (AYLESBURY)	2
*HAYES RESERVES	2	AYLESBURY UNITED RESERVES	1
*PINNER	4	*R.A.F (HALTON)	1
SLOUGH RESERVES	4	*WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC	2
MAIDENHEAD UNITED RESERVES	4		

ARTHUR DUNN CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

OLD SALOPIANS	4	OLD BRADFIELDIANS	0
(At the Crystal Palace.)			

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

FOURTH ROUND

H.M.S. EXCELLENT (holders)	2	OLD MALVERNIANS	1
(At Camberley. Replayed tie.)			

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

HAYWARDS SPORTS	3	METROPOLITAN POLICE	2
(At Enfield.)			

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

SLOUGH	2	CHESHAM UNITED (holders)	1
(At High Wycombe.)			

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

OLD LYONIANS	2	*AQUARIUS	1
*IPSWICH TOWN	5	BANK OF ENGLAND	0
*CAMBRIDGE TOWN	7	BARCLAYS BANK	1
CASUALRUN	3	*WESTMINSTER BANK	1
*BRITANNIC HOUSE	4	ALEXANDRA PARK	1
*MERTON	2	LLOYDS BANK	1
EALING ASSOCIATION	3	*TOC H	1
*CUACO	5	CROUCH END VAMPIRES	0
*ZEPS	2	CATFORD WANDERERS	2
EAST GRINSTEAD	3	*MOTOR UNION	1

SOUTHERN OLYMPIAN LEAGUE

*REIGATE PRIORY	3	CENTAURS	0
P.L.A.	3	*OLD LATYMERIANS	2
*WATFORD AMATEURS	2	QUEENSLEA	1
*OLD FINCHLEIANS	5	SAVAGE BANK	2
OLD OWENS	4	*THOS. COOK AND SON	2
*CHINGFORD	4	ST. MICHAELS (LEIGH)	1

*Home team.

SCHOOL RESULTS

NORSEMEN	5	*ETON	0
*BERKHAMSTED SCHOOL	1	OLD BANCROFTIANS	0
*STRAND SCHOOL	7	TOC H RESERVES	2

*Home team.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES

ABERCARN.—Abercarn v. Cross Keys.

BLAENAVON.—Blaenavon v. Pontypool (3.30).

DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. Alcavron (5.0).

ASSOCIATION

LEAGUE.—SECOND DIVISION

CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Nottingham Forest (3.30).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

LUTON.—Luton Town v. Clapton Orient (4.30).

THE ARTHUR DUNN CUP

OLD SALOPIANS REACH THE FINAL

The Old Salopians beat the Old Bradfieldians in the semi-final round of the Arthur Dunn Cup at the Crystal Palace on Saturday by four goals to none.

The Old Bradfieldians deserve all credit for going hard and straight, and staying to the finish, but they were paying against a side who were definitely too good for them. There was not a fault to be found with any player on the Old Salopians' side, for not one of them fell below a decidedly high standard of Association football, and it would be impossible to pick out one player as being better than another. The true strength of the side lay in combination and confidence. The forwards could trust their half-backs, and the half-backs their backs, and for that reason the inside forwards were able to keep near enough to their wing players to get up in time to take the centres. For the Old Bradfieldians J. G. Stevenson at centre-half-back, stood out as a great player. On the day he was the best player on the field, and although he could not play the whole of the other side alone, he appeared at times to be making a very good attempt so to do.

Play was a little rugged during the first few minutes, and a mis-kick let in I. N. Sorensen with an apparently dangerous opening, but he kicked just too hard, and Lee came out and cleared easily. The Old Salopians then began to attack, D. N. Moore and R. F. Skelton forming a dangerous left wing, and after 10 minutes' play they forced the first corner. Skelton placed the corner, and the ball, after being half cleared, and then lobbed back almost to the goal-mouth, was headed wide. A quick dribble by G. R. Watson-Smyth and a centre along the ground gave Parker a chance to shoot, and he kicked the ball, just not hard enough, towards the left corner of the goal. A corner to the Old Salopians was cleared after some anxious moments, and F. G. Watson-Smyth made a long run down the right wing, but finished by shooting weakly straight into Lee's hands. From the clearance Moore made a long fast dribble in which he beat two of the opposition without losing pace or being pushed out from his almost straight line towards the right goal post, and after feinting to shoot, he touched the ball forward to Skelton who banged the ball into the net from only a few yards out.

The Old Bradfieldians then attacked, and a quicker forward might have scored from a centre from F. G. Watson-Smyth. A little later T. B. Parker had a great opportunity when G. R. Watson-Smyth sent in a quick centre along the ground, but he hesitated, and failed to reached the ball, with practically an open goal in front of him, by a foot. A break-away and clever combination between J. S. Haslewood and G. S. Watson took the ball nearly into the Old Bradfieldians' goalmouth. There Evans, who had been tricked once, came back in too great a hurry, interfered with R. G. Benda, his goalkeeper, and let in Watson, who scored with certainty from close in. A tremendous long and quite unexpected shot by Stevenson hit the right upright square, but the ball did not quite reach Sorensen, and was kicked away in a hurry for a corner. Neither this corner, nor one which followed almost immediately, led to a score. A mis-kick let in Watson, who dribbled inside and put in a hard, low shot to the right corner of the net, to which Benda did wonderfully well to get the toe of his right boot at full stretch. It was almost a blind save, the ball bumping away to safety on the right. The Old Salopians continued to have the better of the game, and just before half-time, after a weak kick by Evans, L. B. Blaxland put the ball through to H. G. Lewis, who scored with a hard, low screw shot into the right corner of the net.

The Old Bradfieldians attacked at once in the second half, but G. R. Watson-Smyth, after making himself a fine opening, shot very wide. Clever football by Sorensen and F. G. Watson-Smyth ended in a good centre, from which Parker headed on to the cross-bar, the ball jumping up, bouncing on the bar, and going behind. A movement in which F. G. Watson-Smyth, Parker and G. R. Watson-Smyth took part left G. R. Watson-Smyth in possession on the right with Lee right out of goal. G. R. Watson-Smyth put in a hard, low shot to the left corner of the net, but P. S. Snow, with the greatest coolness, turned the ball with his left foot outside the goal post. The Old Bradfieldians had their fair share of the game, but it was the Old Salopians that scored, Lewis putting a centre along the ground from Watson, who was almost over the line, into the net from only a few yards out.

The Old Salopians eased up a little, perhaps unconsciously, after this, and the Old Bradfieldians began to play like a winning side. Lee saved a hard, high shot from Parker at the expense of a corner, and a little later saved a harder shot, swerving to the right corner of the net, from Stevenson who had suddenly come up almost among his forwards. After a dash by G. R. Watson-Smyth and a good centre, Sorensen sent in a hard shot from close in which Lee saved brilliantly, and two minutes later Lee saved another fine shot from Sorensen. Each side forced one more corner, and then it was time.

The teams were :—

OLD SALOPIANS.—B. C. Lee, goal; P. S. Snow and H. F. Robinson, backs; L. B. Blaxland, G. A. R. Green, and A. T. Parker, half-backs; J. G. Stevenson, J. S. Haslewood, H. G. Lewis, D. N. Moore, and R. F. Skelton, forwards.

OLD BRADFIELDIANS.—R. G. Benda, goal; F. de L. Evans and F. M. Webb, backs; R. S. Blundell, J. G. Stevenson, and D. R. Fussell, half-backs; G. R. Watson-Smyth, P. W. E. Groves, T. B. Parker, I. N. Sorensen, and F. G. Watson-Smyth, forwards.

The Old Salopians will now meet the Old Wykehamists in the final round on March 29.

THE A.F.A. CUP

H.M.S. EXCELLENT'S SUCCESS

H.M.S. Excellent, the holders, beat the Old Malvernians in a replayed tie in the fourth round of the A.F.A. Cup competition at Sandhurst on Saturday by two goals to one.

H.M.S. Excellent forced the pace at the start, and after five minutes' play Surgeon-Lieutenant Simpson took the ball more than half the length of the field to finish his effort with a very fine long shot, from which the ball struck the cross-bar, dropped in front of the goal, struck Mears on the shoulder, and glanced into the net for the first goal, which proved to be the only one of the first half. The Old Malvernians did better at the beginning of the second half, but they were gradually driven back. They came again, however, and their efforts were rewarded by a goal from Hunt, who from the wing sent in a long shot which Deuchars had no chance of stopping. Toppin, Greenstock, and Acheson-Gray just missed with several good shots, but H.M.S. Excellent then reasserted themselves, and as the result of a strong attack, in which the whole of their forwards took part, Fry with a well-judged effort scored what proved to be the winning goal.

The teams were :—

OLD MALVERNIANS.—J. H. Mears, goal; H. A. Pridham and C. J. Hill, backs; M. Gifford, W. H. Bradshaw, and C. Thatcher-Smith, half-backs; E. O. W. Hunt, C. J. Topping, J. W. Greenstock, L. Walker, and C. R. Acheson-Gray, forwards.

H.M.S. EXCELLENT.—Leading Seaman J. Deuchars, goal; Petty Officer R. Woodford and Warrant Officer F. J. Harding, backs; Petty Officer Kemp, Seaman E. Ennew, and Seaman W. Davis, half-backs; Surgeon-Lieutenant J. W. Simpson, Ordnance Artificer W. Wilcox, Ordnance Artificer E. A. Roberts, A.B. E. Edds, and A.B. C. J. Fry, forwards.

LEAGUE NOTES

For the first time for many weeks Sheffield Wednesday are not at the head of the League Championship table. Their defeat at Leicester on Saturday and the rather unexpected victory of Derby County at Blackburn allowed Derby to get a lead of one point, but, as they have played three more games than Sheffield Wednesday, and all the other teams who approach them in the number of points gained have played two or three or four more games, the position of the champions of last year is not seriously affected. Still, it is possible that Sheffield Wednesday are feeling the strain of holding the leadership in the League and of the struggle for the F.A. Cup. That may have its influence on both their aims, and it may certainly lead to their losing the one or the other.

Farther down the table West Ham United, by their victory over The Arsenal, a kind of revenge for their defeat the Saturday before in the Cup-ties, have risen out of the danger zone, while The Arsenal still hover there with 26 points gained in 30 games. Everton have the same number of points, but they have played three games more. Sunderland by a remarkable victory over Huddersfield Town at Huddersfield have for the moment risen above them. Grimsby Town did not follow up their fine victory during the week and on their own ground they succumbed to Leeds United, but by their victory over Everton Newcastle United came back to the same number of points with Grimsby and two games in hand.

In the Second Division Blackpool failed to win on their own ground against Notts County and are once more on a level with Oldham Athletic. Chelsea did not improve their position by failing to beat Charlton Athletic at Stamford Bridge and they are now five points behind both the leaders. The order of the other teams in the division remains much as it was.

WEST HAM'S REVENGE

THE ARSENAL LOSE A GOOD GAME

The uncertainty of football was demonstrated at Upton Park on Saturday when West Ham United beat The Arsenal by three goals to two. A week earlier the same teams had met on the same ground in the Football Association Cup competition, and The Arsenal not only won that game by three goals to none, but made West Ham look a wholly inferior side. On the form then shown The Arsenal should have been able to beat these eleven opponents every time, but in the League match on Saturday West Ham shed any suggestion of inferiority, and in the second half were slightly the better of two good sides.

Several reasons can be given for a remarkable change. The Arsenal played clever and attractive football, but lacked the intensity of purpose which in the Cup game made them so formidable. Roberts, who in the Cup struggle was relentless and unfaltering in his obstruction of Watson, was just a point less persevering in the League meeting, and Watson took advantage of the freedom he was allowed. Barrett, on the other hand, gave closer attention to Lambert than in the earlier match, and valiantly barred the way of the centre-forward to the home goal. The other West Ham half-backs also played their part in stemming the attacks of The Arsenal, and Earl and Cox, the backs, were comparatively steady. Perhaps the greatest factor in determining the reversal of the previous result was the way in which West Ham played their own normal game, instead of attempting to introduce what are known as Cup-tie methods.

The ground appeared again to be firm and dry, but several slips and falls showed that the turf was a little treacherous. There was no wind and a crowd of 36,000 people enjoyed an afternoon of spring sunshine. The Arsenal began well and for a few minutes there seemed to be a possibility that they would again dominate the game. This time, however, West Ham refused to be flustered or to be put on the defensive. The tackling of the home half-backs was effective and resourceful, and they swung the ball out to the forwards in a fashion which kept The Arsenal defenders alert and well occupied. Soon after the start Watson compelled Hapgood to concede a corner, and from this Gibbins headed the ball down between the posts.

Lewis was not quite sure of his clearance, and another corner followed. Then Ruffell tried a shot, and, while it was off the mark, the drive promised variety in the attack. A possible effect of this was seen when Watson, who was ready to roam a little, put a pass from the right across the goal with every defender but Lewis out of position. As it happened, the West Ham forwards had not anticipated the move, and although Gibbins got to the ball he shot too recklessly, and a good chance was spoiled. The Arsenal, to whom Jack and James made some brilliant movements, had a full share of the play, and the end-to-end character of the game was exciting and fast. James started one movement which was carried out with half a dozen bewildering passes, before Lambert headed just over the bar. In another attack Williams dropped a centre in front of goal. Lambert made a leap, which took him into the net, but the ball was secured by Hufton. Eventually Jack scored a fine goal for The Arsenal. Williams did the preliminary work, with the inside forward closely in touch with him. At the right moment Jack received an adroit short pass, and drove the ball past Hufton with a great oblique shot.

West Ham were not discouraged, and within three minutes they equalized the score. Ruffell sent in a good low pass from near the line, and Watson neatly turned the ball into the net. Before the interval The Arsenal should have gone ahead again. Bastin had only to trap a ball going away from him to score at leisure, but he took a first-time kick, and the shot was yards wide of the post.

The best was seen of West Ham in the second half. The half-backs got an increasing grip on The Arsenal attack, and the home forwards were often dangerous. Fifteen minutes from the restart Earle gave them the lead with a shot from close range. Lewis at the moment had his legs wide apart, and the ball went into the net between them. Seven minutes from the end Watson added a spectacular individual goal, which seemed to settle the issue, but The Arsenal fought back so keenly in a strenuous finish that Jack scored once for them, and in the last moments came near to getting another goal.

The teams were :—

WEST HAM UNITED.—Hufton, goal; Earl and Cox, backs; Collins, Barrett, and Cadwell, half-backs; Yews, Earle, Watson, V. Gibbins, and Ruffell, forwards.

THE ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Baker, Roberts, and Jones, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

CHELSEA'S DRAWN GAME

Chelsea played a drawn game with Charlton Athletic on Saturday, each side scoring a goal in what was in many ways one of the most interesting matches at Stamford Bridge this season.

It was the first visit of Charlton to the ground, and their start was a most unfortunate one, for within a minute of the kick-off the home team were a goal in front. Bishop broke up an attack on the left, and, after a short dribble, passed to Crawford, who almost immediately sent across a nicely judged centre. Mills took the ball on the half-volley, brought it under control in perfect style, and running round Langford gave Robertson no chance of saving a hard, high drive. It was a first-class piece of play, and was at once followed by some clever combination between Wilson and Mills which enabled Pearson to get away on the left and to give Robertson further anxiety with a high, dropping centre. Charlton, however, were soon to show that they could play quite as good football as their opponents, for, after Law had twice held them up and Wilson had gone close to scoring another goal, back went the ball to the other end, and some exciting incidents occurred in front of the Chelsea goal. Much of the pressure was due to the way in which they opened up the Chelsea defence, and they accomplished this by the inside forward, or the half-back behind him, swinging the ball right across to the opposite wing. A fine kick gave them the first opportunity of exploiting this move, for the ball went to Astley, and he beat Ferguson before sending across to Horton. The outside-left was unmarked, and Millington had difficulty with his centre, while in the next minute he had to go full length to keep out a shot from Legge on the opposite wing.

Hardly had he recovered from this before Astley again deceived Ferguson, and probably only the fact that Townrow shot out a leg and conceded a corner kept the Chelsea goal intact. More excitement was to follow, as if Chelsea were not to be left out, and they promptly carried the ball back to the other end, where after Wilson had had a hard shot charged down Pearson sent in another shot which just passed outside the far goal-post. End-to-end play followed, and five minutes before half-time Charlton scored a well-deserved but, in itself, a fortunate equalising goal. It occurred through that splendid back Law making one of his few slips, for, after a high kick down the field, he decided to pass back to Millington. It was a tragedy for Chelsea, because somehow he gave the ball only a half kick, and Whitlow, who had followed up hard, reached it before Millington, and easily beat the goalkeeper. Mills had a chance to repair the damage but he failed, and then Legge nearly put Charlton in front from a tremendous drive which hit the side netting of the goal.

The pace had been very fast in the first half, and it was not altogether surprising to find the play after the interval neither so interesting nor of such good quality. A quick movement between Horton, Astley, and Legge looked dangerous for Chelsea, and when they in turn attacked Mills put Miller through. Usually Miller is rather inclined to delay too long, but this time he might well have dribbled on before shooting, as he tried a hard drive from some way out and the ball sailed well over the top of the goal. Mills attempted to repeat his opening feat but he, too, shot wide, as did Bishop after a mighty free kick taken by Odell. It should be said here that Odell, playing instead of Smith, once again proved a most useful substitute, his robust methods often being of great service. Pearson made a great dribble, and Langford kicked out from under the bar after Miller had shot on the run from his pass, but this was as near as Chelsea could get, for Charlton had the stronger middle line, with Armitage in particularly good form, and they gradually got a grip on the forwards opposed to them. Charlton had not the same opportunities, but they always looked like saving the game, while quite near the end they had a chance to win it, for Odell stopped Whitlow only just in time, after he had appeared to be clean through.

The teams were :—

CHELSEA.—Millington, goal; Odell and Law, backs; Bishop, Townrow, and Ferguson (W.), half-backs; Crawford, Wilson, Mills, Miller, and Pearson, forwards.

CHARLTON ATHLETIC.—Robertson, goal; Smith and Langford, backs; Hird, G. H., Armitage, and Pugsley, half-backs; Legge, Astley, Whitlow, Rankin, and Horton, forwards.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
ASTON VILLA (Waring 2, Beresford)	3	*MANCHESTER UNITED (McLachlan, Warburton)	2
*BIRMINGHAM (Bradford, Cringan)	2	BURNLEY	0
BOLTON WANDERERS (Blackmore 2, Cook)	3	*SHEFFIELD UNITED (Dunne 2)	2
DERBY COUNTY (Stephenson, Rose, Bedford)	3	*BLACKBURN ROVERS	0
LEEDS UNITED (Firth, Jennings)	2	*GRIMSBY TOWN (Ogilvie)	1
*LEICESTER CITY (Hine, Chandler)	2	SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY (Marsden)	1
*LIVERPOOL (Hodgson 2)	2	PORTSMOUTH	0
*MIDDLESBROUGH (Warren)	1	MANCHESTER CITY	0
*NEWCASTLE UNITED (Gallacher)	1	EVERTON	0
SUNDERLAND (Allen 2)	2	*HUDDERSFIELD TOWN	0
*WEST HAM UNITED (Watson 2, Earle)	3	THE ARSENAL (Jack 2)	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Derby County	32	18	5	9	68	57	41
Sheffield Wednesday	29	17	6	6	74	37	40
Manchester City	32	16	8	10	73	59	40
Blackburn Rovers	33	15	9	13	66	55	39
Leicester City	33	15	6	12	68	67	36
Leeds United	31	16	2	13	60	45	34
Aston Villa	31	15	4	12	66	63	34
Bolton Wanderers	32	13	7	12	62	55	33
Huddersfield Town	31	14	5	12	47	52	33
Liverpool	32	13	7	12	54	61	33
West Ham United	32	13	5	14	67	63	31
Middlesbrough	32	14	3	15	67	68	31
Sheffield United	33	13	4	16	73	73	30
Manchester United	32	13	4	15	52	63	30
Birmingham	30	11	7	12	47	45	29
Portsmouth	31	10	8	13	53	53	28
Burnley	32	10	8	14	60	75	28
Sunderland	30	10	7	13	48	61	27
The Arsenal	30	10	6	14	48	46	26
Everton	33	8	10	15	56	70	26
Grimsby Town	31	9	6	16	55	74	24
Newcastle United	29	11	2	16	54	74	24

SECOND DIVISION

*BARNSLEY (Harvey, Henderson 2)	3	BRISTOL CITY (Johnson)	1
*BRADFORD (Harwood, McLean 2, Davis, Millership)	5	PRESTON NORTH END (Reid 2)	2
CARDIFF CITY (Nicholas, Harris)	2	*WEST BROMWICH ALBION	0
*CHELSEA (Mills)	1	CHARLTON ATHLETIC (Whitlow)	1
*MILLWALL (Munro, Cowlandale, Readman, Watkins)	4	WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS	0
*NOTTINGHAM FOREST (Heslop, Dickinson)	2	HULL CITY (Howlson)	1
NOTTS COUNTY (Maw, Andrews)	2	*BLACKPOOL (Broadhurst)	1
*OLDHAM ATHLETIC (Cumming, Littlewood 3, Gray)	5	STOKE CITY	0
READING (Bagnall, McPherson 2, Barley)	4	*BURY (Smith 2)	2
*SOUTHAMPTON (Mackie, Arnold)	2	BRADFORD CITY (Scriven)	1
*TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR (Davies 2, Rowley)	3	SWANSEA TOWN	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	31	18	8	5	71	34	44
Blackpool	32	21	2	9	78	50	44
Chelsea	31	14	11	6	55	32	39
Bradford	31	15	7	9	65	54	37
Bury	32	16	4	12	65	55	36
Wolverhampton Wanderers	32	14	7	10	61

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

IRELAND LOSE AT SWANSEA

Wales beat Ireland at Swansea on Saturday by a penalty goal and three tries (12 points) to one dropped goal and one penalty goal (7 points).

As in their previous matches, the Irish pack defied all traditions and stayed the pace marvellously well, but, as for most of the time they were outplayed by forwards as strong and even more vigorous than themselves, the initiative and the moral effect of a successful forward effort mostly belonged to Wales. It was not enough that E. O'D. Davy kicked a dropped goal from long range in the first few minutes. It was not enough that Ireland led by a point at half-time, and, by means of a splendid penalty kick by P. Murray, regained their lead of a point after a quarter of an hour's play in the second half. It also was not enough that, in the last 10 minutes, Ireland were all over their opponents and might be pardoned for thinking that they deserved a try that, converted, still could have saved the match. In the meantime, the Welshmen had been making a sustained and formidable effort in front that smothered the Irish backs even more effectively than the Welsh backs were smothered in turn when they attempted to get under way.

CONTRAST IN KICKING

As a matter of fact, in a match in which kicking at goal once more played a big part, the Welsh lead would have been greater but for bad place-kicking. J. Bassett failed with the first place-kick that should not have been too much for him, and, then, until Wales's chance to gain points from a penalty kick from 40 yards' range came along, handed over the responsibility to N. Fender, who proved himself a back-row forward of exceptional agility and resource, but who failed in place-kicking.

Still, as a forward of intelligence, Fender, like A. Lemon, of Neath, looked to be just the kind of man Wales require in the back row of the scrummage. T. Arthur, as usual, was the soundest member of a pack that, this time, did not spare themselves either inside or outside of the scrummage, and were overpoweringly superior to the Irishmen in breaking away from the lines-out.

Ireland, in attack, depended very largely upon the cleverness of M. Sugden in deceiving his opponents. Two of his breaks-away were masterpieces in the art of deceptive running, but, although at times Murray and the two centres looked dangerous, and once or twice were unlucky, the Irish backs got little farther than the Welsh. At the very end it had to be noted that G. V. Stephenson failed to score a try that, in his greatest days, he would have done easily. On the other hand, he is still a great defensive player. At forward, J. D. Clinch and J. R. Beamish did their utmost to recover from some rather crushing experiences early in the game, and, with their fellows, at least had the satisfaction of finishing more strongly than their opponents. But that was all. The telling point was that Ireland failed to score except by kicking at goal.

THE SCORING

Ireland became four points up from the third scrummage in the Welsh "25." The ball was thrown back erratically to Davy, who, however, gathered it coolly and dropped a magnificent goal from 40 yards out. Ireland held a slight advantage for the next 10 minutes, but were apt to fall off-side, and were always held in front or beaten back by good kicking by Bassett and Morgan. Wales eventually recovered to the extent of developing some clever passing in midfield, and, once, H. Jones missed a certain try by failing to hold a pass from Morgan. In the next minute, however, two Welsh forwards, H. C. Day and A. Skym, broke away on their own from some scrambling play on the left touch-line, and the latter, at an almost leisurely trot, scored a try. Bassett failed with the kick. The Welsh forwards by hard scrummaging controlled the rest of the first half, though, just before half-time, a brilliant run by Sugden, closely followed by some combined play that nearly sent in Davy, gave the crowd some anxious moments. It was only a terrific tackle by Bassett that kept out a powerful runner like Davy.

Wales took the lead early in the second half very luckily, for it was a forward standing off-side who forced Davy to pass back to Williamson at full-back and, even then, only a bad fumble by that player enabled Peacock to kick the ball far ahead over the goal-line and to beat Sugden in the race for the touch down. This try was not converted and when, 10 minutes later, Murray took full advantage of a penalty decision in favour of Ireland, Wales once more found themselves a point down.

This created the critical point of the match, and Bassett, who kicked as fine a penalty goal as Murray, and the Welsh forwards, supported at last by Powell and Williams, saw to it that Ireland should never again, until too late, get on top in the play. T. Arthur was up to take Williams's pass after a splendid break through the centre by Powell. There remained a quarter of an hour's exciting play, but the Irish backs, like Wales's were either smothered or made mistakes.

The teams were:—

WALES.—J. Bassett (Penarth), back; J. C. Morley (Newport), T. Jones-Davies (London Welsh), W. C. Morgan (Swansea and Guy's Hospital), and H. Jones (Swansea), three-quarter backs; F. Williams (Cardiff) and W. C. Powell (London Welsh), half-backs; T. Arthur (Neath), H. Day (Newport), A. Skym (Cardiff), E. Jenkins (Aberavon), D. Thomas (Swansea), N. Fender (Cardiff), H. Peacock (Newport), and A. Lemon (Neath), forwards.

IRELAND.—P. W. Williamson (Dolphin), back; J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), and G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital), three-quarter backs; T. P. Murray (Wanderers) and M. Sugden (Wanderers), half-backs; H. O'Neill (Queen's University, Belfast), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), G. R. Beamish (Leicester and R.A.F.), N. Murphy (Cork Constitutional), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), forwards.

SCOTTISH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Glasgow Academicals	17	Jedforest	5
Edinburgh Academicals	16	*Watsonians	3
*Glasgow University	15	Kelvinside Academicals	0
*Heriot's F.P.	12	Glasgow High School F.P.	7
Royal High School F.P.	13	*West of Scotland	7
*Dunfermline	14	Edinburgh University	3
*Stewart's College F.P.	5	Hawick	3
Hillhead High School F.P.	6	*Edinburgh Institution F.P.	3
*Greenock Wanderers	12	Old Spartans	6

* Home team.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP: THIRD ROUND

*Barrow	18	Dewsbury	7
*St. Helens	22	Hunslet	7
*Wigan	19	Hull	3
*Wigan	16	Warrington	5

RUGBY LEAGUE

Leeds	14	*Bramley	5
Broughton Rangers	20	Keighley	5
*Huddersfield	21	Featherstone Rovers	3
*Halifax	24	Rochdale Hornets	3
*Hull Kingston Rovers	12	Wakefield Trinity	2
*Leigh	43	Batley	7
*York	7	Salford	0

THE ENGLISH TEAM

CHANGES FOR SCOTTISH MATCH

The English XV. to play Scotland at Twickenham on Saturday next has been selected as follows:—

FULL BACK
J. G. Askew (Cambridge University).

THREE-QUARTER BACKS
J. S. E. Reeve (Harlequins),
M. Robson (Oxford University),
F. W. S. Malir (Otley), and
C. C. Tanner (Pembroke College, Cambridge).

HALF-BACKS
R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and
W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians).

FORWARDS
J. S. Tucker (Bristol), captain,
H. Rew (Exeter),
A. H. Bateson (Otley),
B. H. Black (Oxford University),
J. W. Forrest (United Services),
P. D. Howard (Oxford University),
H. G. Periton (Waterloo), and
Another.

** At present there are only two changes in the team from that which beat France at Twickenham on February 22, though one place is still left open in the scrummage. A new wing has been introduced in the three-quarter backs, F. W. S. Malir, who played for England in the first two matches of the year, being brought back into the side with C. C. Tanner. Tanner is an old Cheltenham boy who is captain of the Pembroke College team at Cambridge. A few weeks ago he attracted attention when he played a fine game for Cambridge University against Blackheath, and he further enhanced his reputation in the Mobbs' memorial match at Northampton last week, when he played for the Barbarians against the East Midlands and scored three tries.

One place is left vacant in the scrummage. It was filled by H. Wilkinson, of Halifax, in the match against France, but he was unable to play in the match at Northampton last week. It may be that the selectors are waiting to see if he will be fit, or they may be led to choose one of the other wing forwards who have been under their observation lately, A. G. Cridlan, of Oxford, W. E. Tucker, the Blackheath captain, who has played once for England this year, or another.

OLD PAULINES' PLUCKY EFFORT

St. Bartholomew's Hospital beat the Old Paulines on the Old Pauline ground at Ealing on Saturday by one goal and one try (8 points) to a penalty goal and a try (4 points). The game was played at a fast pace throughout, and the scrummaging and tackling were keen on both sides.

After 10 minutes' play J. H. Salmons had to leave the field with concussion, and the Old Paulines were beaten only by two points though they were a man short for the rest of the game. C. B. Prowse scored the first try for the Hospital, but the kick failed. The Old Paulines were particularly quick in following up, C. W. John on more than one occasion being tackled in possession, and the Hospital forwards had to make great efforts in coming back in defence. The play during the first half was rather ragged, but at half-time the Hospital held their lead of three points.

The Old Paulines started the second half strongly, and for some time the play was near the Hospital line. From a kick ahead it looked as if the ball were going over the dead ball line, but J. Farrell followed up quicky and touched down for a somewhat fortunate try, as there were two Hospital players near the ball who did not seem to realize that anyone was following up. The Hospital made a good passing movement that gained a lot of ground. J. B. Powell was always dangerous when he got the ball, and he was nearly in on this occasion, but was well tackled short of the line. The Hospital then began to get more of the ball, and they started a series of short passing movements that hemmed the Old Paulines in their own "25." From one of these movements J. A. Nunn took a reverse pass to score a good try between the posts, which he converted himself. There was some even play after this, and then a free kick was given to the Old Paulines, King kicking a great goal from near the half-way line. Just before no-side Nunn was carried off hurt.

The teams were:—

OLD PAULINES.—J. Farrell, back; R. E. Wise, G. L. Ohlf, J. H. Salmons, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; R. W. Baily and S. T. Macbeth, half-backs; H. Hunt, T. Kemp, L. Kemp, L. Hinton, H. E. O. H. Thompson, R. Scott, R. H. B. Nicholls, and W. P. Barribal, forwards.

BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—C. W. John, back; E. J. Marshall, J. A. Nunn, C. B. Prowse, and J. B. Powell, three-quarter backs; S. J. Bellby and J. T. Taylor, half-backs; C. R. Jenkins, V. C. Thompson, L. D. Robertson, W. H. Cuper, T. E. Jenkins, B. S. Lewis, H. G. Edwards, and J. F. Knox, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. T. A. Pimm.

MATCH AT ETON

Mr. A. D. Stoop took a strong team to Eton on Saturday to play the School on South Meadow, the visitors winning by two goals and six tries (38 points) to three tries (9 points).

During the first 10 minutes, Maudslay and McKenna both nearly got over for Eton. Then the visitors attacked, and Davies ran through to score a try, which Cove-Smith failed to convert. A little later Pitman got over for a try, and in the next few minutes he burst through again and touched down near the posts, Cove-Smith being successful with the kick. Eton pressed after this, and Erskine-Crum scored a try near the left corner flag. Maudslay almost added another try before the interval, but was forced into touch just before he reached the line. At half-time, Mr. Stoop's XV. led by 11 points to 3.

A few minutes after the interval Davies scored a splendid try behind the posts, but the kick at goal failed. Then Eton attacked, and Peat got over after a fine run. The visitors afterwards pressed, and Barstow, Curtis, and Pitman, each added an unconverted try, and Southby also scored a try near the posts, which Cove-Smith converted. Just before no-side Peat got away and scored a try for Eton.

The teams were:—

ETON COLLEGE.—D. McKenna, back; H. Peat, D. A. Headley, the Hon. J. O. Scott-Ellis, and J. E. Maudslay, three-quarter backs; H. L. Kelsey, and P. H. A. Brownrigg, half-backs; K. M. Payne, P. A. Cooper, B. P. Thesiger, J. C. Atkinson-Clark, W. D. C. Erskine-Crum, J. H. Little, D. D. Bramley, and C. H. Villiers, forwards.

MR. A. D. STOOP'S XV.—A. L. Gracie, back; I. J. Pitman, A. R. C. Southby, J. G. G. Birkett, and W. J. A. Davies, three-quarter backs; F. H. Vile and A. D. Stoop, half-backs; R. Cove-Smith, D. M. C. Curtis, J. A. T. Barstow, G. Mallaby, C. Thompson, D. T. Kemp, G. W. G. Agnew, and D. L. Hammond, forwards.

RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

	Pts.		Pts.
*Wales	12	Ireland	7

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP—FINAL

Gloucestershire	13	*Lancashire	7

CLUB MATCHES

*Blackheath	46	Bradford	10
*London Welsh	15	King's College Hospital	3
United Services (Portsmouth)	15	*London Scottish	8
*Army	26	Richmond	9
*Birkenhead Park	16	Headingley	10
*Bath	5	Llanelly	3
*Bristol	6	Gloucester	0
*Coventry	35	Royal Air Force	5
*Cross Keys	3	Newbridge	0
*Devonport United Services	12	Exeter	3
*Leicester	20	Bedford	3
*Northampton	9	*Mosley	5
*Newport	14	Abertillery	3
Cardiff	8	*Plymouth Albion	3
*Pontypool	23	St. Mark's Hospital	0
Blackheath	3	*London Hospital	3
*Civil Service	17	Old Brightonians	0
*Berkshire Wanderers	18	Windsor	0
Saracens	11	*National Bank of India	3
*Wasps	17	United Services (Chatham)	3
*Sevenoaks	19	Tonbridge	8
G.W.R.	17	R.A.F. (Rugby)	0
B.T.H. (London)	17	*Northampton Engineering College	3
Chartered Bank of India	26	*Barclays Bank	3
*Maidstone	11	Dover	0
*N.P. Bank	40	Anglo-South American Bank	0
Artists' Rifles	20	*London School of Economics	3
*Chelmsford	27	Ipswich	9
*Northern Assurance	10	Civil Service	0
*Exiles	12	United Services (Portsmouth)	3
Dorking	18	*Britannic House	0
*Motor Union	5	Ealing "B"	5
Toc H	11	Standard Bank of S.A.	5
Kingsbridge	9	*Wanderers	0
*Selfridges	25	Harrods	5
*Charlton Park	17	Centynca	3
British Celanese	3	*Kildare	0
Leytonstone	16	*Southend	5
*Catford Bridge	9	Royal Military College of Science	0
*Wembley	31	St. Mark's Hospital "Extra A"	5
Park House	16	*Finchley	3
Surrey Yeomanry	0	*King's College Hospital "A"	0
*City and Guilds College	22	Blackheath "A"	0
H.A.C.	18	Trojans	0
*Chiltern	19	Old Haileyburians	0
*Westminster Bank	24	Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	11
*Alliance	13	Camelot	12
*Harpenden	25	Middlesex Hospital	6
*Architectural Association	19	Westminster Hospital	0
Aires Publicity	5	"The Times"	0

* Home team.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WIN AT LIVERPOOL

Playing on the ground of the Waterloo Club at Blundellsands on Saturday afternoon Gloucestershire beat Lancashire in the final round of the County Championship by two goals and a try (13 points) to a dropped goal and a try (7 points) and thus became champion county for the sixth time in their history.

The game was well fought and went to the better side, the winners owing their success to the greater fire and cohesion of their forwards during the first half, when they did not allow the Lancashire team to develop its own game, and to their superiority in hooking the ball in the scrummages throughout the match. When the Lancashire rally came in the second half it was too late, for although they succeeded in considerably reducing the lead, and were in fact the better side for the closing quarter of an hour, the deficit against them was too big to wipe out, and they had to be content with the position of runners-up for the second year in succession.

The history of the two counties in the championship struggle was greatly in favour of Gloucestershire, who had been winners in the final round in five previous seasons, J. S. Tucker being the one veteran remaining from their last victorious side of 1922. Lancashire's only success, on the other hand, lay away back in 1891, in which year they fielded nine international players, including James Valentine and T. Coop. Gloucestershire had not appeared in a northern final since 1920, when in the last year of the old grouping they defeated Yorkshire at Bradford. The present season's record, however, showed to the advantage of Lancashire, with their seven matches and six victories, against Gloucestershire's four matches, of which three had been won.

A great struggle forward was assured between the packs, led by H. G. Periton and J. S. Tucker, both of whom have captained England this season, and fortune was expected to turn on the relative form of the dual pack, where Lancashire had previously proved strong in the attack, and Gloucestershire in defence. Some importance, therefore, was attached to the weather, as a cut-up ground and treacherous turf such as Gloucestershire enjoyed at Twickenham would have added to their chances.

Over 10,000 spectators had paid for admission in the last county match played on the Blundellsands ground, since when an additional stand had been erected. On Saturday afternoon every seat was filled and the accommodation taxed to the utmost, a considerable proportion of the seats having been reserved for Gloucestershire supporters, evidence of the western county's hopes.

The teams, led by H. G. Periton and J. S. Tucker, turned out as arranged with three exceptions, T. W. Calder being unable to turn out for Lancashire, his place being taken by J. S. Tadman, of Sale, and D. Harris and E. Coomby coming into the Gloucestershire pack in place of Williams and W. Bryant. H. G. Periton had been out of action since the match against France with a damaged shoulder, but fortunately for his side was able to report fit. Gloucestershire were greatly strengthened by the inclusion of Gwyn Davies, who had been absent from the semi-final round playing for Wales at Murrayfield, and L. E. Saxby.

Play started half a minute early, which did not suit the bandmaster who immediately struck up the National Anthem, so that the teams had to drop the ball and stand to attention, after which the kick-off was repeated, this time at the scheduled hour of half-past three.

The game was carried at once into the Gloucestershire half of the ground, and for some minutes the Lancashire backs were given opportunities, B. D. Butler being particularly dangerous. Faulty finishing, however, robbed the side of good openings for a score. During this brief period, when the home forwards were hooking and heeling successfully, a glimpse was given of what the result might have been had J. S. Tucker not exerted his qualities and set himself to obtain the ball in the scrummages for the remainder of the afternoon.

Lancashire were gradually forced back into their own half of the ground. The Gloucestershire forwards were now well together, and from the line-out E. Comley, surrounded by two or three of the Gloucestershire pack, frequently procured the ball and initiated short, sharp rushes that carried play farther and farther into the home county's territory. The Lancashire kicking often failed to find the touch-line, and so gave the side no relief from this pressure, while the Lancashire pack when they had the ball indulged in erratic passing often within their own twenty-five. In these ways the whole of the home tactics contributed to their opponents' attack of the first half of the game. Fortunately for the hard-pressed defenders D. W. Burland and M. A. McCanlis had no method of attack other than a robust cut through, a policy well suited to such wingers as H. G. Periton and J. W. Scott, who invariably accounted for any opponent who eluded the defence of the three-quarter backs. The best part of the Gloucestershire play was that of the two half-backs, George Davies and C. B. Carter, always alert and quick to start their men.

The first try came through an unlucky mistake of J. W. Stewart, the Lancashire full back, who had up to that point played a sound game. Tackled with the ball on his own line Stewart passed back, as he thought, to one of his own side, but the man to receive the ball was N. Harris, who was standing on the line and merely had to touch the ball down for a try. Boughton kicked an easy goal, so putting the visitors 5 points up after half and hour's play. Lancashire went away well, and G. S. Wilson made as attempt to drop a goal, but again the regularity with which Gloucestershire heeled the ball back gave the home team little chance, and the game returned towards the Lancashire line, and presently, working the blind side, George Davies, being well tackled by J. W. Stewart, sent S. Weaver over to score the second try. The charge was disallowed, and Boughton kicked another goal. Thus at half-time Gloucestershire led by 10 points to nothing.

The second half of the game opened with mid-field play. An attack by Lancashire failed to develop. G. S. Wilson holding on to the ball too long, and soon afterwards B. D. Butler spoiled an opportunity by not running straight. At this point these two players were inter-changed. B. D. Butler, playing in the centre, now took part in several promising movements, and Lancashire looked likely scorers. Almost at the point of crossing the Gloucestershire line, however, disaster overtook them. They were robbed of the ball which, after good work by H. Boughton, was kicked far down the field. J. W. Stewart apparently decided the ball was going dead, but instead it bounced along this way and that, finally coming to rest just within the Lancashire dead-ball line, where G. Davies, racing up, was able to secure a try for Gloucestershire. Lancashire had in earlier matches faced and overhauled considerable leads of their opponents, but to be 13 points down after three-quarters of the game was sufficient to daunt any side.

Lancashire's rally from now onwards was one of the best features of the match. The forwards became alive and turned the tables on the Gloucestershire men in the loose, although still unable to secure the ball in the scrummage. Attacks developed by the whole of the home side were repeated with increasing fire, and at last J. S. Tadman made a great run to score well out. E. Ogden failed with the kick from a difficult position. Lancashire maintained and increased their pressure and had all the play. Their effort, however, had come too late, and although E. Ogden presently succeeded in dropping a goal, time was short and the match deservedly went to Gloucestershire.

Where one side is superior in forward play and the other in back play the former has, of course, all the advantage, as the backs are prevented from bringing their weight into the scale. J. S. Tadman made the most of the little that came his way, and E. Ogden played steadily and kicked excellently, his low punts to touch being a feature of the afternoon. Of the winning team, the whole pack played in a way to make individual mention invidious, and H. Boughton at full-back acquitted himself well.

Gloucestershire's record of six championships is only surpassed by that of Yorkshire, who have succeeded nine times.

The teams were:—

LANCASHIRE.—J. W. Stewart (Preston Grasshoppers), back; R. D. Butler (Fylde), E. Ogden (Fylde), G. S. Wilson (Birkenhead Park), and J. S. Tadman (Sale), three-quarter backs; S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) and J. P. McArthur (Waterloo), half-backs; H. G. Periton, R. Fowlds, J. W. Scott, E. H. Weld (Waterloo), H. C. S. Jones (Manchester), S. W. Livesey (Manchester), E. Henshaw (Liverpool), and H. B. Toft (Manchester University), forwards.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—H. Boughton (Gloucester), back; Gwyn Davies (Cheltenham), M. A. McCanlis (Gloucester), D. W. Burland (Bristol), and J. James (Gloucester), three-quarter backs; C. B. Carter (Bristol) and George Davies (Cheltenham), half-backs; J. S. Tucker (Bristol), F. Conley (Gloucester), W. Wadley, A. Carpenter, J. Davies, L. Saxby (Gloucester), S. Weaver (Cinderford), and N. Harris (Cheltenham), forwards.

REFEREE.—J. G. Bott (London).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FINALS

BALLIOL RETAIN OXFORD CUP

Balliol retained possession of the Oxford College Cup on Saturday when, on the University ground, Iffley-road, they beat Brasenose by a goal, a dropped goal, and a try (12 points) to nothing.

Balliol showed their best form in the first half. Their forwards were then beating Brasenose in the scrummages, and were rather the better in the open. They gave their backs plenty of opportunities, with the result that the Brasenose line was crossed on three occasions. The first try was due to Sime getting away on the blind side of the scrummage and forcing a try right in the corner. Kalsugher converted the try with a wonderful kick from the touch-line. The second try by Mackay was the result of a quick bout of passing which found the weak spot in the Brasenose defence. At this point Black, the international, who had been playing very well, was knocked out in a collision, but he returned to play on the wing until towards the end of the game, when he went back into the pack. As soon as he retired Robson dropped a goal. He had been given the ball by Edwards, and feinting to carry on the movement, suddenly checked himself, and coolly accomplished his object.

Crossing over with a lead of 12 points, Balliol were not so overwhelming in the second half. Indeed, there were long periods when their forwards were losing the ball in the scrummages and the Brasenose backs were frequently in possession. They were not strong enough to overcome Balliol's vigorous defence, and indeed they never looked like scoring. It was here that they missed Roberts, the one player who might have turned their chances to account.

The teams were:—

BALLIOL.—G. H. Williams (Bracon; back; W. G. Kalsugher (New Zealand), H. Edwards (Sydney University), M. Robson (Heriots), and E. F. Mackay (Geo. Watson's College), three-quarter backs; R. T. Gordon-Walker (Wellington) and W. A. Sime (Bedford), half-backs; P. H. Gore-Booth (Eton), W. M. Jackson (Manchester Grammar School), J. Mackenzie (Edinburgh Academy), A. C. Dunman (Marlborough), G. E. M. Jones (Clifton), R. Galletti (Cheltenham), D. G. Gordon (Harrow), and R. H. Wingate (Rugby), forwards.

BRASENOSE.—J. F. Nicholls (Sedbergh), back; J. A. Baise (Tonbridge), G. S. Gee (Uppingham), A. E. Brookes (Hereford), and W. T. Taylor (Sedbergh), three-quarter backs; A. Reid (Epsom) and R. W. Parr (Rhodes University, South Africa), half-backs; B. H. Black (St. Andrews, Grahamstown), D. C. V. Roberts (Christ's Hospital), R. E. Lindsay (Clifton), C. W. Chapman (Cranbrook), R. G. Woods (Rhodes University, South Africa), D. G. Howell (Cheltenham), G. G. Lilburn-Black (Cranleigh), and C. A. L. Richards (Clifton), forwards.

PEMBROKE WIN AT CAMBRIDGE

Pembroke beat St. Catharine's in the final tie for the Cambridge University College Cup on the University ground on Saturday by two goals and two tries (16 points) to a try and a penalty goal (6 points).

Pembroke had the better of the luck all through the match and scored the first two tries through fortunate chances. St. Catharine's lost a man after 15 minutes' play, and were thereafter one short, which proved a great handicap, against which they could make no headway, although there was nothing lacking in determination. Tries were scored for Pembroke by J. C. Robinson (two), D. H. Duder, and R. Kellett, two of which were converted, and St. Catharine's obtained a try by G. B. Gray and N. E. Browning kicked a penalty goal.

The teams were:—

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.—W. D. Lomax (Petties), back; F. H. Pilling (Townshrige), R. Kellett (Bedford), G. C. A. Adams (Radley), and J. C. Robinson (Marlborough), three-quarter backs; R. W. Owen (Clifton) and G. H. Dees (Rugby), half-backs; D. H. Duder (Eastbourne), forwards.

ST. CATHARINE'S.—D. M. Parry (Merchant Taylors), back; G. B. Gray (Leeds Grammar School), W. G. Cash (Christ's Hospital), A. Rider (Berkhamsted), and N. T. Ringdahl (University College School), three-quarter backs; R. H. Brown (Berkhamsted) and N. E. Browning (Cryst, Gloucester), half-backs; W. O. H. Collins (Tonbridge), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford), D. C. Riddy (Bedford Modern), F. S. Osborne (Christ's Hospital), N. A. York (Northampton), J. H. McNeary (Christ's Hospital), G. N. F. Orgonis (Brecon), and H. B. L. Johnstone (Christ's College, New Zealand), forwards.

LONDON WELSH WIN A FAST GAME

In a fast, though at times scrappy, game at Herne Hill, the London Welsh beat King's College Hospital by five tries (15 points) to one try (3 points). Neither side was at full strength, the International match at Swansea depriving the London Welsh of the services of T. E. Jones-Davies and W. C. Powell, while the Hospital were without their captain. D. J. MacMyn, and two regular three-quarter backs, A. Gilpin and T. K. R. Lyle.

London Welsh fully deserved their victory if only for the way in which their three-quarter backs made the most of their limited chances, for their forwards were usually beaten for possession of the ball in the scrummages, and H. W. John at scrummage half-back was erratic in his passes when the ball was heeled. R. F. Lewis played well at stand-off half-back, and A. H. Jones and Gwyn Richards, the centre three-quarter backs, made good openings for their wing men. The forwards, though beaten in the scrummages, played their usual strong game in the loose, where W. A. V. Thomas, R. Jones, and E. Martin were always prominent. The Hospital had an advantage at half-back, A. B. Stokes and J. H. Easton combining well in attack and defence. The three-quarter backs, especially the centres, lacked thrust, and were apt to run too much across the field, with the result that the wing players had few chances. The forwards played well against heavier opponents.

From the start the Hospital attacked on the right wing, but the London Welsh forwards replied with a strong dribbling rush headed by R. Jones. With their forwards heeling well, the Hospital continued to attack, but their three-quarter backs lost good chances through bad passing. The London Welsh forwards made several rushes, but lost their advantage through repeatedly getting off-side, and often enabling A. B. Stokes to gain much ground by long kicks into touch. After 15 minutes, a break-up by the London Welsh forwards from a scrummage near the Hospital "25" ended in I. Davis dribbling the ball over the Hospital line to score a try. The Hospital drew level soon afterwards when F. C. Mayo ran through the London Welsh defence and enabled S. R. Ledger to score a try, which the Hospital well deserved. Good play by Stokes and Easton kept the Hospital on the attack, but before half-time the London Welsh took the lead with a try by R. L. Jones after a quick cut-through by R. F. Lewis. The Hospital attacked strongly at the start of the second half, and Stokes and Easton were both prominent in good movements. E. Lassen on the left wing was twice held up on the line. Good kicking by A. H. Jones and G. Richards relieved pressure for the London Welsh, and after A. H. Jones had made a strong run Richards intercepted a pass and scored between the posts, C. Baverstock, however, failing to convert the try.

The London Welsh forwards were now heeling the ball more often, and their backs were constantly attacking. V. F. S. Hall, the Hospital back, twice saved well on the line, but after R. F. Lewis had just failed to drop a goal R. L. Jones scored a try near the corner flag. In the last five minutes the Hospital rallied well and their forwards twice rushed the ball up to the London Welsh line. From a break-away A. H. Jones gathered a cross kick by Richards and made the best run of the match to score between the posts, but I. Davies had his kick at goal charged down.

The teams were:—

LONDON WELSH.—H. Unsord, back; J. P. Morgan, A. R. Jones, G. Richards, and E. L. Jones, three-quarter backs; R. F. Lewis and H. W. John, half-backs; W. A. V. Thomas, R. V. Howell, I. Davies, C. Baverstock, R. Jones, E. Martin, R. H. Garbett, and K. R. Blake, forwards.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. S. Hall, back; S. R. Ledger, W. N. F. Wakeley, F. C. Mayo, and J. Lassen, three-quarter backs; Easton and A. B. Stokes, half-backs; G. H. Livingstone, M. L. Bynoe, J. D. Moore, S. O. Jones, A. B. Hewlett, G. A. Barker, R. D. Harding, and J. V. Sutton, forwards.

REFEREE.—Dr. R. W. Glyn Hughes (L.S.R.F.U.B.).

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
*Harlequins	15	Old Merchant Taylors	6
Neath	24	*Old Cranleighans	5
*Old Whitgiftians	18	Streatham	6
*London Irish	11	Old Alleynians	0
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	8	*Old Paulines	6
Rosslyn Park	8	*Old Leysians	16
Aston Old Edwardians	18	*Old Emanuel	10
*Old Emanuel "A"	14	Old Queenians	3
*Bridgwater	20	Old Harrodians	13
*Royal School of Mines	28	Old Birkenheadians	3
Old Elthamians	12	*St. George's Hospital	3
*Thames Valley	5	Old Reigatians	3
*Old Haileyburians	19	Sidcup	13
*Old Millhillians	22	U.C.S. Old Boys	11
Old Blues	16	*R.N.C. (Greenwich)	14
K.C.S. Old Boys	54	*Old Stortfordians	3
*Old Wimbledonians	14	Civil Service "A"	0
London Welsh "B"	11	*Old Amerans	10
Barnet "A"	16	Old Wellingtonians	13
*Worcester Park "A"	10	Old Brockleians	8
*Civil Service	17	Old Brightonians	6

* Home Team.

BLACKHEATH'S BIG WIN

A BRILLIANT PACK

Blackheath beat Bradford at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, on Saturday by eight goals and two tries (46 points) to two goals (10 points).

There was a large and enthusiastic body of spectators, including many of the Yorkshiremen in London, and, in spite of the big score put up by the winners, they saw a really interesting game. The Bradford team were somewhat disorganized owing to several 11th-hour changes, with the result that some players were not in their regular positions; but for all that they never gave up trying to the bitter end. In fact, their display was a fine example of grit, and there was no disgrace in being beaten. On Saturday's form the Blackheath side would have taken some beating by any team. Notable features were the scoring of five tries by A. G. Cridlan, the kicking of eight goals by J. T. Kemp, and the scoring of tries by H. P. Jacob and Sir T. G. Devitt, each after a run three-quarters the length of the field.

The Blackheath forwards were irresistible, and it is somewhat difficult to pick out individuals where all were so good. A. G. Cridlan's five tries have been mentioned, but C. B. Bailey, W. E. Pratten, and W. E. Tucker also deserve honourable mention. C. L. Ashford was invaluable as a hooker. J. T. Kemp was in his best form at the base of the scrummage, apart from his excellent goal-kicking, and combined admirably with C. C. Bishop, who showed much initiative in opening up the game.

The Bradford forwards were a big lot of men, but had hardly the skill of their opponents. J. Martens was often prominent, while W. F. Lowe, J. Douglas, and C. W. Seed also played a hard game. L. M. Bentley was an energetic and capable scrummage half-back, being ably helped by H. A. Newhall. E. F. Simpson showed a good turn of speed on the left wing, and G. M. Bonner in the centre was always dangerous while in possession of the ball. J. H. Mellor made some good kicks at full-back, but he was not well supported.

Blackheath attacked at the start, and good combined passing by the outsides took the ball near the Bradford line, but a free kick relieved the situation for the visitors. A smart round of passing by the home backs ended in A. F. Hamilton-Smythe scoring a try, but J. T. Kemp failed with a comparatively easy kick at goal. The visitors attacked in force, and a determined effort ended in D. H. Newhall going over behind the posts for G. M. Bonner to kick a goal. Hamilton-Smythe found touch with a good kick, and C. C. Bishop, after making a clever breakaway, passed to A. G. Cridlan, who scored, Kemp converting the try. Bishop started another movement, and Sir T. G. Devitt ran from the Blackheath "25" line three-quarters the length of the field to score a splendid try, from which Kemp kicked a very good goal. G. M. Bonner and J. Martens made some ground for Bradford, but T. W. Gubb, after a good run, scored behind the posts for Blackheath, Kemp kicking another goal. Another opening by Hamilton-Smythe ended in Cridlan going over again, Kemp once more being successful with the kick at goal. The Bradford forwards made several desperate rushes, but were unable to pierce the home side's defence. Bonner broke through on more than one occasion, but was poorly supported. H. P. Jacob, after a good run, passed to Cridlan, who scored another try, which was converted by Kemp. Before the interval Jacob ran three-quarters the length of the field, outpacing all his opponents, and gained a try, Kemp once more kicking a goal.

Early in the second half Bradford looked dangerous, J. Martens and J. Douglas being prominent, but weak passing spoiled more than one movement, and J. A. N. Giles saved well. C. H. Bailey, W. E. Tucker, and W. E. Pratten made a fine passing movement for the home side, but a penalty kick eased matters for the visitors. Blackheath were not to be denied, and Cridlan obtained another try, from which Kemp made a good, but unsuccessful attempt at goal. J. Martens made a good try at dropping a goal for Bradford, and after a scramble in the corner E. F. Simpson scored a try for the visitors, Bonner converting with a remarkably fine kick from near the touch-line. W. F. Lowe looked dangerous, but was smartly tackled by Giles, and Jacob touched down. After some even play Hamilton-Smythe scored his second try, Kemp making no mistake with the kick, and before "no side" Cridlan scored his fifth try of the day, Kemp kicking his eighth goal.

The teams were:—

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles, back; Sir T. C. Devitt, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, A. R. Charlton, and H. P. Jacob, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; W. F. Lowe, M. A. Macgregor, C. Ventura, L. L. Ashford, T. W. Gubb, A. G. Cridlan, C. B. Bailey, W. E. Tucker (captain), and W. E. Henley, forwards.

BRADFORD.—J. H. Mellor, back; J. M. B. Moeller, G. M. Bonner (captain), S. Green, and E. F. Simpson, three-quarter backs; H. A. Newhall and L. M. Bentley, half-backs; W. F. Lowe, J. V. Stephens, J. Martens, J. Gaunt, J. S. Walker, C. W. Seed, and K. H. Smith, forwards.

REFEREE.—

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

OXFORD WIN AT WALTON HEATH

Oxford won a most exciting match against Walton Heath on Saturday by the narrow margin of one game. To beat Walton Heath on their own formidable battle-ground is in itself sufficiently remarkable, but to win the match after having been five games down on the Foursomes is heroic.

In the end the whole result depended upon the match between Sir Frank Newnes, who gallantly stepped in to fill a vacancy in the afternoon, and J. R. Keen. Sir Frank Newnes went off with a youthful exuberance, and was three up after seven holes had been played, but he could not quite last the course, and Keen, winning by one hole, gave Oxford their victory. The weather all day was gloriously fine, and the course looked so inviting that the most confirmed looker-on must have itched to throw off his jacket and flog just one ball into the heather.

The first game in the Foursomes in the morning was a thoroughly good Foursome match, which took a most amazing turn in the second half. The home pair were two up at the turn, and missed putts at the 12th and 13th made Oxford four down with only five to play. They then won the next four holes in a row, among other things holing the long 15th in 3, and it was still anyone's match after the second shots had been played to the home hole. Oxford putted first and just lipped the hole for a 3, and Sir Ernest Holderness then popped his putt in from six yards for the match. The one Foursome which Oxford did not lose they should, in fact, have won, for Marples and H. Scheftel were three up on their opponents early in the round, but they frittered holes away, as did Tew and S. Scheftel, who were three up at the turn and then lost the match.

However, all that was in the morning, and it was after luncheon that Oxford were to show of what great things they were capable. What is quite naturally was expected to be the match of the day, Holderness v. Baugh, was a good one without ever being a great one. Baugh played steadily rather than strongly, and Holderness always had a little in hand in length and general forcefulness. The first three holes were halved, and Baugh drew first blood by holing a long putt for a 4 at the fourth hole. Holderness immediately got that hole back when Baugh was short with his run up to the fifth—a fault which he took a long time to remedy. He is a natural pitcher rather than a runner-up, and as yet he does not seem to get his right hand over when he is playing the stroke. The match was still all square going to the eighth hole, and it was here that Holderness won the match. He pulled his tee shot so badly that he played a second drive in case of accidents, Baugh in the meanwhile having played a steady drive down the centre of the course. Holderness found his ball, somehow moved it out of the depths of a gorse bush on to the edge of the rough, and then hit a truly glorious wooden club stroke home to the green and holed his putt for a 4. Baugh was not quite home in two, could not quite get his 4, and so lost a hole which seemed almost certain to be his.

Holderness lost the 10th, where for some reason only known to himself he nearly missed the ball altogether, but won the 11th in 3. He then had a little luck at the short 12th, for, although he played much the better of the tee shots, it would have been a half in 3 had he not laid Baugh a true and proper stymie. He again had the run of the green just in his favour at the 15th, where both second shots finished in a bunker, with Holderness's ball lying well back from the face and Baugh's underneath the face. Holderness played a splendid shot on to the green, whereas Baugh's ball remained in the bunker at the first attempt, and a half at the 16th was the end.

Marples sprang a dreadful surprise on Layton by winning four of the first six holes, his score then being four under an average of 4's. Layton then buckled to his work, and, with Marples hanging on like grim death and holing all manner of putts with a new wooden putter, the game became a really good one. Layton got a hole back at the seventh, and by the time they had worked themselves back to the 13th he had won another back. He looked certain to win the 15th, but Marples, after a tour of the gorse bushes in the neighbourhood, bobbed up to hole a huge putt down the hill for a half in 5. Layton did win the 16th, but Marples clung to his last remaining hole at the 17th, and added one more to it by doing the 18th in 3. The driving at one period of this match was a joy to watch.

Then came H. Braid, who without doubt played the best golf of the day. A serious illness and the claims of business have resulted in his great golfing ability being comparatively hidden, for he is certainly one of the very best amateur golfers in the country. On Saturday his tremendous power and beautiful iron-play were altogether too much for Marston, who, however, was privileged to watch an exhibition of golf which could scarcely have been bettered. Jackson always had the better of Tupping, who was not at his best, and with the exception of Sweeny, who lost to the steady match play of E. B. Beck, to whom many have had to bend the knee at Walton Heath, the rest of the Oxford team came triumphantly home with a rush.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Walton Heath	Oxford University
Sir E. W. E. Holderness and A. N. Layton (1 hole) 1	R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) 0
R. Braid and E. B. Beck (2 and 1) .. 1	J. P. Marston (Trinity) and J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) 0
Tupping (4 and 2) .. 1	G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and H. Bray (Trinity) 0
F. C. Quilter and E. Lazre (3 and 2) .. 1	G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and H. Bray (Trinity) 0
E. B. Beck and O. C. Bevan (1 hole) .. 1	J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) and P. F. Macdonald (Exeter) 0
E. G. W. Burbidge and the Hon. C. Russell (halved) .. 0	A. C. Marples (New College) and H. Scheftel (Balliol) (halved) 0
J. E. Rutherford and H. J. Mappin (1 hole) 1	S. Scheftel (Christ Church) and A. M. Tew (Magdalen) 0
Total 5	Total 0

SINGLES

Sir E. W. E. Holderness (3 and 2) 1	R. H. Baugh (captain) (1 hole) 0
R. Braid (4 and 3) 0	A. C. Marples (2 holes) .. 1
G. P. Jackson (4 and 3) 1	J. P. Marston 0
E. B. Tupping 0	G. P. Jackson (4 and 3) 1
Sir J. Sewnes 0	J. R. Keen (1 hole) .. 1
E. B. Beck (4 and 3) .. 1	C. Sweeny 0
F. C. Quilter 0	H. N. M. Fozz (4 and 3) 1
O. C. Bevan 0	H. M. Bray (2 and 1) .. 1
J. E. Rutherford 0	H. Scheftel (3 and 2) .. 1
J. C. W. Layton 0	J. W. L. Adams (4 and 3) 1
The Hon. C. Russell .. 0	A. M. Tew (1 hole) .. 1
H. J. Mappin 0	S. Scheftel (1 hole) .. 1
Total 2	Total 9

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

BOTH TEAMS COMPLETE

The Cambridge captain on Saturday invited J. D. Kerr (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall) to play in the University match at Hoylake on March 25 and 26, and both teams are therefore now complete.

OXFORD.—*R. H. Baugh (Birmingham University, Alabama, and Wadham) (captain), A. C. Marples (Winchester and New College), *J. P. Marston (Charterhouse and Trinity), *G. P. Jackson (Charterhouse and Lincoln), *J. R. Keen (University College School and Wadham), H. N. M. Fozz (Repton and Exeter), H. M. Bray (Eton and Trinity), C. Sweeny (Canterbury, U.S.A., and Wadham), H. Scheftel (St. Paul's, U.S.A., and Balliol), and J. W. L. Adams (Uppingham and Balliol).

CAMBRIDGE.—*V. M. Prain (Charterhouse and Cars) (captain), *H. C. Longhurst (Charterhouse and Oxon), *W. H. Bernington (Oundle and Sidney Sussex), *E. Martin-Smith (Eton and Pembroke), *W. E. S. Bond (Winchester and King's), *W. C. Carr (Clifton and Trinity), N. A. Keith (Tonbridge and Sidney Sussex), *J. K. McRosty (Glenalmond and Christ's), R. H. Beare (Charterhouse and Jesus), and J. D. Kerr (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall).

*Previously played in university match.

OXFORD BEATEN AT CHISLEHURST

Chislehurst beat Oxford University in a match at Chislehurst yesterday by six matches to five.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Chislehurst	Oxford University
W. Bickley and R. H. Marriott (3 and 1) .. 1	R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and A. C. Marples (New College) 0
H. McMaster and C. P. Rosettine (2 and 1) .. 1	J. P. Marston (Trinity) and H. N. M. Fozz (Exeter) 0
C. P. Jackson and C. A. Rae-Williams (halved) 0	J. R. Keen (Wadham) and H. M. Bray (Trinity) (halved) 0
L. R. Honerwill and R. D. Morrice (3 and 1) 1	J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) and P. F. Macdonald (New College) 0
W. E. Pratten and A. P. Bowley 0	C. A. Loveday (Magdalen) and A. M. Tew (Magdalen) (4 and 3) .. 1
Total 3	Total 1

SINGLES

W. Bickley 0	R. H. Baugh (captain) (1 hole) 1
H. McMaster 0	A. C. Marples (2 and 1) .. 1
C. P. Jackson (3 and 2) 1	J. P. Marston 0
R. H. Marriott (3 and 2) 1	J. R. Keen 0
C. A. Rae-Williams .. 0	H. N. M. Fozz (4 and 2) 1
C. P. Rosettine (1 hole) 1	H. M. Bray 0
L. R. Honerwill (halved) 0	J. W. L. Adams (halved) 0
D. Morrice 0	A. M. Tew (2 and 1) .. 1
W. E. Pratten (halved) 0	P. F. Macdonald (halved) 0
A. P. Bowley (halved) .. 0	C. A. Loveday (halved) 0
Total 3	Total 4

The Berkshire Club beat the Old Bradfieldian Golfing Society in a match by foursomes and singles on the Berkshire Club's course on Saturday by eight matches to three.

A team of polo players beat a team of golfers in a match by singles and foursomes at Roehampton on Saturday by five games to four.

Denham beat the Household Brigade in a match at Denham on Saturday by six games to five.

CAMBRIDGE BEATEN AT STOKE POGES

AN IMPROVED SIDE

Stoke Poges beat Cambridge by 10 matches to eight on Saturday after gaining a lead in the morning's Foursomes by four matches to two. On the whole the play was not exceptionally good, and the men of Stoke gave a definite impression of being short of practice. There is, however, no question that Cambridge are an improved team and it may be that Oxford will not have the University match at Hoylake quite so much their own way as was expected a month or two ago.

It was a perfect day for golf with quite a touch of spring in the air. There was only a light westerly breeze and the course seemed in admirable shape with rather more run on the ball than is usual at this time of year. The putting greens, especially in the first nine holes, were in splendid condition and quite keen. E. M. Prain had rather a bad day. There was little wrong with his play with the wooden clubs, but his irons seemed to worry him, and he was never quite on the best of terms with his putter. He and Longhurst started in a blaze of glory by winning the first four holes in a row against Oppenheimer and Cave in the top Foursome, but from that point their confidence seemed to forsake them. The Stoke pair pulled themselves together and, playing well, squared the match at the 11th, where the Cambridge pair failed for their 2. After that, however, the play was even until the 16th. Both tee shots were off the green, Prain played a weak chip from the left and Oppenheimer put down a long putt for a 3 for his side to become 1 up for the first time. Cambridge saved themselves gallantly at the 17th. Longhurst holing a long putt on that very difficult green for a 4 after his partner had put him in the pit, and the same player very nearly saved the match by almost holing the chip for a 3 at the home hole.

In spite of some admirable putting on the Part of Keith, he and Berningham were beaten at the 17th by a formidable pair in Longstaffe and Bradshaw, who had been 3 up at the 11th hole. J. D. Kerr, who had received his invitation to play at Hoylake that morning, and W. C. Carr, made a gallant recovery against Penruddock and Cotton after a disastrous start. They were four down with seven to play and yet took the match to the 17th, where Carr shattered his sides' hopes by cutting his drive into the pit. Martin-Smith and Bond inflicted a heavy defeat on Drew and Fairbairn, and McRosty and Beare, who has come into form at the right time, gained the other victory for Cambridge.

Prain, who has some very useful wins to his credit this season, failed to maintain his *rôle* of giant killer against Oppenheimer. He had his chance, but could not take it, and so lost a match which he had seemed likely to win. Oppenheimer won the first hole, but he and his driver were at odds for a time, and Prain was one up with six holes played. At the short seventh Oppenheimer's iron shot was the wildest hook that ever was seen, finishing well into the garden among the trees. Prain was bunkered on his left, whither Oppenheimer followed him, and then, horrors! with an almost certain three more for the hole, tried to chip out, left himself in the bunker, and Oppenheimer very nearly saved his bacon with a curly putt. That made Prain two up, but he held up his second too much at the eighth and was bunkered, losing the hole. Worse was to follow, for Prain, well on the ninth in 2, seemed to have the winning of the hole. Oppenheimer, however, after missing his tee shot, played a beautiful run-up, holed his putt for 4, and Prain, wofully weak with his approach putt, took two more to get down and all was to play for again. Prain lost the 10th by a bad attempt at that very difficult pitch from the left, and Oppenheimer kept his lead by holing a long putt at the 11th. Prain got square again at the 12th, where his opponent topped his drive, but Oppenheimer then put away childish things, won the next three holes in 4 apiece, very good going, and a half in 3 at the 16th finished the match.

Longhurst always had the measure of Cave, who was nothing like his usual self and by means of a number of good recoveries beat his man at the 16th. Bermingham broke his sequence of failures by playing very well to beat Drew by four and three. With three matches to come in Cambridge still had a chance to save the match, but each of the last three Stoke players gained a point for his side.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Stoke Poges	Cambridge University
R. H. Oppenheimer and A. D Cave. (1 hole) .. 1	E. M. Prain (Clare) and H. C. Longhurst (Clare) 0
V. C. H. Longstaffe and A. S. Bradshaw (2 and 1) 1	W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) and N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex) 0
B. Drew and S. G. Fairbairn 0	E. Martin-Smith (Pembroke) and W. E. S. Bond (King's) (6 and 5) 1
C. K. Cotton and C. F. Penruddock (2 and 1) 1	W. C. Carr (Trinity) and J. D. Kerr (Trinity Hall) 0
F. T. Mann and J. D. Read 0	J. K. McRosty (Clare) and R. B. Beare (Jesus) (4 and 3) .. 1
The Hon. R. Coke and R. H. Walter (1 hole) 1	H. W. Hizzinson (St. John's) and F. A. Young (Christ's) .. 0
Total 4	Total 2

SINGLES

R. H. Oppenheimer (3 and 2) 1	E. M. Prain 0
A. D. Cave 0	H. C. Longhurst (3 and 2) 1
B. Drew 0	W. H. Bermingham (4 and 3) .. 1
A. S. Bradshaw 0	E. Martin Smith (2 holes) 1
V. C. H. Longstaffe .. 0	W. E. S. Bond (4 and 2) 1
S. G. Fairbairn (4 and 3) 1	W. C. Carr 0
C. F. Penruddock .. 0	N. A. Keith (2 and 1) .. 1
C. K. Cotton (5 and 4) .. 1	J. K. McRosty 0
F. T. Mann 0	R. B. Beare (4 and 3) .. 1
J. D. Read (5 and 4) .. 1	J. D. Kerr 0
The Hon. R. Coke (4 and 3) 1	H. W. Hizzinson .. 0
R. H. Walter (1 hole) .. 1	F. A. Young 0
Total 6	Total 6

OLD CHELTONIAN G.S. LOSE TO WEST HILL

West Hill beat the Old Cheltonian Golfing Society in a match by Foursomes and Singles at Brookwood on Saturday by nine matches to two on the day's play. Cheltenham had not such a good team out as they had hoped for, but they did well to halve the Foursomes. Disappointment, however, awaited them in the afternoon, for of the eight matches they lost seven and halved one.

Two of their prospective Halford Hewitt Cup pairs were playing, and of these R. H. de Montmorency and Captain Aitken did well to beat W. A. Murray and G. D. Roberts on the home green. Aitken's driving was of the most majestic, and his partner, as is common with him, putted with heartbreaking accuracy. In the afternoon Murray had his revenge on de Montmorency, for he beat him by four and two, producing in the process a remarkable string of figures from the seventh to the 13th holes, for which his score was only one worse than an average of 3's, helped by 2's at the seventh and 13th. This was more than flesh and blood could withstand, and de Montmorency indeed did well to take the match to the 16th green. Aitken was not his impeccable self of the morning against Roberts, who for all his somewhat ungainly style is a very good player, and after turning one up he lost on the 17th green. The match was squared at the 13th, and Aitken was unlucky in putting a vast tee-shot out of play from the 14th tee. He lost that hole to make him one down and was in the jungle on the right at the one-shot 15th, so lost that too. The next two holes were halved in the par figures. The solitary unbeaten Cheltonian was Captain Torrie, who did well to halve his match with B. Lesley, who on handicap would have had to concede two strokes.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

West Hill	Old Cheltonian G.S.
W. A. Murray and G. D. Roberts 0	R. H. de Montmorency and Captain W. H. H. Aitken (1 hole) .. 1
H. le Fleming Shepherd and B. Lesley (3 and 1) 1	Captain L. J. Torrie and E. K. McEuen .. 0
L. Godsell and E. A. Tooth 0	H. L. Reynolds and E. M. Wellings (2 and 1) .. 1
C. D. Harris and C. W. Irving (7 and 6) .. 1	E. H. Bent and Major Kellmer Davies .. 0
Total 2	Total 2

SINGLES

W. A. Murray (4 and 2) .. 1	R. H. de Montmorency .. 0
G. D. Roberts (2 and 1) .. 1	Captain W. H. H. Aitken 0
H. le Fleming Shepherd (4 and 2) 1	E. M. Wellings 0
B. Lesley (halved) .. 0	Captain L. J. Torrie (halved) 0
A. W. Crombie (4 and 3) 1	E. E. McEuen 0
L. Godsell (5 and 4) .. 1	H. L. Reynolds 0
E. A. Tooth (1 hole) .. 1	A. Robertson 0
C. W. Irving (4 and 2) .. 1	Major Kellmer Davies .. 0
Total 7	Total 0

OLD ETONIANS v. OLD HARROVIANS

A CLOSE MATCH AT WORPLESDON

The Old Etonian Society and the Old Harrovian Society had their annual match during the week-end, held this year at Worplesdon, and in the end the Old Etonians won by a single match on the two days' play.

The sides raised by Major G. C. Campbell and Captain F. M. M. Carlisle are unofficial, and must not be confused with those that will do duty for the two societies in the Halford Hewitt Tournament, but there was a certain amount of official leaven in both teams to inspire the less skilful and assbitious members. As usual foursomes were played throughout. The heroes of the match were O. C. Bristowe and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Mellor, who won all their four matches for the Old Etonians, a feat that is the blue ribbon of such meetings, and very rarely achieved.

The Old Harrovians started well, winning by two matches to one on Saturday morning, the remaining match ending all square. In the afternoon, however, the Old Etonians went ahead, winning three out of the four matches and losing the fourth, and so starting yesterday with a lead of one match. That lead proved in the end to be the decisive factor, for yesterday both in the morning and in the afternoon each side won two matches, and that winning lead was the result of the match between Captain R. H. Jobson and Captain K. S. MacRae and Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Moore-Brabazon and A. J. Boyd on Saturday morning. This match was halved, Moore-Brabazon failing to hole a short putt—a very unusual thing for him—on the 16th green.

There were, as usual in such meetings, many incidents, but none more amusing than the way Captain Carlisle and Zair won the 8th hole on Saturday morning against the Campbells. Zair half hit his drive, Carlisle cut his second into the trees, but the ball bounced out again on to the course, leaving Zair a full mashie shot from the green. He played the shot and holed it for a three, leaving the clan with a difficult putt for a three, for a half. It hit the hole, but did not drop. After that the Campbells won the wooden spoon, for they lost all four matches!

The results were:—

FIRST SERIES

Old Etonian G.S.	Old Harrovian G.S.
A. V. Hambro and Major J. S. Hughes .. 0	C. D. Gray and E. L. Clark (6 and 4) .. 1
O. C. Bristowe and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Mellor (7 and 6) .. 1	R. Straker and P. Gold 0
Captain R. H. Jobson and Major K. S. MacRae (halved) .. 0	Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Moore-Brabazon and A. J. Boyd 0
Major G. C. Campbell and L. H. Campbell .. 0	F. M. Carlisle and R. W. G. Zair (7 and 1) .. 1
Total 1	Total 2

SECOND SERIES

Hambro and Hughes (2 and 1) 1	Straker and Gold .. 0
Bristowe and Mellor (4 and 3) 1	Moore-Brabazon and Boyd 0
Jobson and MacRae (2 and 1) 1	Carlisle and Zair .. 0
Major G. C. Campbell and L. H. Campbell .. 0	Gray and Clark (3 and 2) 1
Total 3	Total 1

THIRD SERIES

Hambro and Hughes (3 and 2) .. 1	Moore - Brabazon and Boyd 0
Bristowe and Mellor (2 and 1) .. 1	Carlisle and Zair .. 0
Jobson and MacRae .. 0	Gray and Clark (1 hole) 1
Campbell and Campbell 0	Straker and Gold (1 hole) 1
Total 2	Total 2

FOURTH SERIES

Hambro and Hughes (2 and 1) .. 1	Carlisle and Zair (1 hole) 1
Bristowe and Mellor (2 and 1) .. 1	Gray and Clark 0
Jobson and MacRae (3 and 1	Straker and Gold and Moore-Brabazon and Boyd (4 and 3) .. 1
Campbell and Campbell 0	
Total 2	Total 2

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures in parentheses denote scratch score)

BERKHAMSTED (77).—Bogey Final Competition.—R. L. Broad (15), 1 up. Monthly Bogey.—R. L. Broad (15), 1 up; R. S. D. Bavin (15), 1 up.

BEXLEY HEATH PARK (75).—Medal.—F. Dennis, 87—14=73. Mixed Foursomes.—Miss E. Munt and S. Munt, 86—10=76.

BEXHILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—A. R. Robins, 88—10=78. Division II.—N. Thomson, 93—17 =76.

BOGNOR REGIS (75).—Open Bogey.—F. H. Darling (20), 2 up.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (74).—Smith-Turberville Challenge Cup.—A. F. Hervey, 79—4=75; A. R. Neve, 82—7=75; Hardman, 87—12=75.

BROCKENHURST MANOR (71).—Medal.—W. D. Blatch, 95—24=71; Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Anderson, 90—18=72.

BURHILL (75).—Monthly Medal—Senior.—K. E. Beart, 77—6=69. Junior.—F. N. Keith, 78—13=65.

BUSH HILL PARK (67).—Monthly Medal—Senior. —A. J. Studholme, 73—6=66. Junior.—J. Rowe, 82—14=68; Bateman, 86—18=68.

CHIGWELL (77).—Monthly Bogey.—F. G. Dunmore (9), 1 up.

COODEN BEACH (75).—Monthly Bogey.—W. D. Gillies (6), 2 up; Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. G. Bake (8), 1 up.

COOMBE HILL (76).—Weekly Competition.—Bogey, J. De Forest (1), all square.

CROWBOROUGH BEACON (75).—Monthly Com petition and Victory Challenge Cup and Spoon.—O. L. Cuming, 85—5=80. Captain's Prize.—O. L. Cuming.

CUDDINGTON (76).—Veterans' Cup.—A. J. Dutch (16), 1 up. Bogey.—N. Briggs (16), 2 up; A. Webster (12), 1 up.

CULVERDEN (TUNBRIDGE WELLS) (66).—Mixed Foursomes.—Mrs. Lines and R. S. Salmon, 76—10=67½; Miss McCulloch and H. F. Kirrage, 90—18=72.

EALING (73).—Medal Final.—Division I.—Harvey Butler, 82—10=72. Division II.—A. Mair, 92—14=78.

EAST BRIGHTON (74).—Haig Challenge Cup.—E. C. Pearson (19), all square.

EDGWARE (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—S. Levy, 76—6=70. Junior.—A. S. Pitch, 84—13=71.

FELIXSTOWE (71).—Monthly Medal.—C. C. Macauley, 85—15=70; E. G. Snell, 76—3=73.

FOLKESTONE (72).—Monthly Bogey.—G. W. Lunn (10), 1 up.

FULWELL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—V. W. Fletcher, 87—12=75. Junior.—R. M. Brown, 90—16 =80. Captain's Prize.—Hazell, 101—21=80; W. E. Home-Gall, 98—18=80. Monthly Bogey.—H. J. P. Whitcombe (7), 2 down.

GERRARDS CROSS (74).—Monthly Bogey.—E. J. Lonsdale (10), 3 down; Lieutenant-Colonel N. Howard-Mummery (24), 3 down.

GUILDFORD (75).—Monthly Bogey.—H. A. Lane (4), 1 down.

HAMPSTEAD (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. W. Turner, 83—8=74. Junior.—L. K. Boseley, 96—18=78.

HANGER HILL (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—L. L. Binnie, 83—9=74. Junior.—F. W. Bristow, 90—16=74.

HIGH WOOD (BEXHILL) (76).—Monthly Bogey.—G. Fulcon, 1 up.

HOME PARK (74).—Monthly Bogey.—W. A. G. Brown (14), 2 down; P. A. Tibley (10), 3 down.

IFIELD (76).—Monthly Medal.—E. H. Furber, 82—3=79. Captain's Prize.—Final (36 holes).—H. E. Botting (4) beat A. R. Shipley (3) by 5 and 4.

KNEBWORTH (76).—Monthly Medal.—E. A. Mallett, 88—18=70.

LANGLEY PARK (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—W. Banfield, 86—11=75. Junior.—E. A. Geddes, 89—13=74.

LEATHERHEAD (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. H. Collis, 80—8=72; R. E. V. Dash, 76—2=74. Junior.—C. H. W. Frost, 83—12=73; H. Russell, 96—20=76.

LITTLESTONE (76).—Monthly Spoon.—Dr. H. E. Sessions, 84—9=75.

LOUGHTON (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—E. A. Swatton Brooks, 73—3=70. Junior.—F. H. Drummond, 90—17=73.

MOOR PARK (73).—Ladies' Monthly Medal.—Senior, Miss Rose Reid, 87—15=72. Junior.—Mrs. Harrold, 110—34=76. Ladies' Monthly Medal.—Final.—Senior.—Mrs. James Forrest, 95—14=81. Junior.—The Hon. Mrs. Horace Woodhouse, 102—21=81.

MOUNT OLIVE (74).—Monthly Bogey.—A. D. Stiles (14), 2 down; S. G. Wallis (10), 2 down.

NEVILL (TUNBRIDGE WELLS) (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—A. R. Scovell, 85—11=74. Junior.—C. E. Chivers, 89—16=73.

NORBURY (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—K. C. Haggis (2), all square. Junior.—G. P. Blackaller (16), 2 up.

NORTH HANTS (72).—Monthly Medal.—Captain H. J. Walsh, 85—10=72.

NORTH MIDDLESEX (71).—Optional Sweep.—A. Toms, 95—18=67. Captain's Prize.—Toms. Junior Medal Replay.—E. W. Moss, 85—15=70; R. S. Wright, 87—14=73.

OLD FOLD MANOR (75).—Monthly Bogey.—G. F. Saul (5), all square.

PINNER HILL (—).—Monthly Medal.—J. R. A. Evans, 84—8=76; J. Matthews, 90—12=78.

PORTMADOC (71).—Bogey.—A. Hughes, 3 down; W. Jones, 4 down; W. G. Hughes, 4 down; S. V. Beer, 4 down; S. Martin, 4 down.

POTTERS BAR (75).—Monthly Medal.—E. G. Currie, 93—18=75.

ROEHAMPTON (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Major H. Dean, 6 up.

ROYAL BLACKHEATH (76).—Eltham Scratch Medal.—Captain A. Sherman, 79. Eltham Challenge Cup.—Captain A. Sherman, 79—5=74.

ROYAL EASTBOURNE (73).—Bogey Competition. Division I.—Sir Alwin Dickinson (12), 1 up. Division II.—E. W. Maitland (17), 3 down.

ROYAL EPPING FOREST (70).—Monthly Medal.—Class I.—A. T. Lewis, 79—10=69. Class II.—R. Hodder, 93—18=75.

ROYAL MID-SURREY (75).—Fortnightly Medal.—Senior.—G. E. Bean, 75—5=70. Junior.—F. L. Pearson, 89—15=77.

ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S (77).—Monthly Bogey.—D. Grant (+3), 4 up; L. C. Gordon (1), 4 up.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. S. Herman, 82—11=71. Junior.—A. G. Matthews, 87—15=72.

SEAFORD (74).—Monthly Medal.—W. G. Jack, 83—8=75.

SUDBURY (76).—Ladies' Monthly Medal.—Senior.—Mrs. D. M. Bowker, 97—16=81. Junior.—Miss L. V. Gregory, 104—28=76.

SUNDRIDGE PARK (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—S. C. Chater, 83—5=78. Monthly Bogey.—Junior.—F. H. Wood (16), 3 down.

STOKE POGES (79).—Monthly Medal.—D. Dawson, 89—12=77.

THAMES DITTON AND ESHER (—).—"Berry" Cup.—J. McDonald, 89—17=72.

TYRRELLS WOOD (75).—Monthly Medal.—B. Downer, 98—24=74; A. L. Brodie, 88—17=77; F. Earl, 82—5=77.

WEST KENT (77).—Monthly Bogey.—T. B. Davis, 2 down; A. D. Spencer, 4 down; Major Everton, 4 down; H. S. Baldwin, 6 down.

WOODFORD (74).—Quarterly Bogey.—G. Sharples (3), 3 down; W. J. Sharples (10), 3 down.

TO-NIGHT'S CONTESTS AT THE STADIUM CLUB

The four chief contests in the ring of the N.S.C. at the Stadium Club, High Holborn, to-night, will be between naval boxers, including Seaman Watson, and well-known professionals. The naval night may be a unique experience at the N.S.C., though not many years ago fighters from the Navy frequently took part in important contests, and in the case of Seaman Hall, for example, won a British Championship.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Hallamshire Harriers failed to score a double success when the National Cross-Country Championship was decided near Sheffield on Saturday, for W. B. Howard (Kettering Town Harriers) beat E. Harper (Hallamshire), holder of the individual title, and the Hallamshire team was beaten into second place by the champions, Birchfield Harriers (Birmingham), who thus scored their 20th win in the series. The event was instituted in 1877, and Birchfield Harriers have been successful in every year since the War, with the exception of 1927, when the race was last decided in the Northern district, and Hallamshire, led by Harper, proved successful.

On Saturday Harper did not seem to move with his former freedom, and the Hallamshire team, after holding an advantage at one point, failed to stay the course and were overtaken by the holders during the last three miles. Howard is a Bedfordshire farmer and champion of that county, and he has for some seasons appeared likely to gain high honours. Hitherto, however, he has lacked pace at the finish. He ran a well-judged race, took the lead at about the half-distance, and opened up such a big gap that Harper, coming up strongly at the finish, failed by 25 yards to overtake the Bedfordshire man, who covered the light but hilly course of 10 miles in 57min. 42 2-5sec. Corporal J. A. Broadley (Hampstead Harriers), who was second in the recent Southern Counties Championship, finished a gallant third. A remarkable feature of the race was the enthusiasm shown by the Sheffield inhabitants.

All 36 teams entered were listed as s arters, but Sergeant W. M. Cotterell (Surrey A.C.), twice a winner of the event, did not run as he was not fit. J. E. Webster (Birchfield Harriers), the winner in 1926 and 1928, finished 22nd, and another who ran disappointingly was J. A. Burns (Elswick H.), the Northern champion. He led the way early in the race, but soon fell back, and at four miles the leaders were J. T. Holden (Tipton), Howard, T. Evenson (Salford), J. W. Beman (Birchfield), G. W. Bailey (Salford), Broadley, J. H. Potts (Saltwell H.), J. W. Winfield (Derby), and Harper and R. R. Sutherland (Birchfield). Howard, well up at seven miles, was followed by Beman, Broadley, Harper, and Holden, and the only changes afterwards were that Harper overtook Broadley and Beman, with Beman falling back into fifth place. Howard did not seem to be particularly happy, and Harper was travelling the faster at the finish.

The order of finishing was:—

	Min.	Sec.
*W. H. Howard (Kettering Town Harriers) ..	57	42 2-5
E. Harper (holder) (Hallamshire Harriers) ..	57	48
*Corporal J. A. Broadley (Hampstead Harriers)	57	54
J. T. Holden (Tipton Harriers)	58	3
J. W. Beman (Birchfield Harriers)	58	23
T. Kay (Tipton Harriers)	58	29
T. Evenson (Salford Harriers)	58	34
H. Eckensler (Earlestown Viaduct A.C.) ..	58	38
J. Potts (Saltwell Harriers)	58	41
G. W. Bailey (Birchfield Harriers)	58	44
G. W. Bailey (Salford Harriers)	59	1
J. W. Winfield (Derby County A. and C.C.) ..	59	6
*G. Forryan (Nuneaton Harriers)	59	6

* An individual entrant.

The team placings were:—

Birchfield Harriers (holders) (4th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 25th), total 94 points. 1; Hallamshire Harriers (2, 12, 14, 20, 21, 32), total, 101 points. 2; Tipton Harriers (3, 5, 27, 28, 41, 62), total, 166 points. 3; Sheffield United Harriers (6, 38, 40, 48, 66, 68), total, 266 points. 4; South London Harriers (16, 37, 45, 52, 58, 77), total, 285 points. 5; Belgrave Harriers (17, 35, 47, 55, 74, 81), total, 320 points. 6; Salford Harriers, 332 points. 7; Derby County A. and C.C., 354 points. 8; Wycombe Phœnix H. and A.C., 362 points. 9; Burr A.C., 391 points. 10; Surrey A.C., 402 points. 11; Saltwell H., 406 points. 12; Bromley and District H., 599 points. 13; Stockport H., 605 points. 14; Leigh (Lancs) Harriers, 653 points. 15; Leeds Harehills A.C.H., 701 points. 16; Broughton H. and A.C., 833 points. 17; Harlscone H., 886 points. 18; Sale H., 962 points. 19; Northampton C. and A.C., 972 points. 20.

THE ENGLISH TEAM

After the National Cross-Country Championship at Sheffield, on Saturday, England's team for the international race, to be held at Leamington Spa on Saturday, March 22, was chosen. Twelve men were named, but only nine will actually run.

The 12, all of whom finished within the first 14 places on Saturday, are:—

W. B. Howard (Kettering Town H.), E. Harper (Hallamshire H.), Corporal J. A. Broadley (Hampstead H.), J. T. Holden (Tipton H.), T. Kay (Tipton H.), T. Evenson (Salford H.), F. Wycherley (Harlscone H.), J. H. Potts (Saltwell H.), G. W. Bailey (Salford H.), F. Light (Birchfield H.), G. Forryan (Nuneaton H.), and C. Fisher (Hallamshire H.).

OTHER EVENTS

NORTH LONDON C.C.A. inter-team race over five miles (old course).—Senior.—R. J. C. Tyler (New Barnet A.C.), 30min. 34sec.; 2, A. Droy (North London H.), 30min. 57sec.; 3, H. W. Fisher (Mary Ward A.C.), 31min. 4sec.; 4, S. Rose (North London H.), 31min. 7sec. Team.—1, New Barnet A.C., 75 points. 2; Finchley Harriers, 153 points. 3.

LONDON UNIVERSITY INTER-COLLEGE RACE over 7½ miles at Coulsdon.—W. P. Mason, G. F. Latue, A. A. Hughes, and A. E. Taylor (Wye

GARAGE MURDER

PODMORE FOUND "GUILTY"

CLOSING SCENES OF TRIAL

After a trial lasting six days, William Henry Podmore, 29, engineer, was found *Guilty* at the Hampshire Assizes at Winchester on Saturday of the murder of Vivian Messiter in a garage at Southampton, on October 30, 1928.

The jury were an hour and 23 minutes considering their verdict, after a summing up by the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), which had taken three hours and a quarter to deliver. Podmore, in answer to the usual question whether he had anything to say before judgment was pronounced on him, declared: "I still repeat, Sir, I know nothing whatever about it." The Lord Chief Justice passed sentence of death without any comment.

Vivian Messiter, who was 57 years old, was the younger son of Mr. Herbert Messiter, who was one of four brothers in the firm of Messrs. Messiter, solicitors, of High-street, Wincanton, Somerset. At the time of his disappearance he was carrying on an agency for an oil company. He left his lodgings in Southampton on October 30, 1928, and he was not seen again until the police broke open the padlocked doors of his garage in Grove-street, Southampton, on January 10, nearly three months later. He was then found with terrible head injuries.

Counsel in the case were:—For the prosecution, Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Trapnell; for the defence, Mr. du Parcq and Mr. T. R. C. Goff.

SUMMING UP

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE began his summing up immediately on taking his seat at 10.30. After paying tribute to Mr. du Parcq's speech for the defence as one of "manifest ability and moderation," Lord Hewart said the jury had been rightly reminded that the burden of proof in such a prosecution, as indeed in nearly all prosecutions, was upon those who made a charge. The accused was not required to prove his innocence. What was required was that those who were responsible for the prosecution, and as a result of the evidence considered as a whole, should establish his guilt and establish that guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

"Not beyond a fantastic, whimsical, or capricious doubt," his Lordship added, "but such a reasonable doubt as would govern a man's course of action in some private affair of moment of his own. Unless you are satisfied beyond a doubt of that kind that the accused person is guilty, then he is entitled to be acquitted. On the other hand, if you are so satisfied, then it is no less your duty to express that view, and I am sure if you are satisfied that this person is guilty, notwithstanding the gravity of the charge, notwithstanding in other words the terrible nature of the crime which he is said to have committed, you will express your verdict without flinching."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Proceeding to examine the evidence, the Lord Chief Justice referred to the fact that Messiter when found was wearing an overall jacket and gloves, just as they might have expected to find if he had been interrupted in the midst of work, the car containing traces of oil, as if it had been loaded to start on a journey or had just returned from a journey. No money was found on the body.

Continuing after an interruption to request that an effort should be made to refrain from coughing in Court, Lord Hewart asked if there could be any doubt that Messiter had been murdered by being struck from behind with the hammer produced in the case. There was no suggestion that it was a case of manslaughter, nor any suggestion of any antecedent or surrounding circumstance which could reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter, if they believed that Messiter's life was indeed unlawfully taken. The question was, whose hand was it that struck those blows?

Messiter, continued Lord Hewart, had been described as a man of regular habits who had no visitors to his lodgings. After outlining the facts that Messiter did not return to his lodgings nor keep an appointment for the night of October 30, Lord Hewart said:—"You are entitled to conclude, and you probably will conclude, that Messiter was murdered on the morning of October 30. It is important to remember that on the first day of November the garage doors were locked, if you accept the evidence of the police sergeant. And it may be, looking at all these matters, looking at the fact that the car was there in the garage and that the doors were locked, looking at the mode in which he was dressed, the presence of his gloves and hat, looking at the condition of the car, containing as it did cases of oil, you may think that he was murdered as he was completing his preparations for a journey in that car, or shortly after his return. And, more than that, he was murdered by someone who, when he went away, locked both sets of doors and left everything apparently in order."

Reminding the jury that that was a case of circumstantial evidence, his Lordship said that that kind of evidence was sometimes spoken of in language of apology as if it were some minor or less compelling kind of evidence, and proceeded:—"Is that so? Circumstantial evidence, that is to say, the evidence of cumulative surrounding circumstances all pointing in one direction, circumstantial evidence is contrasted with direct evidence, that is to say, the evidence of an eye-witness. But you know one cannot forget an eye-witness may sometimes be mistaken, there may be the interference of grudge or spite. Circumstantial evidence is free from those blemishes.

"Circumstantial evidence consists in this: That when you look at all the surrounding circumstances you find such a series of undesigned, unexpected coincidences that as a reasonable person you find that your judgment is compelled to one conclusion. If the circumstantial evidence is such as to fall short of that standard, if it does not satisfy that test, if it leaves gaps, then it is of no use at all."

SCRAPS OF PAPER

No one professed to have seen any blows struck upon Mr. Messiter. What was said was that when they brought an impartial mind to bear upon all the available material they were driven to the conclusion that the act was done by one man, and one man alone.

Dealing with the discovery of a scrap of paper and a note, both bearing the name of W. F. Thomas, in the garage, Lord Hewart said that there was nothing else in the premises or the yard to point to the person called W. F. Thomas in any way. If any person had been minded to remove from those premises any written evidence relating to W. F. Thomas, he might well think that his task had been reasonably well performed, omitting to see the little scrap of paper in the sawdust or the little roll in the box in the store adjoining the garage. Evidence had been given that Thomas was Podmore. But for the pieces of paper it might have been that nobody would ever have suspected that W. F. Thomas had at any time been associated with Messiter, except for one other document. Anyone wishing to make a clean sweep of written communications of any particular kind at the garage might do that, but he would leave untouched a letter in Messiter's rooms, dated October 28, 1928, and signed W. F. Thomas, replying to Messiter's advertisement for agents.

Holding up one of the two books found on the driver's seat of the car and opening it, Lord Hewart said: "At that very place there are, are there not? the clearest indications that a leaf has been torn out of the book. What was on the missing sheet? You know it is one of the most interesting, and you may think useful, facts of life that the coincidences of truth are innumerable. The coincidences of falsehood, which are agreed upon by those who are telling the falsehood—you can explore them and detect them, but the coincidences of truth are innumerable."

The observant eye of one of the officers saw on the top sheet indentations made by something which had been written upon another sheet. Had the jury any reasonable doubt that those indentations showed a receipt by somebody for commission for the amount of 2s. 6d. for about five gallons of oil sold to Cromer and Bartlett? The jury had to decide whether those were or were not the initials "W. F. T."

THE MISSING LEAVES

Referring to the missing leaves of the exercise book, Lord Hewart said that the whole point of that evidence was that, if Podmore was indeed the murderer of Messiter, it was quite obvious that he would have a very strong interest in covering up his tracks by removing from the book all written evidence of any business transaction between him and Messiter. If the murderer was someone other than Podmore, what possible interest could he have had in covering up Podmore's association with Messiter? If the murderer was someone else, an ordinary garage thief, the strange visitor, or the Transatlantic avenger, what possible interest could he have in removing from the book documents which would show there had been business transactions between Podmore and Messiter?

Lord Hewart then turned to the nine leaves missing from the invoice book and to the carbon sheets found in it, and asked if it was not apparent that the names and addresses decipherable upon the carbon sheets represented invoices for the sale of oil. His Lordship referred to the photograph of indentations made by writing on the sheets, and asked: "Would it not be a coincidence too astonishing to be accepted that at the very same time two quite different persons were making representations to Messiter about firms of people who did not exist? It is therefore of some importance, indeed of crucial importance, whether or not you are satisfied that the initials upon the apparent receipt for the transaction with Cromer and Bartlett are indeed the initials of W. F. Thomas. If they are, are you left with any reasonable doubt that the source and origin of that representation about Cromer and Bartlett was also the source and origin of the representations which led to the invoices being made out for the non-existent persons traceable upon the carbon sheets? If you accept the evidence of the prisoner there never was a moment when he could have received commission from Messiter for the sale of oil. According to him he never made or pretended to make a sale."

THE PRISONER'S DENIALS

The case for the prosecution was that when all these matters were put together the inference was not to be resisted—first, that Podmore was engaged in transactions having to do with oil on behalf of Mr. Messiter, and that in those transactions he deceived or attempted to deceive Mr. Messiter. Podmore denied that he ever did anything of the kind. These denials rested upon his testimony, which the jury were entitled to accept.

The case for the prosecution rested upon something more than the documents. It was that "Mr. Maxton" or "Mr. Baxton" was a fiction of the prisoner's own brain. If he was the agent to Mr. Messiter where was anybody who ever had any transactions with him? The argument of the prosecution was that just as Bold-street in the Cromer and Bartlett transactions and Baskerfield in the other transaction were reminiscences of names familiar to the prisoner, so also Maxton or Baxton was a reminiscence of the receipt signed Galton. While the prosecution suggested that Messiter did not leave the garage with any Maxton or Baxton it was suggested by the defence that Messiter could not have been killed on the morning of October 30 because he walked away with Mr. Maxton or Baxton on that morning.

"When you come to consider the statement of the prisoner," continued Lord Hewart, "you may ask yourselves two questions:—(1) Is it to be accepted where it is not corroborated by other evidence? and (2) does his story about the other can depend upon any other evidence but his own? There is no need to multiply hypotheses; but suppose that on the Tuesday morning Messiter having gone pretty early to the garage, and ascertained the fictitiousness of what have been called the bogus orders, and having already paid 2s. 6d. to the prisoner on one of them, suppose that on the arrival of the prisoner hard words were uttered and the blow was struck? What would then have been the position? There would be the dead man; there would be the books; and there would be the car. What was the prisoner to do?

THE LOCKED DOORS

"What is suggested is that whenever the act was done he took such steps as he could to remove the written evidence. What about the car? Did he leave it there or did he take it out, as he said he did? You observe the pinch of this part of the case. If it is true that Messiter was killed in the garage on the morning of October 30, or if it is true that he had gone away about 9.30, locking the doors, and the prisoner drove the car to Downton, the difficulty arises how did the car get past the locked doors passing to the garage? Where is the evidence except the prisoner's that he took the car at all? Is it or is it not much more probable if he murdered Messiter that he left the car where it was, locked the door, went away, and was glad not to return? It would indeed require a remarkable amount of courage or insensibility for the man who murdered Messiter to leave him there, take the car, and bring it back again."

Referring to the fact that Miss Hambledon had not been called Lord Hewart said that if she had appeared it might have been interesting to know something of the financial position of Podmore and herself. If the prisoner was really hard-up it might explain why he was anxious to get half-a-crown commission from Messiter. That and many other matters were left obscure, and it was comparatively idle to speculate on them. What the jury had to decide was who murdered Messiter.

"The way in which it is put to you is that he had the opportunity; he was so far as is known the last man in Messiter's company; and the murderer appears to have removed all traces so far as he could of his association with Messiter, so that if the murderer were anyone other than the prisoner he could have had no such interest.

Lord Hewart then turned to the defence. The prisoner, he said, denied the whole story emphatically and completely. If, indeed, he were the man who murdered Messiter he had 10 weeks to think over his account of the matter, his statement to the police. It might be that in substance everything he had said on important matters was true, but the jury had to consider whether they could accept it when it came only from him, and whether in the witness-box he had not exhibited himself as a ready and ingenious inventor of what was not true.

Lord Hewart, after reading long extracts from the statement said to have been made by Podmore, said there remained the evidence of fellow-prisoners of Podmore. It was said by the defence that it was incredible that any such statements as alleged were made by Podmore, especially by a man who had already had experience of a fellow-prisoner giving evidence against him and who had applied to be moved where it would be difficult for fellow-prisoners to talk with him. Complaint was also made that evidence had to be extracted, and was not volunteered on the part of the prosecution, about the finding of the watch and keys. Perhaps it was unfortunate that that evidence was not volunteered, but did it or did it not come to anything at all? The watch and keys had been in water for a long time and the evidence was that they exhibited no finger prints.

PRISON TALKS

"No doubt it was right," Lord Hewart went on, "that the prosecution, having had this evidence in its possession, should bring it to your attention, but you will probably think twice or thrice before you come to a conclusion adverse to this prisoner upon the strength of conversations with other prisoners in prison. The real strength must be set elsewhere, and that evidence being in the possession of the Crown you will think it was a mere matter of duty to have used it in this Court for your proper and careful consideration. The matter is entirely for your good judgment. If you are not prepared in your own minds to come to a conclusion adverse to the prisoner you would probably not allow that evidence from the prison an, or the prison cell, or the prison yard to cloud your judgment in a matter of so great importance."

The jury would not, he was sure, convict the prisoner because of his previous offences, but they would direct their knowledge to the real point in this case, which was, according to the prosecution, that here was a man closely associated at the critical time with Mr. Messiter, having the opportunity to murder him if he was so minded, that written traces of Podmore's association with Messiter appeared to have been carefully removed, and that no murderer other than Podmore could have had any interest in doing that.

The prisoner gave a complete and detailed and argued denial. It would obviously be quite wrong to assume, if they found that the prisoner had defrauded Messiter, that therefore he must be the man who murdered him. The case was not to be decided upon suspicion. No amount of mere suspicion was enough. If the effect of all the evidence was no more than to leave on their minds strong suspicion, the jury must acquit the prisoner.

In conclusion, Lord Hewart referred to a suggestion by defending counsel that a man who committed crimes of dishonesty, as Podmore had done, did not commit a crime of violence. "One's whole knowledge of criminal law rises up in answer," said Lord Hewart. "A crime of one nature does not exclude, nay, sometimes it leads to, a crime of the other nature."

VERDICT AND SENTENCE

The jury then retired, and returned into Court after an absence of an hour and 23 minutes with a verdict of *Guilty*.

Asked if he had anything to say before sentence, Podmore replied, "I have, Sir," and after a pause said: "I still repeat, Sir, I know nothing whatever about it."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE then passed sentence of death in the usual form.

The jury were exempted from further service for seven years.

CIVIL ESTIMATES

COST OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

EFFECT OF DERATING

Details were issued on Saturday of the Civil Estimates in Class IV., relating to education (Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d.). The statement of the net estimates for 1930, compared with 1929, is as follows:—

Service	1930	Compared with 1929	
		Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£
Board of Education	45,495,653	3,809,754	—
British Museum ..	297,263	13,764	—
Imperial War Museum ..	13,260	315	—
London Museum ..	4,958	—	4
National Gallery ..	35,485	—	105,142
National Portrait Gallery ..	8,178	275	—
Wallace Collection ..	11,218	181	—
Scientific Investigation, &c. ..	232,362	4,025	—
Universities and Colleges, Gt. Britain	1,830,000	280,000	—
SCOTLAND:			
Public education ..	7,197,422	1,023,937	—
National Galleries ..	10,979	251	—
National Library ..	1,301	506	—
Totals	£55,136,018	5,133,038	105,146
Net Increase		£5,027,892	

A separate memorandum (Cmd. 3501, price 6d. net) is issued by the Board of Education in explanation of the estimate of expenditure of £45,495,653. It is stated that of the total increase of £5,809,754 in the Board's Vote for 1930 over the adjusted figure for the previous year £2,123,754 is the amount actually due to the development and normal growth of the education services, and the remaining £1,686,000 is attributable to changes in financial arrangements brought about by the Local Government Act of 1929. By that Act an annual payment of £807,000, known as "Residue Grant" and hitherto made by the Exchequer out of the Consolidated Fund direct to local education authorities in aid of higher education, is discontinued as a revenue specially assigned for this purpose, and accordingly an equivalent sum for each full year has for the future to be added to the Board's Vote. So far as the Board's estimates for 1930 are concerned, the net effect of this transferred charge is an addition of £720,000 over 1929, as only 90 per cent. of the full annual amount will be paid in the year 1930. Moreover, the Local Government Act, by providing for the total exemption from rating of agricultural land and the partial exemption of certain other classes of property, has reduced the rateable values of the hereditaments liable to education rates, and as the grant formula for elementary education involves the subtraction of the product of a 7d. rate any decrease in its amount tends to increase the Board's grant. It is estimated that the reduction in the product of a 7d. rate will cause an increase in the Board's grant in 1930 of £986,000.

INCREASE IN GRANTS

The increase of £3,809,754 over the Board's Vote for 1929 is distributed mainly as follows:—Grants to local education authorities show an increase of £3,413,000. There is an increase of £189,979 in grants to bodies other than local education authorities, mainly due to increased rates of grant for pupils in secondary schools, and to additional provision for the training of teachers. There is an increase of £328,900 in pensions to teachers, due to automatic growth. On the other hand, there is an increase in appropriations in aid due to an expected increase of £120,000 in pension contributions from teachers and employers.

The following particulars are shown of the grants payable for the year—i.e., the full amounts estimated to be payable for the year, excluding any balances of grant for previous years, but including all balances of grant for the year payable after the end of the year:—

	1929	1930	Increase
	£	£	£
Elementary ..	22,950,000	25,000,000	2,050,000
Higher ..	6,533,000	7,807,000	1,274,000
Total ..	29,483,000	32,807,000	3,324,000

The increase of £2,050,000 in grants for elementary education is the result of increases of £570,000 due to increased expenditure of local education authorities on normal services, £120,000 for grant on local education authorities' expenditure on approved schemes of reorganization and development under Circular 1404, £100,000 for additional grants to necessitous areas, and £1,368,000 due to the lower estimated product of a 7d. rate, less a decrease of £108,000 due to an expected fall in average attendance.

The increase of £1,274,000 in grants for higher education is due as to:—(1) £445,000 to increased expenditure of local education authorities; (2), £22,000 to increased grants to local education authorities providing training colleges; and (3), £807,000 to abolition of residue grant. The present Estimates are based on an assumed total expenditure of local education authorities in 1930 of £79,660,000, compared with £77,005,000 assumed by the Board for the 1929 Estimates. It is now clear, it is stated, that the latter amount was an under-estimate.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

The greater part of the Board's expenditure (£42,626,000 out of £50,746,553) is incurred in paying grants to local education authorities. These grants depend partly on the number of children in the elementary schools and partly on the wealth or poverty of the areas, as measured by rateable value, but principally on the net recognized expenditure of the local education authorities. There is an increase of £1,665,000 in the assumed expenditure of local education authorities for elementary education, made up as follows:—

	£
Salaries of teachers	550,000
Loan charges	150,000
Administration and other expenditure	450,000
Maintenance allowances ..	50,000
Expenditure under Circular 1404	240,000
Special services	200,000
Employers' pension contributions	25,000
Total	£1,665,000

There is an increase of £990,000 in the assumed expenditure of local education authorities for higher education. In regard to this it is stated that the Estimate allows not only for a normal increase in expenditure on secondary schools, but also for the increase caused by the loss of income from fees due to the raising of the normal upper limit for free places in the schools from 40 to 50 per cent. Provision has also been made for an increase in aid to students, for a continuance of the expansion of the facilities for technical and other part-time instruction of young persons, and for a growth in loan charges.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Particulars are given relating to the national museums, art galleries, universities and colleges, and other institutions. The net estimate for the British Museum, including the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, is £297,263. The details show a sum for purchases and acquisitions (grant in aid) for the British Museum of £32,500, which includes a special grant of £7,500 towards the cost of acquiring the Luttrell Psalter. For the Natural History Museum purchases and acquisitions the grant in aid amounts to £6,700. In the estimate for the National Gallery the grant in aid for the purchase of pictures amounts to £8,200, compared with £114,100 in 1929. Last year there was a special grant towards the purchase for the National Gallery of the Wilton Diptych, and the Cornaro Family, by Titian, of £106,000.

The estimate for Scientific Investigation, &c., is made up as follows:—

Grants in Aid	£
Royal Society	10,000
Royal Geographical Society	1,250
Royal Society of Edinburgh	600
British School at Athens	500
British School at Rome	500
Royal Scottish Geographical Society ..	200
National Library of Wales	25,334
National Museum of Wales	28,000
Solar Physics Observatory	9,000
North Sea Fisheries Investigation ..	1,150
Royal Academy of Music	500
Royal College of Music	800
Royal Academy of Dramatic Art ..	800
British Academy	2,000
Central Library for Students	3,000
Medical Research Council	148,000
Other Grants	
Edinburgh Observatory	7,389
Total	£232,503

The Central Library for Students, £3,000, did not appear in last year's estimate. The National Museum of Wales receives an additional £1,000, the National Library of Wales an extra £1, and the grant to Edinburgh Observatory has been increased by £24. These items account for the total increase of £4,025.

LIBERAL PARTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

"TRUCE AT AN END"

The following statement was issued on Saturday from the Liberal Party Headquarters at 25, Old Queen-street:—

The Liberal Party's activities in the House during the present Session have been concentrated upon opposition to certain aspects of the Coal Bill, but the party has grown increasingly impatient at the continued failure of the Government to make any real attempt to grapple with unemployment.

So that Mr. Thomas might be given a fair chance to develop his own schemes, no attempts have hitherto been made to bring forward the Liberal proposals for dealing with unemployment which formed so striking a feature of the General Election campaign. Increasing pressure has been brought to bear upon the Liberal Party, both by Liberals in the country and by the heads of leading commercial undertakings, to restate the Liberal unemployment proposals and definitely to challenge the Government upon them. This course is to be pursued on Monday, when the Liberal Party is raising the question of the failure of the Government to submit schemes for dealing with unemployment, and Mr. Lloyd George will make a challenging speech urging upon the Government the plans contained in "We Can Conquer Unemployment."

It can be assumed from Monday's debate onwards that the Liberal Party will maintain a constant pressure on the Government with regard to its unemployment policy, and that the period of truce on this question is now definitely at an end. As during the General Election campaign the Liberal scheme received the full support of every section of the party it is recognized in political circles that this Liberal challenge to the Government on the greatest domestic question of the hour will not only be a matter of embarrassment to the Labour Government but may easily provoke a crisis within the Labour Party itself.

ABBEY ROAD BUILDING SOCIETY

CONTINUED GROWTH

The continuous expansion of the work of the Abbey Road Building Society was emphasized by speakers at the 55th annual meeting, which was held at the Queen's Hall on Saturday evening.

Sir JOSIAH STAMP, in his presidential address, said the figures of the year's operations were again in the region of the romantic. Share capital and deposits in 1924 were under £2,540,000, and for the past year these were about £18,500,000. Undivided profits, including reserves, had grown in the same interval from £130,000 to £541,000. Advances during the year had increased over eight times over those of 1924, while total assets had grown from £2,600,000 to well over £19,000,000. Broadly, those figures indicated the society's advance since the War, and members felt that they had made a worthy contribution to social progress. The building society movement, with the Abbey Road Society as its second largest unit in Britain, would be an even more striking movement in the future. Its growth was a remarkable index of the changes that were going on in the middle and working classes of the country.

The advantages of operations on a large scale in the building society movement were apparent, but that did not preclude each case from being dealt with on its individual merits. The balance of building society operations, formerly so heavily in favour of the north of England, was now becoming more equally balanced in the south. To some extent it reflected the growing relative prosperity of the southern part of England, and the greater relative profitability of its industries and regular employment. It also showed the special enterprise of the south arising spontaneously to meet its own needs without any slavish imitation of what had been successful in the north. The 100,000 investing members of the Abbey Road Building Society compared surprisingly with the largest businesses of old-standing in other fields, and formed a social phenomenon of the greatest importance that no history of the times could ignore.

Mr. J. BROUGHTON KNIGHT, chairman of the board of management, in seconding the adoption of the report, which Sir Josiah Stamp had proposed, said the figures for the year demonstrated what was perhaps the most remarkable fact in the history of the last decade—the hunger for home ownership, a sound and wholesome instinct of modern life.

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour, said she thought that the few men who founded the society could never have imagined in their wildest dreams that it would develop to such proportions as it had done. The society had also made a tremendous moral contribution to human progress and happiness which could not be reckoned in terms of finance. Building societies could exercise an immense influence in directing investments in house property into channels where they could persuade architects to equip houses with labour-saving devices to remove the drudgery from the lives of women. They would give women in future a chance of deciding the designs of houses they wanted instead of having to take the kind that architects thought they should have. She had been into many homes in which her blood had boiled at the sight of the arrangement of the house. It was perfectly obvious that the architect had never given a thought to the manner in which the women would have to run them; there was an utter lack of imagination on the part of the architect, who sometimes put the best room to face north and the larder to face the south. Educated women to-day would not tolerate such stupidities. Electricity was also coming to women's aid in the household, and when the drudgery was eventually taken out of household work they might possibly hear the men saying to their wives, "Yes, my dear, I will cook the meals to-day; perhaps you would like to weed the garden." The homes of the future would become refuges from the rush and fret of modern life, and the places where people would look to keep themselves sane.

ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT FRAUDS

WILLIAM POPE CHITTY, 39, a former British Vice-Consul in Brazil, now described as a poultry farmer, of Parkstone-road, Ropley, Hants, was charged on remand at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, before Sir CHARTRES BIRON, with conspiring with Herbert Frederick Mitchell to defraud persons who were induced to enter into employment agreements and to take up shares in the Bahia State Land and Produce (Parent) Company, Limited, of Cannon-street, E.C., and Imperial House, Regent-street, W. Mr. Lawson-Walton, who represented the Director of Public Prosecutions, applied for a further remand and said that no objection would be offered to bail. Mr. C. Grobel, solicitor, defending, said that at the last hearing it was stated that Chitty had used an illusory name of Bird. That was his wife's name and the name in which he had been trading. Chitty was again remanded, and the MAGISTRATE accepted his father's bail in £500.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR BLACKMAIL

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed at the Durham Assizes on Friday on THOMAS SENDALL, 42, an electrician, who pleaded "Guilty" to demanding with menaces £1,000 from Thomas Bernard Burns at Stockton. A letter alleged to have been written by Sendall was received by Burns in which he accused the latter of "faking" returns in order to rob the Revenue, and alleged that an accountant had passed the returns knowing quite well that they were false. Mr. Paley Scott, for the defence, said there was no intention on the part of Sendall to obtain money. Mr. Justice CHARLES, in passing sentence, said:—"Blackmail is a foul crime, and so long as I am on the Bench it will be dealt with with the greatest severity."

SHOPLIFTING SENTENCE REMITTED

A sentence of two months' imprisonment in the second division passed at Marlborough-street Police Court on ETHEL MAUD SMITH, 32, a servant employed by the vicar of Wingrave, near Aylesbury, for shoplifting, was remitted on Friday at the London Sessions. Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. (the chairman), said that as Smith had previously borne a good character she would be bound over, but her appeal against her conviction at the police-court would be dismissed with costs. The Bench were only taking the course the magistrate would have taken if he had been in possession of all the facts.

Treasure Cot

The only Store entirely devoted to Mothers', Babies' & Children's needs

THE organization of the Treasure Cot Company has been built up by years of experience specialising in the needs of the Expectant Mother, the many requirements for the birth of baby, his first clothes, cot and accessories, and all clothes for children up to 12 years of age. Expectant Mothers and Mothers should do all their children's shopping at the Treasure Cot Store.

PRETTY SILK/WOOL MATINÉE COAT, No. 581, in white only, trimmed duck design. Size 1 .. 10/-
Size 2 .. .. .. 10/9

COSY WOOL JUMPER No. 118, with novel design hand embroidered in wool. Colours: Green, saxe, white, and lemon. 16 in. 15/-
18 .. .. 16/6

GIRL'S PLEATED SKIRT, No. 120, in good quality cloth with sateen bodice. Colours: Navy, saxe, beige, almond, and brown. 18 in. 12/6
20 .. .. 13/6
22 .. .. 14/6
Made in all sizes.

USEFUL CARDIGAN, No. 730, for Spring wear in a fine plain wool. Dainty deep design on pocket. Colours: Sky, lemon, nil, and saxe. 14in. 10/9
16in. 12/6. 18in. 13/9. 20in. 15/-

USEFUL THREE-PIECE WOOL SUIT, No. 407, suitable for boy or girl. Colours: White, sky, nil, and saxe
14 in. .. 30/-
16 .. .. 33/6

HAND KNITTED SILK/WOOL CARDIGAN, No. D.10, trimmed rabbit wool and bordered with a chick design. Colours: Sky/yellow, sky/white, white/sky, white/pink, and white/yellow. 14in. 14/9
16in. 15/9. 18in. 16/9.

CARDIGAN, No. 740, in soft brushed wool and hand embroidered. Colours: White/sky, coral/white, sky/white, nil/champagne, saxe/fawn & camel/champagne. 14in. 10/9
16in. 12/6. 18in. 13/9. 20in. 15/6.

DAINTY CARRYING CAPE, No. 1040, in soft wool, hand knitted and finished satin ribbon at neck. Colours: Pink lined white wool, sky lined white, and all white.. .. 28/9

PRETTY MATINEE COAT No. 9514, trimmed valenciennes lace and hand embroidered. Colours: Sky, pink and white. .. 15/9

PRACTICAL MAC COAT, No. 5279, for boy or girl, sou'wester to match. Colours: Rose, saxe, green, brown, and navy. 18 & 20 in. .. 12/6
22 in. 13/- 24 in. 13/6
SOU'WESTER 3/9. Made in all sizes.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS from .. 2/-
CHILDREN'S GLOVES in soft chamois from 4/6
SHOES FOR GIRL OR BOY .. 11/6

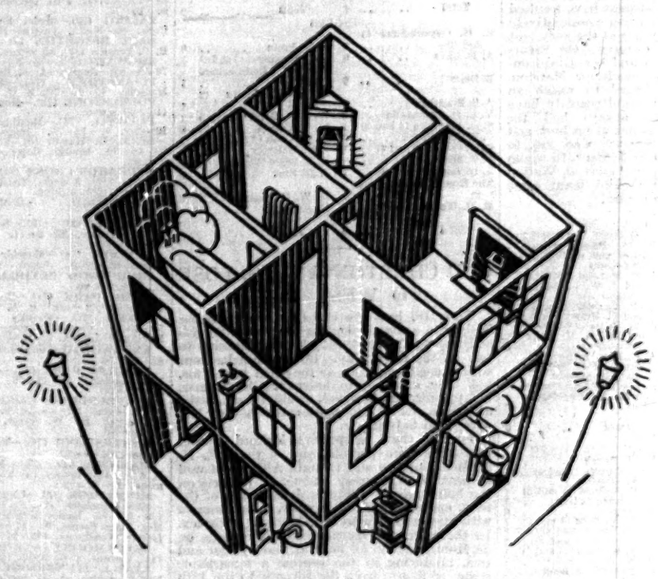
THESE CATALOGUES ARE INVALUABLE TO MOTHERS OR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.
Write for those you require to-day.
(Sent free on request in plain envelopes.)
M.1. MATERNITY WEAR (Frocks, Coats, Belts, Corsets, etc.).
A.1. EVERYTHING FOR THE EVENT (Cots, Baths, Layettes, Accouchement Requisites).
B.1. EVERYTHING BABY NEEDS FROM 3 MONTHS TO 3 YEARS (Cribs, High Chairs, Play Pens, Clothes, Hats, etc.).
D.1. EVERYTHING FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 to ABOUT 12 YEARS.
P.1. BABY CARRIAGES (Pram Rugs, etc.).
X.1. CHILDPROOF FOR CHILDREN. Agents for Harringtons Squares.

POST ORDERS:
In the event of your being unable to call at our Showrooms, you can order through the post with the confidence that your requirements will receive the utmost care and attention.

Treasure Cot Co. LTD.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 2104 (3 lines).
Specialists in Everything for Mothers, Babies, and Children.
(Dept. U.Y.10.) 103, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.1.
Nearly opposite Bourne and Hollingsworth's.
(Flynn'd.)

G3131.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH HEAT
for the years to come



The provision of a supply of Heat to your house rests primarily with you. Whether you are planning a new home, or remodelling your old home, see that at the outset it is adequately furnished with Heat. For the sake of future health, comfort and economy make certain that gas is laid on. Let gas be brought to the right points in your kitchen for the cooker, the water heater, the refrigerator, the incinerator, the copper and the iron. Have it taken right up to every fireplace, where, through the gas fire, it will give you sun-like warmth.

It is a sign of the times that in new housing schemes, private dwellings, blocks of modern luxury flats, and in commercial and public buildings of every kind, Gas is now being laid on to ensure health and economy through the years to come.

Be thorough in your home-making. Furnish your house with Heat. Be modern in your choice of fuel. *Furnish your house with Gas.*

GAS IS THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION, 28, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

AIR ESTIMATES

NET INCREASE OF £890,000

REDUCED "SUPER-CUT"

The Air Estimates for 1930 were issued on Saturday (Stationery Office, No. 85, price 4s. net), together with a Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Air (Cmd. 3509, 3d. net). The full text of the latter is as under:—

The net total of Air Estimates which Parliament is asked to vote for the coming year is £17,850,000. The estimated net expenditure for 1929, as revised to include the recent supplementary estimate of £760,000, is £16,960,000. There is thus an increase of £890,000. Appropriations-in-aid are up by about £20,000, and the variation on the gross figures is to that extent greater than on the net.

The experience of the present year, as reflected in the revised estimate, has shown that the "super-cut" (or over-head deduction to discount possible underspending) of £650,000 assumed in the 1929 Estimates was altogether too large. Accordingly, in these Estimates it has been reduced to £150,000.

The following table shows the main features of the comparison (the original "super-cut" for 1929 disappears, having been absorbed in the revised figures for that year):—

	1930	1929 (including Supplementary Estimate).	+ or −
	£	£	£
Gross (total of expenditure subheads)	21,073,800	20,013,100	+ 1,060,700
Deduct super-cut	150,000	—	+ 150,000
Gross Estimate	20,923,800	20,013,100	+ 910,700
Deduct Fleet Air Arm grant	1,267,000	1,067,000	+ 200,000
Deduct other Appropriations-in-aid	1,806,800	1,986,100	− 179,300
Net Estimate	17,850,000	16,960,000	+ 890,000

Owing to changes in the presentation of the Estimates in past years, the gross figures afford in some respects a better comparison than the net; and it is relevant to recall that five years ago the gross total of Air Estimates was materially higher than that now presented. Economies in the interval have enabled the figure to be reduced, notwithstanding the increase in the strength and activities of the Royal Air Force, the renewal of its equipment, the progress of civil aviation, and the numerous compelling claims of an advancing science and an adolescent service.

Generally speaking, these Estimates allow for a broad continuity of air policy, and in particular the outlines of the Home Defence Scheme are not prejudiced. For the coming year, however, the approved increases of the Royal Air Force are of small dimensions, and are designed to demonstrate once more the earnest desire of his Majesty's Government to avoid disastrous competition in air armaments. With this end in view, the consolidation of the existing units of the Home Defence Force will be the main feature of the 1930 programme and the only new unit to be added to that Force will be one non-regular squadron. We shall thus have a breathing space in which to watch the development of the new spirit which informs pacific international instruments, such as the Treaty for the Renunciation of War and the Optional Clause.

The increases in various votes, such as those on Vote 1 (*personnel*), Vote 2 (quartering, &c.), Vote 3 (technical material), and Vote 7 (reserves), are such as are consistent with this policy, and are indeed mainly consequential on existing commitments which could not be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the Royal Air Force and the safety of its *personnel*. The decrease on Vote 4 (works) indicates that the programme of capital expenditure under this head is being advanced by even more modest stages. The increase on Vote 11 (non-effective) reflects the growing incidence of retirement, which has hitherto been very low, as is natural with a new service. That on Vote 8 (civil aviation) corresponds with further anticipated developments in civil air transport. This increase is modest but is proportionately higher than the increase on the service votes.

Strength and Distribution of the Royal Air Force

The present strength of the Royal Air Force is approximately 70 regular squadrons (including the equivalent of 12 squadrons in the Fleet Air Arm) and 12 non-regular squadrons. During the financial year 1929 the formation of one regular squadron for Home Defence, one squadron of flying boats, and four cadre or auxiliary squadrons has been put in hand; in addition, a torpedo-bomber squadron which was originally formed as an experimental unit, has now been reorganized for normal service duties with a view to its proceeding to Singapore in the course of the current year.

In 1930 one flying boat squadron and one cadre squadron will be formed, but the chief developments will be in advancing the equipment of the Force as a whole, and of the units which were formed in 1929 in particular. Two new flights which were contained in the Fleet Air Arm programme for 1929, and were deferred, are now included in the programme for 1930.

During the past year, No. 203 Flying Boat Squadron proceeded by air to Basrah as forecast in the Air Estimates memorandum for 1929; the annual flight between Cairo and the Cape has been carried out with the cooperation of aircraft of the South African Air Force; and the long distance flight from Egypt to Nigeria has also been repeated, with, on this occasion, an extension to the Gold Coast.

It is proposed that a squadron of flying boats should carry out a cruise in the Baltic during the coming summer.

Operational activities during the past year

The chief areas of activity have been in the Middle East and the Sudan. The disturbances which broke out in Palestine were by their nature primarily a problem for ground forces, and 50 troops were transported by air from Egypt to Jerusalem within seven hours of the requirement being notified. Active reconnaissance and other protective duties were also carried out by aircraft of No. 14 Squadron, assisted by squadrons from Egypt, while for a short time reinforcements were provided by aircraft disembarked from H.M.S. Courageous. The armoured cars of the Palestine Command, with temporary reinforcements from other areas in the Middle East, also assisted in restoring order.

In the Sudan, air action was enlisted to repel a rising by a section of the Nuba tribe which had organized armed resistance to Government. This intervention was entirely successful and enabled a force of infantry to occupy the enemy's position without casualties.

In the Aden Protectorate, local unrest which had manifested itself by interference with traffic and robbery of caravans was quelled by air demonstrations and by the dropping of warnings.

A more serious situation arose towards the end of 1929 in Koweit, on the southern borders of Iraq. Two fighting tribes of Nejd had made incursions into the territory of the Sheikh of Koweit following an unsuccessful rebellion against King Ibn Saud, and, stubbornly refused either to return to Nejd or to surrender to the British forces. In this case the threat of air action brought about the complete and unconditional surrender of the insurgents.

Personnel

There has been an encouraging increase during 1929 in the number of applications for permanent commissions, both from the schools for cadetships at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and from the Universities for entry through the University commission scheme.

A revision has been made of the terms of enlistment of airmen. Aircraft apprentices and apprentice clerks who are entered at about the age of 16 for training to fill the technical and clerical trades respectively will as heretofore be recruited for 12 years' active list service, counting from the age of 18, with no reserve liability. The non-apprentice entrants, however, will in future be recruited for eight years' active list service with no reserve liability, instead of for varying terms with reserve liability. A proportion will, of course, be allowed to extend their active list service to 12 years and to re-engage to complete 24 years' service for pension. Those who are due for discharge after eight years' service will be invited, up to the numbers required in the several trades, to enter the Reserve, and it is hoped by this means more effectively and economically to regulate the size of the Reserve in accordance with requirements from time to time.

Vote 1 shows a gross increase of £94,000, due principally to the increased number of airmen who will be entered for training and to miscellaneous increases in the civilians sub-head. The net increase of £142,000 reflects not only the gross increase, but a diminished appropriation-in-aid in respect of Aden.

Training.

In 1930 for the first time the Armament and Gunnery School is giving an advanced course in armament for officers designed to fill posts requiring the highest degree of knowledge in this subject. A start has also been made with the training in torpedo work of officers required for this duty in the flying boat and other squadrons allocated for coast-wise defence. By the courtesy of the Admiralty this first course is being given in naval establishments.

Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

The development of these forces has proceeded satisfactorily, the increase in the total of Vote 7 being accounted for chiefly by the expansion of cadre and Auxiliary Air Force squadrons. The strength of existing units has, generally speaking, been well maintained.

Excellent results continue to be achieved by the University air squadrons at Oxford and Cambridge, and the fact that solo flying in term-time is now permitted to members of these squadrons at both Universities has had the beneficial effect of enabling tuition in flying to be maintained without a break both in and out of term. Both squadrons have been maintained at full strength since their formation, and it is estimated that, on an average, each vacancy is applied for twice over.

Technical Equipment

Vote 3 (Technical and Warlike Equipment) shows an increase of £642,000. This increase is principally due to provision of equipment for units formed in 1929, to the continued replacement of obsolescent types, and to an improvement of the position in regard to working stocks of equipment, which have been in danger of running too low for full flying efficiency.

The provision and use of parachutes at home and overseas is now universal, with the exceptions stated below, and experience has further demonstrated their value as a protection to the flying *personnel*. Parachutes cannot be carried in certain obsolescent types, which are in process of replacement, and their provision for seagoing aircraft depends upon the design of a quick release to enable the wearer instantly to disengage the parachute if he is still in his machine when it falls into the water: various designs to meet this requirement have been under careful investigation for some time, and it is hoped, in the light of recent trials, that a satisfactory type has now been evolved. Nineteen lives were saved by the use of parachutes during the past year.

By the autumn of 1930, 43 regular squadrons at home and abroad, one cadre squadron, and five auxiliary squadrons, should be equipped with slotted wing aircraft. These units represent about half of the types (and much more than half the number) of aircraft in use by the Royal Air Force; the remainder include certain aircraft of obsolescent design and the fighter and flying boat classes. Experiments are now being made with the fitting of slotted wings to both these latter.

Provision has been made for completing the replacement of the lighter types of motor transport, which was begun in 1928, and for continuing the replacement of obsolete heavy vehicles by six-wheeled types.

Additional provision has been made for torpedoes owing to the increasing amount of training carried out with this weapon.

The larger horse-power of engines now in use and the increasing amount of flying carried out lead to a corresponding increase in the consumption of petrol. Provision for lubricating oil is reduced as the result of the extended use of mineral oil which is considerably less expensive than castor oil.

Research and Technical Development

The cost of research and technical development is shown in detail in Appendix 1 of the Estimates. The increase of £17,000 net over last year is attributable to the provision for new constructional work at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, apart from which other items would have shown a net decrease.

The Royal Aircraft Establishment was laid out during the War period when the demands upon it were very different from those now prevailing. The shrinkage of work after the War enabled certain buildings to be eliminated, but this process is not an economical means of dealing with the needs of a research and experimental establishment to-day. Present requirements have therefore been carefully investigated in accordance with the latest methods of factory organization, and as a result it has been shown that the expenditure of a capital sum upon re-grouping the component workshops and renewing certain of the buildings will effect a considerable economy in time and labour. £41,500 has been provided for this reorganization in 1930.

Provision is also included for commencing the construction of a large wind tunnel capable of containing the fuselage, engine, and airscrew of an aeroplane at full scale. This will enable certain work to be carried out, such as the determination of the most efficient engine cowling and airscrew dimensions, which cannot be performed in any other way; and it will also permit accurate measurement of the air resistance of actual aeroplanes, under laboratory conditions instead of by repeated flights in the air, with a large economy of time and effort.

The variable density wind tunnel at the National Physical Laboratory which was put in hand in 1929 is expected to be completed and running during the coming year.

The programme of new aircraft comprises eight experimental types, service and civil.

The investigations of the Aeronautical Research Committee into the problems of noise in aircraft have reached a stage at which the volume of sound has been accurately computed; and its chief sources, the engine and the tip of the airscrew at high speeds, are now being attacked, simultaneously with an investigation of the best design and materials for cabin construction from the standpoint of sound insulation.

As an example of the progress made in engine design, it is interesting to observe that the Rolls-Royce engine with which the Schneider Trophy was won developed 1,900 h.p. for a weight of 1,526lb. (.8lb. per horse-power), whereas the engine of the winning machine in the 1927 contest developed 900 h.p. for a weight of 928lb. (1.03lb. per horse-power).

Airships

The two airships, R 100 and R 101, were both completed in the autumn of 1929. R 101, which was built at the Royal Airship Works, was brought out of her shed at Cardington in October, and carried out her first trial flights in that month. During November she remained at the mooring mast when not in flight, and rode through some very heavy weather without damage or strain.

R 100 was brought out of the Airship Guarantee Company's shed at Howden and flown to Cardington in the middle of December. After a second short flight she was transferred to No. 2 shed at Cardington for some minor modifications. In the latter part of January she carried out several flights, concluding with one of nearly 54 hours, during which she flew over and round the whole of southern England and the adjacent seas.

It may be of interest to compare what has been done up to date with the programme laid down in 1924. The object of that programme was to build two airships of nearly double the size of any airship hitherto constructed in this country, with a much higher standard of passenger accommodation than had ever been attempted before, and with designs which were to be based strictly on the results of scientific investigations, and were to comply with definite and exacting safety requirements. It was also proposed that both airships should, as the last stage in their trials, carry out an extended voyage, for example, a flight to India and back *via* Egypt. The trials of R 100 and R 101 have shown that a satisfactory measure of success has been achieved, despite delays inevitable in a field so novel and experimental. Both airships have proved to be thoroughly stable and easy to control. R 101 rode at the mast through weather of exceptional severity (including gales with gusts up to 83 miles per hour), for a month on end, whilst R 100 has attained a full speed of about 81 miles per hour, which is as high as that of the Graf Zeppelin, an airship of much smaller diameter. On the other hand, owing to the unexpected difficulties met with in the development of the heavy oil engine, R 100 has had to be equipped with petrol engines, and is, therefore, not suitable for navigation in the tropics. R 101 is equipped with the first engine operating on the compression ignition system with heavy oil which has ever been used as a power unit in aircraft in this country; but owing to difficulties in the development of a variable-pitch airscrew, one of the airship's five engines has to be reserved for going astern, whilst the weight of the power system as a whole is, and must, for the time being, remain, considerably higher than was estimated. Moreover, as has been explained to Parliament from time to time, lift has been deliberately sacrificed in order to incorporate certain other experimental features in this airship. The result has been that her useful load fell below that originally proposed. It has, therefore, been decided, in accordance with the policy of "safety first," which has been followed throughout, that an additional bay should be inserted in R.101 before a flight to India and back is undertaken, even though such a flight might well have been carried through successfully without this addition.

Provision is accordingly made in these estimates for this alteration to R.101, the construction of the necessary spares for both airships, and the carrying out of a programme of overseas flights between now and April, 1931. The intention is that R.100 should in the later spring or summer carry out a flight or flights to the tower erected at Montreal by His Majesty's Government in Canada, and during the winter should operate between Cardington and Ismailia. R.101 is to fly to India and back in the autumn, and will then be used for experimental operation on the Indian route. This is essential in order to obtain the data necessary before a commercial service on this route can be established.

Provision is also made for another important item, namely the development of a mechanical means of moving large airships into and out of their sheds. It is very desirable, if airships are to be used for long distance services, that it should be possible for them to be moved in and out of their sheds as and when necessary without the large number of men required at present. In addition, a small sum is provided, in order to avoid delay in meeting the possible requirements of the future, for further design work by the technical staffs both of the Airship Guarantee Company and of the Royal Airship Works, in which the experience already gained in the construction and trials of the two airships will be utilized.

The total provision for the above services is £345,000 net, viz.:—£354,000 on Vote 3, subheads N and O, less £9,000 for appropriations-in-aid on subhead P.

Works

The provision both for major new works already in progress and for those appearing for the first time is less than in 1929, the total decrease amounting to £109,000. The expenditure on purchases of land and buildings will also be considerably lower.

Pending completion of the negotiations with Egypt, only such works are being proceeded with outside the Canal zone as cannot be dispensed with even temporarily. In the Sudan necessary additions are being made to the accommodation already available for the squadron stationed there. Provision is included for the completion of emergency works in Palestine in connexion with the disturbances in that country; the cost of these will be met from the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote.

The only new stations on which work is to be commenced are one for regular squadrons in East Anglia, one for a non-regular unit in Northumberland (both deferred from 1929), and one for a non-regular unit in Scotland in replacement of an unsuitable temporary station.

The overall deduction made in accordance with the practice of previous years to discount unforeseen delays has been put at £50,000. The net total of Vote 4 is £144,000 less than in 1929.

Civil Aviation

The increase in the vote for civil aviation this year is mainly due to the provision for an additional net payment of £60,000 to Imperial Airways, Limited, in respect of the inauguration of the Imperial air service to South Africa. The section of the service between Alexandria and Mwanza (Tanganyika) should commence in the autumn of 1930, and the through service to Cape Town in the spring of 1931.

£348,000 has been included for subsidies to Imperial Airways, Limited, in respect of their existing European services and of the service to Karachi. The latter service has now been extended to Delhi by the Government of India under arrangement with the company.

The existing agreements with light aeroplane clubs will, with two exceptions, terminate in the course of this year. I am able to announce that further financial assistance will be afforded to these clubs on precisely the same scale as that given to National Flying Services, Limited. The amount required for payments to the clubs and to National Flying Services, Limited, is estimated at £20,000.

Provision is made for portable floodlights at five aerodromes in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf in order to enable flights by night to be regularly undertaken on the England-India air route.

It is proposed to proceed during the year with levelling and improvement of the surface at Croydon aerodrome.

Meteorology

The expenditure on meteorology (Vote 9) shows an increase of £11,500 on that for the previous year, allowance being made for an anticipated increase in receipts of £2,000.

Additional staff is required for the meteorological service in the Middle East to enable it to provide the more extended service of forecasts and reports made necessary by the establishment of the Indian Air Mail.

During the past few years there has been great difficulty in meeting the ever increasing demands for the services of trained meteorologists which arise from the development of aviation at home and abroad as well as from other causes. To meet these demands there is not available in the country any source of supply outside the government service. It has therefore been decided to add six posts to the junior grade, where men who have taken the requisite University courses in physics or mathematics will receive systematic training in meteorology. There will thus be available a small reserve from which officers can be drawn to carry on responsible work arising from new developments.

A further increase arises from the establishment of a Port Meteorological Office in the London Docks to deal more effectively with the requirements of observing ships based on that port. London ships already form a large proportion of the 500 vessels that compose the fleet of voluntary observing ships, and it is anticipated that the proposals made in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea will result in that proportion becoming still larger.

Air Ministry

The rise in Vote 10 (Air Ministry) is due in the main to annual increments of pay on approved scales and to increased provision required for cost-of-living bonus.

A measure of reorganization has been carried out in the department of the Air Member for *Personnel*. The work in connexion with the posting of officers of the Royal Air Force and their selection for specialist courses and the maintenance of the appropriate strengths in numbers, ranks, and qualifications at the various units has been growing in volume and intricacy with the expansion of the Force, and the staff dealing with these matters has had to be strengthened in order to cope with it.

The retirement from the post of Chief of the Air Staff, on January 1 last, of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard marks the conclusion of 12 years of independent existence of the Force. Since 1912, when he joined the then Royal Flying Corps, Lord Trenchard has devoted himself to the Air Service with a single-mindedness of purpose which deserves, and has received, the recognition not only of the Force which he has brought to so high a pitch of efficiency, and of the successive Governments which he has so loyally served, but of the country as a whole. The Royal Air Force will always remember the inspiration and guidance which it received from him during the difficulties of its early years.

ABSTRACT OF AIR ESTIMATES, 1930

	Estimates, 1930			Estimates, 1929, Including Supplementary Estimate			Differences on net Estimates
	Gross Estimate	Appropriations in aid	Net Estimate	Gross Estimate	Appropriations in aid	Net Estimate	Inc. or Dec.
			Total Numbers			Total Numbers	Numbers
I.—NUMBERS: Maximum Number of Officers, Cadets, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Aircraftmen and Apprentices to be borne on the Establishment of the Royal Air Force or attached thereto, exclusive of those serving in India (other than Aden)	—	—	32,000	—	—	32,000	—
II.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Pay, &c., of the Air Force	4,449,000	718,000	3,731,000	4,355,000	786,000	3,569,000	+ 162,000
Quartering, Stores (except technical), Supplies and Transport	1,864,000	129,000	1,735,000	1,893,000	132,000	1,676,000	+ 59,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services)	9,496,000a	1,900,000	7,596,000	8,790,000	1,845,000	6,954,000	+ 642,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	1,923,000	203,000	1,720,000	2,083,000	216,000	1,864,000	− 144,000
Medical Services	318,000	20,000	298,000	316,500	10,500	306,000	− 8,000
Educational Services	502,000	9,000	493,000	506,000	10,000	496,000	− 5,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces	591,300	300	591,000	556,100	100	556,000	+ 35,000
Civil Aviation	547,000a	47,000	500,000	441,000	30,000	411,000	+ 89,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	289,000a	24,000	265,000	250,000	22,000	228,000	+ 17,000
Air Ministry	678,000	3,000	675,000	663,500	2,000	661,500	+ 14,000
Total Effective Services	20,537,300	3,053,300	17,584,000	19,779,600	3,035,600	16,743,000	
III.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:							
Half-pay, Pensions and other Non-Effective Services	386,500b	20,500	366,000	233,500	16,500	217,000	+ 49,000
Total Effective and Non-Effective Services	20,923,800	3,073,800	17,950,000	20,013,100	3,052,100	16,960,000*	+ 890,000

a Includes certain non-effective charges in respect of this service.
b Excludes certain non-effective charges in respect of Meteorological Services which are included under Vote 9, of Civil Aviation included under Vote 8, and of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and Royal Airship Works, Cardington, included under Vote 3.

* Totals, Original Net Estimate, 1929 .. .. .. £16,200,000
Add—Supplementary Estimate (H.C.60 of 1929-30) .. 760,000
£16,960,000

A WAR CEMETERY MOVED

A FRENCH LANDOWNER'S ATTITUDE

Because of the objections of a French owner of a Belgian château to the use of part of his land as a war cemetery, the bodies of 480 soldiers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have recently been removed from the Rosenberg Château Cemetery and extension, about five miles from Armentières, to the Berks Cemetery extension close by Ploegsteert Wood.

The château was destroyed in the War, and a plot within the grounds was used as a burial ground. The owner of the land decided to rebuild the residence and asked for the removal of the cemetery since he considered it would detract from the amenities of his home. He refused to sell the land, but offered to provide another site, which could be used as a permanent resting place for the bodies. The matter has engaged the attention of the Imperial War Graves Commission over a long period, and has been the subject of negotiations by the Anglo-Belgian mixed committee in Belgium. The Belgian Minister of the Interior has used his influence in an endeavour to avoid any interference with the dead, but the owner insisted on his right to the land and finally it was decided to remove the bodies. The work of re-burial was completed last week.

The exhumations were carried out with the greatest care. Each body, as it was reverently taken from the earth, was placed in a coffin draped with the Union Jack and removed by motor ambulance to the Berks cemetery. The dead have as their resting place from now onwards a special section of the cemetery, which is to be known as the Rosenberg château plot. Of the 480 bodies, 171 are those of United Kingdom troops, 146 are Canadians, 128 are Australians, and 35 were men of New Zealand. Many regiments are represented, including the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in whose ranks 38 of the men were serving at the time of their deaths. The greater number of the bodies were those of soldiers who fell in 1915.

PROTRACTED NEGOTIATION

The High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have had full information of the negotiations which were conducted in the hope that the obduracy of the owner of the Rosenberg Château burial-ground could be overcome, and when it was known that the owner would not sell the land to the authorities or agree to the retention of the cemetery, they gave their approval to the exhumation and transference of the bodies. The closing of the original burial-ground is a regrettable happening, but it is an isolated one as no insurmountable difficulty has arisen, except in this instance, in securing permanent possession of the 462 War cemeteries in Belgium where British soldiers lie. It was stated in the last report of the Imperial War Graves Commission that acquisition of the land is still outstanding in respect of one or two cemeteries in France, but it is hoped that final settlements may be reached during the present year.

It may be added that the new Rosenberg Château plot at Ploegsteert is only half a mile away from the former burial place. The Berks War cemetery is now the resting place of 884 soldiers of Great Britain and the Dominions.

MOORING AIRSHIPS

TESTS IN MECHANICAL METHODS

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The provision for the development of the mechanical handling of large airships in the Air Estimates is given for the coming year as possibly £33,000 out of a total expenditure ultimately necessary of £53,000, and this gives some idea of the magnitude of the innovation. Success, however, will be well worth the cost, for whereas at present about 400 men are needed to walk an airship of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity from the mooring tower into the shed, and then only in favourable weather, a mechanical system may very well entail a crew of only 50 men or fewer.

One big step forward was made when the British mooring mast system was tried out successfully last year; but there still remained the problem of transferring the ship to the shed, and there is a school of thought which contends that, except when an airship is flying or preparing to fly, it is subject to less depreciation in a shed than at a mast. There is much sound argument to support this view, but hitherto the difficulty has been to make sure that a large vessel with a huge side surface can be moved into the shed without damage in a cross-wind. Experiments are now being begun with a form of transporter mast, and fixed bogies on rails leading into the shed itself, to which the airship can be tied down before essaying the final operation of moving into the shed. The transporter mast, which will be a little more than half the overall height of the airship, is designed to be on a movable platform capable of being towed by tractors. Having been brought into position, the airship will be transferred from the high mooring tower to the low mast by the same process as the original mooring is carried out; a bogie-car will then be placed under the stern engine-car of the ship, and the airship slowly towed, head to wind, to the end of fixed rails running out of the shed. Here the transporter mast and the rear bogie will be locked home on a centre rail, and gradually the ship itself swung round parallel to the axis of the shed, and anchored at suitable points on the airship's sides to a series of bogies running in side rails.

Thus the airship should be held parallel to the shed and only capable of forward movement as it is drawn into the shed by the bogie-cars. There is little doubt that such a system is practicable, and the main problem to be solved is how strong the cross-wind may be before the operation entails risk of undue strain. Even if the strength of the wind must still be low much has been gained if, under favourable conditions only, these huge crews for manhandling can be dispensed with; for not only will inspection after round voyages be much cheaper and more rapid in a shed, but, especially in tropical climates or in areas where there is likelihood of severe snowfalls, depreciation of the ship will be less, and there will be no necessity to maintain full watch crews while the ship is at the mastbead.

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1830. Price 7d.

The Deputies are daily arriving, and express themselves in language of great indignation against the use made of the royal prerogative, which, whatever be its origin, ought only to be employed for the happiness of the people, and not in the direction of an absolutism at once furious and absurd. Truly may it be said that, for the last half century, the French nation has never been more tranquil than at present, but never, during the same time, has it been more detached from every sentiment of respect or esteem for the Government. Some men of honour lament the overthrow of those hopes which the restoration had produced, but the majority appear to be indifferent about the lot of the dynasty, and to regard the present as the last act of the drama of the Stuarts on a French stage. . . . The King's friends seem to think that if he retreats a step, he must ascend the scaffold,—and thus terrify him into the adoption of their views.—*Paris Correspondence.*

3 per Cent. Cons., 91¼ to ¼.

THE WAY TO WARINGS—BOOK TO OXFORD CIRCUS—WARINGS IS ONE MINUTE'S WALK

WARINGS
GREAT
Household
Event

Commencing To-day for 12 days

Illustrated Catalogue sent post free

CARPETS
LINENS
BLANKETS
QUILTS
CURTAINS
FABRICS
HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS
ELECTRICAL FITTINGS
BATHROOM FITTINGS
&
Special Offers in
FURNITURE
BEDSTEADS
EASY CHAIRS
etc.

To inaugurate the opening of the New Spring Season

This is an occasion which patrons of the House all over the Country regard as one of the chief buying events of the year

FIRST, it comes at the beginning of the season, when one's thoughts are bent in the direction of new furnishings of every description—new curtains, new covers for chairs linens, and the hundred and one items incident to the period of re-furnishing

NEXT, the event is an economy event New goods, and the standard quality stocks of the House, are marked at a definite price concession for this one occasion—a remarkable opportunity to purchase exclusive designs and furnishings of character at a decided reduction on the season's prices

TO-DAY & DAILY at 9 A.M.

WARINGS

BOLD ST. LIVERPOOL — WARING AND GILLOW, LTD. OXFORD ST. SHOWROOMS — DEANSGATE MANCHESTER

BRADLEYS

WETORPHINE COATS

for town and country

MODEL B.010 (below). A new Wrap Coat with cape at back, in Tweeds, Suitings, etc. Half-lined waterproofed Silk. From 8 gns

Hat to match, 49/6

MODEL B.987 (above) is being made in a range of Tweeds, Suitings, etc., finished with strappings and belt of self material. Half-lined waterproofed silk. From 7½ gns

Hat to match 39/6

MODEL B.011 (above). A distinctive Coat, made in Tweeds, Suitings, etc., with collar of Nutria-dyed Lapin. From 8 gns

Hat in fancy material to tone 45/9

These exclusive weather-proof coats are made under ideal conditions in our own workrooms at Chepstow Place.

Bradleys
Chepstow Place Lᵗᵈ
London, W.2.
Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

HARVEY NICHOLS of KNIGHTSBRIDGE

New Inexpensive GOWNS

The Spring fashion note is admirably sounded in these carefully designed gowns which are worthy of special attention, as they will be seen at every smart function during the 1930 season.

Lace Two-Piece Gown

LACE TWO-PIECE GOWN with new short Coat, cut with small godets. The Gown is designed to form two graceful tiers and tied at the side into the wide line with bow and ends of Lace. Colours: Black, Green, Saxe, Slim: 42in. 44in. PRICE 6½ gns.

Becoming Gown for the MATRON

BECOMING GOWN for the Matron, in a small design Printed Crêpe. The dainty collar and cuffs are composed of narrow frills of Lace, while the skirt is cut circular, giving a long graceful line. Colours: Black/White, Brown/Beige, Red/White, Navy/Beige. Stock Sizes and O.S. PRICE 98/6

Well-tailored Two-Piece Suit

WELL-TAILORED TWO-PIECE SUIT in Navy and Black Check Wool Romain, the trimming of this Suit is composed of cross-way pieces piped with plain self colour, while the collar is of French Muslin smartly stitched. Size: Hips 39in., 42in., 44in. PRICE 7½ gns.

SPECIAL DISPLAY

of all the new materials for the coming season March 10 to March 15

HARVEY NICHOLS & Co. LTD KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON W.1

Letters to the Editor

THE REFERENDUM

SWISS EXPERIENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Permit me, as a life-long Liberal and free trader, to express my regret that one who has rendered such great services to Liberalism as Sir Herbert Samuel should lead us in an attack upon the Referendum.

The Liberal Party has already been false to Liberalism on two occasions with disastrous results to its own fortunes, and, what is more important, to the stability of our political institutions. It has rejected Proportional Representation when offered by the House of Lords, and it has also rejected, for the apparent temporary security of the London members, the Alternative Vote. Those of the Liberal members whose influence secured the rejection of the Alternative Vote were promptly punished at the next election by losing their seats. At each succeeding election the party which thus falsified its own principles has only had a fraction of that representation to which its numbers in the electorate entitled it. We are still cursed by that betrayal and shall go forward to the next election in the spirit of the gambler at Monte Carlo who has already squandered the greater part of his fortune and is driven to stake what remains on the croupier's spin.

It has been my privilege for more than a generation to watch the effect of the Referendum on the life of the Swiss nation. That wonderfully efficient republic has enjoyed a stable Government without change since 1849. Kingdoms fall all around; the middle classes are crushed down by inflation and war taxation, and the wealthier classes are living in constant fear of revolution; Switzerland goes on effecting important political changes with no serious changes in the national life, but with an ever-increasing education of the masses of the people in political affairs and a growing sense of the dignity that comes from self-government. Much more important than the measures carried by the Referendum are those which have been rejected by the Referendum. In 1923 the Swiss people were asked to approve or reject the principle of the capital levy. The reply was emphatically in the negative, and the question has been settled in Switzerland for a lifetime. What happened in our own country? In 1923 the General Election was fought mainly on the issue of tariff reform. The question of the capital levy was also introduced by the Labour Party. Mr. Walter Runciman and I stood for the two seats at Brighton that year, and he brought all his great financial gifts to bear on the question. There is scarcely a voter to-day who will recall the fact, and at each forthcoming election our millions will vote on a dozen different issues, and the gamble of the election may return to power, as well as to office, a Labour Party who will assert that their majority gives them the right to enforce a capital levy, surtax or any other financial nostrum which has formed one of the many planks of their party platform.

Sir Herbert Samuel in his letter in *The Times* says: "The Swiss practice is not a precedent for us." Why not? His argument that the Constitutions differ is altogether inconclusive. If the Referendum is good for a nation of 5,000,000, there is no valid reason why it should not be a gain to a nation of 50,000,000.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY S. LUNN.

Droitwich, March 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The advocates and the critics of the Referendum are, I take it, agreed that the principle should not be argued on party lines; and, personally, I should like to keep my conservatism in this matter on the higher key, and print my initial in the lower case. The reformers urge the removal of great principles from the petty arena of party conflict; but what of the removal of party conflict from contact with the saving grace of great principles? Historically, British government has, for the last two centuries and more, meant administration in the hands of men responsible to parties professing political principles, and wielding the powers of the Crown in virtue of the principles they professed. *Amota justitia*, says St. Augustine, *quid sunt regna nisi magna latrocinia*? Eliminate great principles from party conflicts, and what will our Ministers be but bureaucratic buccaneers?

Yet, strangely enough, the severest critics of our overgrown bureaucracy seem also to be advocates of the Referendum, as if the Referendum could tend towards anything but plebiscitary bureaucracy. Some of them, too, have been vehement critics of Prohibition, forgetting that the Prohibition Amendment was the effect, not of party conflict, but of a series of referenda. Are we to submit the Budget to the Referendum, or are there no principles in a Budget?

May I conclude with an incident of 50 years ago? A certain borough council submitted to the popular vote six proposed municipal improvements and the rate required to meet the consequent expense. Each of the improvements was carried by a substantial majority; the rate was rejected with similar emphasis. Democracy, in short, is a fairly competent judge of the effects of legislation; it is totally incompetent to gauge the prospective results of legislative proposals.

Yours faithfully,
A. F. POLLARD.

AN OLD CHESTER INN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Chester City Council on February 20 decided to purchase the old Blue Bell Inn (recently delicensed) and to apply to the Ministry of Transport for a grant for street widening. In other words, the Ministry is asked to approve of the demolition of the inn and to contribute to the cost.

The Blue Bell stands at the end of the small surviving portion of the Northgate Row (the word Row being used in the Chester sense). The rest of the Row is of the 16th and 17th century, but the Blue Bell, a timber building, is 15th century. There is no visible decay to the oak of the front gable, the return walls, the roof, or beams. The complex of the 20th century expects the nation to assist in safeguarding rather than in destroying survivals of the 15th century.

There are two alternative ways of easing the traffic congestion. The existing by-pass roads from Birkenhead to Warrington, Manchester, and the Midlands should be properly labelled and improved. If eventually it proves necessary to widen Northgate, setting back the east side will not imperil any of the characteristic amenities of Chester.

The inn was purchased at the rate of £5 a yard. If the Ministry make a grant from the Road Fund, no building, however old, picturesque, or historical, which impinges even slightly on through traffic, is safe. The Blue Bell, after holding a licence for 450 years, possibly a record, has now become a test case for the proper application of the Road Fund.

Yours, &c.,
HASTWELL GRAYSON, F.R.I.B.A.
Chester.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD DOCUMENTS

A COMPLAINT AGAINST WHITEHALL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Private persons and semi-public institutions who sell public documents for export may be culpable, but are really not so deadly as certain highly paid officials of the State. In the one case, there is at least the likelihood that the documents may fall into scholarly hands and so be preserved for the use of future generations, although alienated from their original home. But what shall one say of the total destruction of valuable historical material by anonymous officials in Whitehall departments?

A few weeks ago, I had a letter from an elderly lady living at Sarnia, on the shores of Lake Ontario, who is aware that I am engaged on a book, a chapter of which relates to the famous marine mystery of the derelict brig Mary Celeste. My Canadian correspondent personally knew the Briggs family, a member of which, Captain Benjamin S. Briggs, was the captain of this ill-starred ship, and she sends me a letter, written a month ago to a Boston (Mass.) newspaper by Mrs. D. T. Morehouse, wife of the captain of the brigantine Dei Gratia, who found the Mary Celeste abandoned at sea, in December, 1872, and brought her into Gibraltar. Mrs. Morehouse's letter bitterly complains of professed solutions of the mystery which blacken the good names of the two captains.

The official story of the inquiry into the mystery of the Mary Celeste was given in a report made to the Board of Trade, in London, by Mr. F. Solly Flood, then Advocate-General of the Admiralty Court at Gibraltar. I twice wrote to the Board of Trade asking if I might consult these documents, before I received a reply from the Mercantile Marine Department stating: "All the documents received in this Department with regard to the case, including the various reports from F. Solly Flood, Advocate-General at Gibraltar, have been destroyed. . . . As the Marie (*sic*) Celeste was an American ship and was found at sea outside British jurisdiction no inquiry was ordered or held by this Department, but I am to suggest that you might apply for information to the Department of Navigation at Washington."

It seems to me quite unnecessary to comment on the flimsy excuse, given in this letter, for the destruction of these documents—when what occurred is best known to this Department. One may say, however, it is deemed to be the custom that all such documents be handed over to the Public Record Office, where they may be at the disposal of students.

One wonders how many more such documents will be destroyed before the authorities are stimulated to set up an unofficial destruction committee, numbering men and women of scholarly attainments, who may exercise a check upon the present arbitrary powers of Whitehall officials in this, among other directions? In or about 1878 the Treasury Department is known to have sent officials down to the Custom House, at Fowey, Cornwall, where, on the beach and in a cellar, they ordered and supervised the burning of sackloads of historic documents, many older than the era of the Spanish Armada, and of great value to historical period students and naval and maritime historians.

I am, &c., HAROLD T. WILKINS.
29, Bean-road, Bexley Heath, March 6.

PACT AND COVENANT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I intervene in this discussion to urge that, so far from attempting to apply the sanctions prescribed in Article 16 of the Covenant to a breach of the Peace Pact, or to make them compulsory against all war, the time is ripe to amend the Covenant by the complete elision of Article 16?

When, in September, 1917, the creation of the League of Nations became a serious subject of public discussion, some effective sanction was sought against nations determined to break the peace. It was then suggested that an "economic boycott" might form a valuable weapon in the hands of the League, and this idea found favour in quarters where the effects of the blockade were better appreciated than its difficulties. The proposal was closely examined at the time by men immersed in the practical administration of the blockade. Guided by their conclusions, I have ever since taken exception to the sanctions contained in Article 16 on the simple ground that they would in practice prove unenforceable. They could not be effectively applied without setting up an elaborate world-wide machinery similar to that on which the British blockade rested during the War, and such as would not be tolerated in time of peace. If applied, they would be more likely to ensure universal war than universal peace.

The sanctions, however, have always appeared to me to be open to grave objection on higher grounds. War, as Clausewitz observed, is "a political instrument," a mere continuation of national policy by means of force. To abolish war it was only necessary to renounce this form of political instrument and to accept as a moral obligation the settlement of all disputes by pacific means. This is precisely what 56 nations have pledged themselves to do by signing the Pact. All that remains is to perfect the machinery of conciliation, and to make it clear that if any nation breaks the Pact it will have to reckon with the moral forces of the whole civilized world, organised for peace, and determined to preserve it. The world-mind must be trained to regard the idea of war as unthinkable, and this can never be while that idea is embodied in the Covenant. It becomes, therefore, all-important to bring the Covenant into harmony with the underlying principle of the Pact. Once the idea of physical force is thus relegated to the background, closer cooperation with the United States of America is possible, disarmament becomes logical, and the danger of war recedes.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE COCKERILL.
House of Commons, S.W.1.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent in to-day's issue of *The Times*. Some four years ago, after my husband's death, I wrote to the Secretary of the Imperial War Museum and asked if a photograph or sketch could be included among those being shown on the walls of the War section of other officers who had served with distinction in the Great War. He replied that "there was no room."

Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Tighe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., commanded all the forces in East Africa from February, 1915, to March, 1916. He received the K.C.M.G. for his "brilliant services," and died eventually from disease contracted from the hardships of that campaign. The French Government asked for his photograph to be placed in the "Great War Section" of the "Hôtel des Invalides," and on receiving it wrote a kind letter of thanks and appreciation.

Yours truly,
KATHARINE TIGHE.
39, Roland-gardens, S.W.7, Feb. 27.

ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If there must be another bridge for cross-river traffic at or near St. Paul's, the plan you published on the 3rd inst. appears to be as good as can be devised. As a setting to the Cathedral the garden would be worthy of a great city. St. Augustine's, Watling-street, would, of course, be retained both for meditation and prayer and for its invaluable effect in giving scale to the great dome.

Is there not, however, an alternative scheme that might meet all traffic needs for many years to come? As stated in *The Times* yesterday, little use is made of Southwark Bridge. Surely this is because it leads to nowhere at the north end except into Guildhall. What is wanted is a link approach road from Aldersgate-street *vis* Gresham-street to King-street at its junction with Cheapside. Gresham-street has already been widened at the north end of the old Post Office site, and leads quite easily, in the required direction, past the north front of the Goldsmiths' Hall, as far as Gutter-lane. From this point the suggested link road would take the line of a flattened arc in a south-east direction to the junction of King-street and Cheapside. With the exception of the new approach road, the matter would resolve itself into one of street widening, as opportunity served. The new route *vis* Southwark Bridge to Marshalsea-road would only be about 150 yards longer than that *vis* St. Paul's Bridge—namely, about a mile.

Yours &c.,
ARTHUR CROW.
Sidmouth, Devon, March 6.

Points from Letters

SPEED LIMIT

May I support Mr. Valentine Knapp's plea against the abolition of the speed limit? Sidewalks and walking to the left or right may be palliatives of our present troubles, but the danger zone begins, as all pedestrians know, when we have to cross a road. Accidents happen because this country is not peopled by Alpine climbers, with their senses always alert. In a civilized world a momentary lapse of concentration, a second's doubt as to a driver's intention, should not be punished by death. Nor do such lapses occur to pedestrians only. A motorist may be absent-minded or stupid, but it is the pedestrian, nearly always, who suffers. In far too many cases of accident the driver is exonerated from all blame. Our roads are becoming daily more encumbered with huge buses and lorries which block the view. If light cars are now licensed to put on unlimited speed to pass an obstacle, what chance of escape has a pedestrian who has calculated upon the pace of the heavy vehicle to allow him to cross a road in safety? None. A speed limit permitting the instantaneous application of brakes is the only hope of reducing the death roll.—Mrs. R. L. POOLE, 19, Banbury-road, Oxford.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

In reply to an amendment seeking to limit the power of a constable to only requiring a motorist to produce his licence, the Minister of Transport is reported to have said among other things that the police-constable must be empowered to see that the licence corresponded with name, address, and number of the car, because the car might be a stolen one. But the driver's licence, which appears to be indicated, does not give such information, and, so far as I am aware, there is nothing that a driver is expected to carry on his person or on the car that does. The Registration Book does give the name of the person keeping the vehicle described therein, but he is advised to "keep the book in a safe place, not on the vehicle."—Mr. W. T. FROST, 4, Seymour-road, Church End, Finchley, N.3.

PSITTACOSIS

Skelton, the laureate of the 15th century, writes:—

"Parrot is a fair bird for ladie,
"God of his goodness him framed and wrought.

"When parrot is dead he doth not putrify." I imagine he refers to some sort of desiccation. Can some unnoticed dust be the vehicle for much of the infection? I notice it is rife in those who have handled their dead bodies.—Mrs. F. BOYLE THIST, 8, Devonshire-place, Eastbourne.

A CIPHER FOR "THE"

Mr. Emanuel will be interested to know that there is already in existence a cipher for the definite article, namely, the oblique stroke "/". This cannot reasonably be mistaken for anything else and is extensively used in notes and the like. As regards prose writing it is of the same character as &.—J. D. GOLDSTEIN, 46, St. Paul's-avenue, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

MR. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF

It seems a pity that some collection should not be made of Mr. Scott-Moncrieff's minor opera and correspondence. His letters were quite as witty as his talk and more legible than his talk was sometimes audible. Such a collection might please the admirers of his translation and give the world some lasting memorial of the individual charm and brilliance so well described in your obituary notice.—Mr. E. S. P. HAYNES, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

PRICE OF BREAD.

In reply to Dr. Brereton's further inquiry, may I say that the percentage of English wheat used in flour for making bread is not 5 per cent.; in flour for cakes and pastry it is about 22 per cent. The difference in price of foreign wheats at the present time compared with 12 months ago is about 6s. a quarter lower, but this advantage is largely discounted by offals being sold at 50s. to 55s. per ton less.—Mr. H. J. TUNNICLIFF, Newhall.

CARLYLE AND HIS BIOGRAPHERS

I remember, many years ago, being present at a conversation between W. E. H. Lecky and Professor Edward Dowden (then of Dublin), in which some hard things were said about Froude's "unreliability." The topic was suggested by the English in Ireland, a theme on which Lecky was then engaged. But Lecky, who was the most gentle and fair-minded of all controversialists, while declaiming in his quiet, high-pitched voice against Froude's distortions, guarded himself against accusing him of wilful, deliberate lying or misrepresentation. His point was that Froude meant to tell the truth and present a true picture; but that his pictorial and constructive power was so predominant that it served, not merely as a literary ornament, but as a distorting medium.—Mr. J. W. JOYNT, 88, Gower-street, W.C.1.

LINKS OF EMPIRE

A further link is from Max H. Hoyland, 10 miles from Viking, Alberta, late of King's School, Canterbury:—"No doubt you listened in on your radio to King George's speech on January 21 at the opening of the Naval Conference. I was doing exactly the same thing. I picked it up from Edmonton at 4 a.m. Observe the difference in time. It came through exceptionally well. I have my bed in the kitchen in winter, radio close by, so I just put on my earphones and remained snugly in bed."—REV. W. WORDSWORTH HOYLAND, Wilcot, Leigh Woods, Bristol.

"BUY BRITISH GOODS"!

How can we? I want a tooth-brush. On the counter there are many dozen, all French. I want a hand-drill. The window is crowded with them, and there is a pile of them inside—all German.—Mr. H. D. ACLAND, Falmouth.

CONTROL OF HOARDINGS

Mr. Lang suggests that, because no complaints are made about thousands of signs, the public therefore likes them. Can he explain why we never see them mentioned as attractions in the advertisements of house agents? Why, instead of "amidst unspoilt rural surroundings" do we not read, "Approach to lodge bordered practically all the way by avenue of advertisement signs (some flashing by night)"; "charming view from drawing-room of 12ft. by 20ft. hoarding, partly obscuring vista of small lake"; "Gardener's cottage plastered on three sides by enamel cigarette and chocolate plaques"? Mr. Lang says, "What should be done is to control forces so that while paying regard to the amenities of life encouragement can be given to the development of industry." If the advertising agents and billposting companies would promote legislation to limit all hoardings to, say, 3ft. by 4ft., and posters to 1ft. by 2ft., they would make themselves unobjectionable; and even popular with reasonable persons.—Miss FLORA RUSSELL.

THE REFERENDUM

The real point in Sir Herbert Samuel's letter in your issue of the 6th inst. on "The Referendum," is that if he is in the House of Commons when the Referendum question is next debated he will make the same speech as he made in 1911. Holding an opinion for 19 years does not prove it was originally a sound one, and Sir Herbert does not appear to realize that circumstances and opinions have changed, although if he needs a reminder he has only to compare the sprinkling of Liberals now in the House with the battalions for whom he then spoke. Sir Herbert has obviously "forgotten nothing." Has he also "learned nothing"?—MAJOR J. D. MILLS, Bisterne, Ringwood, Hants.

A TORTOISESHELL BUTTERFLY

In Anchor-road, just below the Cathedral, on March 7, I saw a large tortoiseshell butterfly sunning itself on an old stone wall. It made short flights to and fro along the wall, and finally flew away strongly towards the ruins of the Bishop's Palace.—Mr. V. D. PEAKERS, The Abbey House, College-square, Bristol.

COLTSFOOT

Coltsfoot was observed on January 16 at Woodbank, one mile from this village. The buds were showing yellow, and just ready to burst into full bloom.—Mrs. WANSBROUGH, Shotwick Vicarage, near Chester.

A PARALLEL FROM SWIFT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wonder if Mr. Snowden has ever read Dean Swift's fourth and famous "Drapier Letter," which deals with the fiscal incubus sought in 1723-24 to be forced on Ireland. To a complaint, when taxed for not receiving important trade representatives who knew their business, the Chancellor retorted that he was not so fond of hearing his own voice as the Right Honourable the complainer. Here, surely, he was unfair to himself, for he was asked to listen. And now for my short excerpt from Dean Swift:—

Methinks, I am fond of such a dealer as this, who mends every day upon our hands, like a Dutch reckoning, where if you dispute the unreasonableness and exorbitancy of the Bill, the landlord shall bring it up every time with new additions.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
WALTER SICHEL.

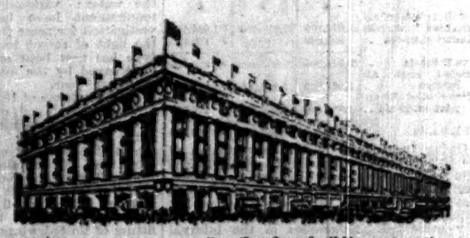
SELFRIDGE'S BIRTHDAY 21st CELEBRATIONS

BEGIN TO-DAY

Everything is ready . . . . the moment that we have all looked for, talked about, worked for, for months and months, is at hand. At 9 o'clock . . . . the doors will open to receive hundreds of thousands of our friends who we have every reason to believe are just as keen and interested in this 21st Birthday as we are ourselves.

In the 21 busy years that this business has been in existence, there never has been a more thrilling moment than now. We have prepared fascinating attractions and unheard of bargains. The stage is set and we leave it to the shopping public to judge whether our efforts have been as successful as we think them to be.

About 23 years ago. A photograph of the island site bounded by Oxford Street, Duke Street, Orchard Street, and Somerset Street.



1930, twenty-one years after the first building operations. Shows the magnificent frontage, 515 feet along Oxford Street.

A Marvellous Sale within a wonderful Celebration

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

ATTRACTIVE GOWN

No. 1. This ATTRACTIVE GOWN of Royal Blue crêpe de Chine is taken from the collection we are offering. It is designed with a fitting bodice and long flared skirt, finished with a white crêpe de Chine collar and cuffs, embroidered in Royal. Made to sell at 6 to 8 Gns.
BIRTHDAY PRICE each 5 GNS
Personal shoppers only.
Inexpensive Gown Dept., Second Floor.

DOUBLE-BREASTED MODEL

No. 2. A typical example from the collection is of Black and White check wool crêpe. It is designed in the popular double-breasted style and makes an ideal gown for almost any occasion. Former prices 3½ to 5 Guineas.
BIRTHDAY PRICE each 49/6
Personal shoppers only.
Inexpensive Gown Dept., Second Floor.

SMART ENSEMBLE

No. 3. Exceptionally smart ensemble of large Black, Yellow and Red checks, with short coat of yellow. This is an example from a collection of smart tweed and sports frocks. Former prices 3½ to 5 Guineas.
BIRTHDAY PRICE each 49/6
Personal shoppers only.
Inexpensive Gown Dept., Second Floor.

STOCKINETTE GOWN

No. 4. Representing a Collection of Continental Novelty Wool Stockinette GOWNS, this example is in a bold design of red, white and black, displaying all the newest lines and details as shown in this Season's French Models. Former prices 3 to 4½ Gns. BIRTHDAY PRICE each 30/-
Personal shoppers only.
Inexpensive Gown Dept., Second Floor.

FRENCH NIGHTGOWNS

No. 5. A wonderful collection of FRENCH CREPE DE CHINE NIGHTGOWNS, all slightly varying in style. Some lace trimmed and embroidered as illustrated, others exquisitely hand embroidered on very good material. Scarcely two are alike but all the same value. In all the best lingerie shades. Former price 45/9. BIRTHDAY PRICE, each, post free 29/6
Lingerie Dept., Second Floor.

CAMI-KNICKERS

No. 6. A large and varied range of CREPE DE CHINE CAMI-KNICKERS, in several designs. All beautifully hand made on good fitting lines. Many are trimmed with lace while others are daintily bound and hand embroidered. In most fashionable lingerie shades. Former price 25/9.
BIRTHDAY PRICE, each 15/11
Post free. *Lingerie Dept., Second Floor.*

PRINCESS SLIPS

No. 7. CREPE DE CHINE PRINCESS SLIPS and KNICKER SETS. Well cut and finished. The slip has flat pleats at sides and elastic under the arms. The knickers are made with new yoke front waist which fits so beautifully. The crêpe de Chine is of good reliable quality and can be had in Pink, Nil, Beige, Lemon, Sky, Peach or Ivory. PRINCESS SLIP, former price 15/11, BIRTHDAY PRICE, each 12/11
KNICKERS, former price 13/11 BIRTHDAY PRICE, a pair, post free 11/9
Lingerie Dept., Second Floor.

FRENCH NIGHTGOWNS

No. 8. Complete stock of FRENCH CREPE DE CHINE NIGHTGOWNS, entirely hand made and hand embroidered in good quality material. Full length and width and will give every satisfaction. Scalloped neck and arms, as illustrated, also finished with dainty binds and embroidery in contrasting colour and various designs. All lingerie shades including Peach, Flesh, Nil, Lilac, Cyclamen, Sky, or Lemon, also Ivory. Made to sell at 27/9.
BIRTHDAY PRICE, each, post free 15/-
Lingerie Dept., Second Floor.

No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8.

BIRTHDAY SILK STOCKING SALE

FRENCH SILK STOCKINGS

WITH CLOCKS. Exceptional value is offered in French Silk Stockings, heavy weight. A well-known brand, famous for its wearing qualities, with lisle linings inside hems and feet. Embroidered or open clocks. In some most delightful present-day shades. Made to sell at 14/6. Because slightly substandard, BIRTHDAY PRICE, a pair, Post free. 8/11
Ground Floor, Aisle 23.

Attractive Medium Weight SILK STOCKINGS,

knitted on fine-gauge frames, fully fashioned with pretty open clocks at sides and strengthened inside the hems with lisle. In some delightful shades including Beige, Beaver, Fawn, Oak, etc. Made to sell at 10/6. Sizes 8½ to 10. Because slightly substandard, BIRTHDAY PRICE, a pair Post free. 6/11
Ground Floor, Aisle 23.

CHALET SILK STOCKINGS

We are offering a quantity of our famous CHALET SILK STOCKINGS, but with lisle hems. Of rich-quality silk, fully fashioned and giving excellent service in wear. High-grade British manufacture and really delightful stockings. In wonderful shades, including French Beige, Dago, Nude, Florence Mills, Muscadine, Rosador, Beige Clair. Sizes 8½ to 10. Made to sell at 7/11. Because slightly substandard, SPECIAL PRICE, a pair 5/-
Post free.
Ground Floor, Aisle 23.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd., London, W.1. "Are you reading Callisthenes?"

MR. BRANGWYN'S PAINTINGS

EFFECT IN ROYAL GALLERY

THE GOTHIC REVIVAL

(FROM OUR ART CRITIC)

After careful consideration of the paintings by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., which have been placed temporarily in position in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, and taking into account all the surroundings, visible and invisible, the conclusion is reached reluctantly that the report of the Royal Fine Arts Commission—summarized in *The Times* of March 7—as to their unsuitability appears to be justified. The conclusion is reached reluctantly because the unsuitability of the paintings is due to the defects rather than the merits of the building in which they are placed. Indeed, with the report—and, it may be added, some of the characteristics of Mr. Brangwyn's previous work—in mind the first impression was one of agreeable surprise. Taking everything into consideration the paintings may be "inappropriate," but they are certainly not "emphatic," and if they "indicate no connexion with the Empire as such," it is only because they avoid successfully the less admirable side of the idea of Empire which is associated with conquest and company promoting. The geographical implications of Empire are admirably conveyed.

What it amounts to is that Mr. Brangwyn's paintings would be more suitable to a truly Gothic interior than they are to an interior of the Gothic revival. In style and feeling they may be described as Orientalized Gothic, and—allowing for the difference in subject matter, and, consequently, fuller and less angular treatment of form—what they resemble more than anything else is Gothic tapestry. Their position makes it difficult to judge the full effect of their lighter key and brighter colour upon the Maclise paintings, but by keeping his human figures inconspicuous and filling his designs mainly with "flora and fauna" Mr. Brangwyn has discreetly avoided any competition with them. In regard to the "Waterloo" and "Trafalgar" his panels stand somewhat in the relation of arabesque to miniatures on an illuminated page. Those who have followed Mr. Brangwyn's work in general with mingled admiration and regret will best appreciate their merits. They are quite free from the somewhat blatant misunderstanding of the æsthetic import of the third dimension which often disfigures his designs, and resolve themselves into patterns with a wandering movement, with no large areas of a single colour but a diffused balance of many.

The most pertinent part of the Royal Fine Arts Commission's report is that which refers to the Royal Gallery as "the most pronounced example of the Gothic revival and the chief monument of an important phase in the development of British architecture," and to its being "an integral part of a suite of great apartments to which it is scrupulously related in character." With this character, and a brown and gold decoration, simulating "the tone of time" and comparable to the varnish on a spurious Old Master, Mr. Brangwyn's paintings are at variance, but they are at variance with the sentimental rather than the architectural and decorative respectability of the Palace of Westminster. If the desire is to preserve this sentimental respectability, as of a "monument," the paintings must be condemned; but, for the same reason, there should be no refurbishing of the Royal Gallery. If, on the other hand, it is intended to disregard sentiment to the extent of bringing the Royal Gallery more into accordance with the Gothic tradition of decoration implied in its architecture, there should be no insuperable difficulty in relating Mr. Brangwyn's paintings to the scheme. So strongly is this felt, so nicely is judgment balanced between the two alternatives, that the House of Lords might be urged to avoid anything like a hasty decision upon the report. The paintings should be left in place for some time to be considered by a variety of opinions in relation to all the possibilities and circumstances—including, if possible a full-scale model of the Peers' War Memorial.

ALTERNATIVE WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

REGIONAL SCHEME IN FULL OPERATION

(FROM OUR WIRELESS CORRESPONDENT)

The B.B.C. regional scheme, so far as London and the Midlands are concerned, was put into full operation yesterday. In the afternoon London listeners were offered a choice between a Bach church cantata from the National transmitter and a military band concert from the Regional transmitter.

Up till 8.45 p.m. 5GB, which is henceforth to be known as the Midland Regional transmitter, shared programmes with the London Regional station—an arrangement which has been in operation during the preliminary tests of the last few months. From 9 p.m. onwards, however, these stations began their regional duties proper and radiated different programmes. London listeners were then able to choose between the National programme of chamber music and the Regional concert programme relayed from Cardiff, while those listeners possessing good valve sets were able to receive the Midland Regional programme, which consisted of a sacred concert.

Most listeners appeared to have prepared themselves for the new services by having already obtained enough receiver selectivity to enable them to receive either of the Brookman's Park wavelengths without interference from the other, but there were still some who had not done so who were caught unawares. Listeners experiencing trouble in connexion with the separation of the National and Regional programmes are advised to apply to the B.B.C. for their pamphlets containing advice on the subject.

SHOWING CENSORED FILMS ON SUNDAYS

L.C.C. AND I.L.P. PROPOSAL

The proposal to show films which have been censored to special audiences on Sundays, which is made by the Stage and Film Guild, an organization associated with the I.L.P., has come before the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C., which will recommend the Council at to-morrow's meeting not to grant its permission. Membership of the guild is stated to be open to all on payment of 1s., and it was intended to make the usual charges for seats.

Among the films rejected by the censor which the guild proposed to show are *Mother*, *Armoured Cruiser Potemkin*, *Storm Over Asia*, and *Modern Babylon*. The committee says in its report:—"We have caused inquiry to be made of the Board of Film Censors whether in its opinion those films are provocative of or likely to cause a breach of the peace if shown (*a*) publicly or (*b*) privately, for example, to members of the guild and their guests. The board's opinion is definitely in the affirmative on both (*a*) and (*b*). The board further expresses the view that there is little difference between a public exhibition and an exhibition to which the public may obtain admission on payment of 1s. The board states, however, that its view as regards (*b*) would not obtain if the films were being shown to a strictly private gathering or at a private exhibition to supporters of a particular movement."

The Chance Educational Trust was founded personally by Captain R. J. F. Chance for the benefit of the children or more remote descendants of the employees of Chance Bros. and Co., Limited, and not by the firm of Chance Bros. and Co., Limited, as stated in *The Times* of March 6, in University of Birmingham news.

NATIONAL PONY SHOW

THE ARAB SECTION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Every year it becomes more evident that a change in the policy of the National Pony Society is necessary, but where the change is to begin is a difficult question. There is far too big a programme for a two-day show, and the result is much confusion. That something must be done, and that before very long, is the opinion of many practical men; but things go on drifting, and there seems no improvement in sight. A third day's show, it is admitted on all hands, is an impossibility, and the only hope seems to be in a thorough revision of the programme.

The Arab classes took some sorting over, and such classes as that for stallions three years old and over are not easily judged. There were 15 entries, and Mrs. H. V. M. Clark's Sainfoin, by Rasim, and Saoud, by Nimr, both well-known winners, were first and second. Mr. George Savile's Yakcot, a level grey by Zoowar that carries his 18 years lightly, was a good third. The brood mare class was headed by Lady Yule's Razina, a handsome chestnut that was bred at the Crabbet Park Stud and that won in the corresponding class last year. Mr. C. W. Hough was a good second with Karoosha, and third with Nezza.

Colts or fillies two or three years old were few in number but very promising. Brigadier-General Lance's Kataf, by Outlaw, is well developed for his two years and full of quality and character. Mrs. H. V. M. Clark's Bendigo made a good second to him, and should develop into a good sire. Miss Betty Clark was third with Fantasia, a smart filly. Mr. Hough's Barkis, by Aldebaran, a handsome and promising yearling bred by the Prince of Wales, won in a small but good class of yearlings in which Mrs. R. E. L. Vaughan Williams's Azym made a good second, while Lady Yule's Halil Sherif was third. Mr. C. T. Armitage's Amusette, a smart, level bay by Eaglehaw, that moves well, was the winner in a small but good class of Arab-bred colts, fillies, and geldings; Miss Calmady-Hamlyn and N. Dawson's Dunducket, a blue-grey that won last year, was second.

Dales, Fell, and Highland ponies made a very interesting section. The entries were not very numerous, but this was more than made up for by the exceptional quality. Especially was this fine character notable among the Dartmoor ponies, which were a very fine lot.

Polo ponies were good. The issue in the brood mare class lay between Mrs. Oscar Muntz's Early Market and Miss Cory Wright's Harietta and there was not much to choose between them. In the class for unschooled mares or geldings to be ridden, Miss Cory Wright was again to the fore, winning with Lucinda, a smart bay by St. Lucien; Mr. W. F. Holman's Auburi, a very good-looking grey, was second.

Major K. G. Menzies won in the heavy-weight pony class with Tangerine, a fine and powerful galloper.

In the children's riding class from 12.2 to 14.2 for children not over 14 years of age, Mr. Victor Parry's Brown Mouse was the winner, with Miss Jill Hermon Herriman's Incognita second. Miss Peggy Pacey's Mickie won in the class not over 12.2 to be ridden by children not over 10 years of age, with Miss Norah D. Walker's Silver Star second.

It was a very fine show but far too much of it for the time.

THE AWARDS

ARABS.—Colts and fillies, two or three years old.—1, Brigadier-General F. F. Lance's Kataf, by Outlaw; 2, Mrs. H. V. M. Clark's Bendigo, by Aresh; 3, Miss Betty Clark's Fantasia, by Aresh.

Yearling colts or fillies.—1, Mr. C. W. Hough's Barkis, by Aldebaran; 2, Mrs. R. E. L. Vaughan Williams's Azym, by Sheriff Khurshid; 3, Lady Yule's Halil Sherif, by Nuri Sherif.

Arab-bred colts, fillies, or geldings not exceeding three years old.—Mr. T. C. Armitage's Amusette, by Eaglehaw; 2, Miss Calmady-Hamlyn and N. Dawson's Dunducket, by Crosbie; 3, Mrs. C. Oscar Muntz's Sweet Alice, by Folsan.

Arab stallions, three years old and upwards.—1, Mrs. H. V. M. Clark's Sainfoin, by Rasim; 2, Mrs. H. V. M. Clark's Saoud, by Nimr; 3, Captain the Hon. G. Savile's Yakoot, by Zoowar.

Arab brood mares, with foal at foot, or due to foal in 1930.—1, Lady Yule's Razina, by Rasim; 2, Mr. C. W. Hough's Karoosha, by Dwarka; 3, Mr. C. W. Hough's Nizza, by Shahzada.

Dales, Fell and Highland Stallions.—1, Mr. Roy B. Charlton's Linnel Darkie, by Linnel Moor Boy; 2, Mr. Roy B. Charlton's Linnel Mite, by Mountain Ranger; 3, Mr. John Bellas' Bradley's Stamp, by John Bradley.

Dales, Fell and Highland Mares.—1, Mr. Roy B. Charlton's Linnel Fancy, by Dalesman; 2, Mr. G. M. Beck's Snowhope Dewy, by Kokdale Hero; 3, Mr. R. B. Charlton's Linnel Jess, by Mountain Ranger.

Group of Dales, Fell, and Highland Ponies.—Prize, Mr. Roy B. Charlton's Fell group (Linnel Darkie, Linnel Mite, and Linnel Jess). Silver Medal, Dales group.—Mr. McGarr's Kirkstead Pride, Mr. R. Watson's Glenholme, and Mr. G. M. Beck's Snowhope Dewy.

Dartmoor, Exmoor, and New Forest Stallions.—1, The Little Lyndridge Stud's Lyndridge Sally, by Dartmoor pony; 2, Mrs. J. Vinson Thomas's Lyndridge Moorhen, by Dartmoor pony; 3, Miss K. S. Styles' Rixdale Geraldine, by Purewell Gay Lad.

Dartmoor, Exmoor, and New Forest Groups.—Prize, Little Lyndridge Stud's Dartmoor Group (His Knibs of Lyndridge, Lyndridge Moorhen, and Lyndridge Sally). Silver Medals, Dartmoor group.—Miss E. R. Scrimgeour's Moorsman and Hey Diddle Diddle, and Miss Maud Scrimgeour's Meadowsweet II., and Miss K. S. Styles' Rixdale Geraldine, Rixdale Gay Girl, and Miss Tattersall.

Polo Brood Mares.—1, Mrs. J. Oscar Muntz's Early Market, by Yorkshire Hussar; 2, Miss B. G. Cory Wright's Harietta, by Sir Harry; 3, Sir Ian Walker's Chanty V., by Rishi Fort'aid; 4, Captain the Hon. C. K. Greenway's Rabeena.

Riding classes, suitable for Polo.—Four-year-old mares and geldings (unschooled).—1, Miss B. G. Cory Wright's Lucinda, by St. Lucien; 2, Mr. W. F. Holman's Auburi, by Hebron; 3, Capt. F. Burcham's Colleen of Kilveny.

Heavy-weight ponies.—1, Major K. G. Menzies's Tangerine; 2, Mr. W. J. Stratton's Sherlock, by Goblet (G.S.B.); 3, Sir Ian Walker's Rataport, by Bob.

Middle-weight Riding class.—1, Mr. W. Stratton's Juana, by Bachelor's Image (G.S.B.); 2, Major S. C. Dod's Matches, by Feather Bobster (G.S.B.); 3, Sir Ian Walker's Chatelaine, by King's Herald (G.S.B.).

Light-weight Riding class.—1, Mr. A. Greer's Ninon; 2, Mr. Frank J. Balfour's Pearl VII., by Mabrouk; 3, Lieut. J. S. Norton's Flying Nun.

Children's Riding class for ponies exceeding 13.2 and not exceeding 14.2, suitable to carry and to be ridden by children not over 14 years of age.—1, Master Victor Parry, Brown Mouse, by Popsfox; 2, Miss Jill Hermon-Herriman's Incognito; 3, Miss Meave Dixon's Dazzle; 4, Miss Peggy Pacey's Snap Dragon.

Ponies not exceeding 12 hands 2 inches, suitable to carry and to be ridden by children not over 10 years of age.—1, Miss Peggy Pacey's Mickey; Miss Norah D. Walker's Silver Star; 3, Master Maurice A. Tatlow's Grey Bird; 4, Mrs. W. M. Hannay's Bluebell.

GOLD MEDALS AND SPECIAL AWARDS

Best polo-bred mare.—Mrs. J. Oscar Muntz's Early Market, by Yorkshire Hussar. R., Miss B. G. Cory Wright's Harietta, by Sir Harry.

Best polo-bred mare or filly in classes 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9.—Mrs. J. Oscar Muntz's Early Market, by Yorkshire Hussar. R., Lord Digby's Zia, by Thruster.

Perpetual Challenge Cup, (presented by Major Dunbar Kelly).—Major E. A. Fitzgerald's Henna, by Thruster. R., Captain H. G. Morrison's Silverdale Betula, by Cherry Tint.

Challenge Cup for best polo pony in saddle classes.—Major K. G. Menzies, M.C., Tangerine. R., Mr. A. Greer's Ninon.

The Garnett Challenge Cup for group of Dales, Dartmoor, Exmoor, Fell, Highland, New Forest, Shetland, and Welsh ponies.—Mr. Tom Jones Evans's Grove Sprightly, Messrs. John Jones and Sons' Faraam Mercury, and Mr. Tom Jones Evans's Faraam Heartsease.

The Lionel Perpetual Challenge Cup.—The Little Lyndridge Stud's His Knibs of Lyndridge. R., Mr. Roy B. Charlton's Linnel Darkie.

The Lord Arthur Cecil Memorial Challenge Cup.—The Little Lyndridge Stud's Lyndridge Sally.

Champion Arab stallion or colt and Challenge Cup.—Mrs. H. V. M. Clark's Sainfoin, by Rasim. R., Mrs. Clark's Saoud, by Nimr.

Champion Medal for mare or filly.—Lady Yule's Razina, by Rasim. R., Mr. Hough's Karoosha, by Dwarka.

Challenge Cup for best colt.—Brigadier-General F. F. Lance's Kataf, by Outlaw. R., Mrs. H. V. M. Clark's Bendigo, by Atesh.

Challenge Cup for best filly.—Miss Betty Clark's Fantasia, by Atesh.

Challenge Cup for best exhibit in Arab-bred classes.—Mr. T. C. Armitage's Amusette, by Eaglehawk. R., The Misses Calmady-Hamlyn and Dawson's Dunducket, by Crosbie.

Best boy rider.—John Cox (pony not identified).

Best girl rider.—Miss Mercy Cockburn.

SPRING STALLION SHOW AT NORWICH

THE KING'S SUCCESSES

The Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association's Spring Stallion Show at Norwich on Saturday proved a great attraction to horse breeders from all parts of the Eastern Counties. There were not quite so many entries as in some years, the chief decline being in Percheron and young Suffolk stallions. The King was an exhibitor in Shires and secured a first in the class for three-year-old Shire stallions with Appleton Wyresdale, foaled 1927, sire Carlton Wyresdale, which was also reserve for the championship. His Majesty also took first place in the class for thoroughbred or hunter-bred stallions, four-year-old and over, with London Cry, a bay by Call o' the Wild, foaled in 1919. The champion Shire came from Wisbech—namely, Carlton Wild Wave, foaled in 1926, by Darley Wild Wave, which took the red card in the class for four-year-olds and over.

The Suffolk stallions made a fine display, the winning animal in four-year-olds and over being Darsham Duke, a whole colour chestnut, foaled 1926, from the noted stud of Mr. Arthur Pratt, Ipswich. He is an improving young horse, typical of the breed, has already won six first prizes, and was reserve champion at the Royal Show last year. Mrs. Evelyn Riche's Morston Gold Ring, a chestnut foaled 1924, which was placed second in the class, has been twice Royal champion. There was a disappointing entry of young Suffolks, the best being an easy winner in Ranksborough Emperor, a red chestnut, foaled 1928, owned by Mr. C. T. Joice, of Fakenham.

ROUND THE SHOPS

THE NEW FASHIONS

The shopping centres are very busy this week with a birthday festival, fashion parades, and household events. Windows are bright with spring colours; a great deal of red is seen, and also plenty of blue, which is much in favour in tweed mixtures as well as in fine lainages of dress weight.

Bradleys, Chepstow-place, are showing their new collection of fashions. This is beautiful and well chosen, and proves that new designs that appear difficult to wear have variations that are possible for all figures. Many of the frocks for outdoor wear in the new chiffon tweeds and fine lainages are designed to look like coats and skirts with basques of various kinds and lingerie effects. Small capes and bolero coats like Zouaves or Eton coats of the nineties are seen on spring dresses in finely-patterned woollens. One in red and white in a fine woollen material has an Eton coat and a simulated jumper in white in front of the dress, while the back shows the material when the coat is taken off. Many bolero coats and skirts show scalloped edges. There are not so many of the conventional two-pieces with long coats, but there are a number of smart suits, some with three-quarter coats showing the new curved fitting line; one in flamingo with a brown and white spot was particularly pleasing. Travelling outfits with tweed dress and long cape were very attractive. Evening gowns showing the even ankle-length style and others drifting into short trains were in many models in lace, chiffon, and satin, some of the most elegant being robes de style in black with very low backs.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, have a number of interesting events this week. There is an exhibition of Cornish produce, in which the Prince of Wales has expressed his interest through the secretary of the Duchy of Cornwall, saying that he feels that it is a praiseworthy development on the part of the firm in assisting the dairy farmers, nurserymen, and fishermen of Cornwall to broaden their markets, and should be a great encouragement to Cornish producers. An exhibition of antique instruments, including pianos used by Chopin, Liszt, and others, loaned by John Broadwood and Sons, Limited, will be held in the piano department. These will show the evolution of the pianoforte from the clavichord to the upright or concert grand. For women there will be demonstrations daily at 11.30 and 3.30 of fitting foundation garments in the private corset salon, adjoining the corset department on the first floor.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, are celebrating their coming-of-age this week. Their frontage has a brilliant scheme of decoration, in which flags of all nations are used in alliance with gold and green. An electric device will print in letters of light outside the building birthday greetings received each day from all over the world. The ground floor will be transformed into a flower garden. Throughout the store there will be bargains which promise to be greater than in the sales, and each department will have souvenirs to add to the gala atmosphere. A model of the Round Pond with miniature speed-boats will be one of the attractions. The first practical television set will be on sale, and also the first portable talkies. A film demonstrating the making of a talkie film will be shown. There will be a robot who plays a concertina, and also demonstrations of a model railway and of the health wheel. A big feature will be made of a silk stocking sale.

WARINGS, Oxford-street, begin their annual household sale to-day; this will continue until March 22, and special reductions will be made in everything that interests householders, from linens to new furniture and furnishings. There are some remarkable values in linens. A manufacturer's stock of finest quality hemstitched, hand-woven, and hand-laundered linen sheets, 2 by 3¼ yards, usually 105s., are offered at 84s. a pair. There are other qualities in linen sheets at 45s. 9d., 29s. 6d., 25s. 6d., and 19s. 6d., all of which are good value at these prices. Pure cotton sheets, usually 13s. 9d. a pair, are 9s. 6d. Extending dining tables in oak are at £6, sideboards at £9 15s., and oak chairs at £1 1s. 6d. Curtain nets and muslins are at bargain prices, and there are many damasks, brocades, velvets, and tapestries at half-price.

BARKERS, High-street, Kensington, are holding a series of spring fashion parades in their Display Hall, beginning to-day at 3 o'clock. Models by leading Paris and London designers will be shown, including Jean Patou, Premet, Jeanne Lanvin, Agnes, Worth, Jane Duvergne, and Lucienne Paray. There will be millinery by Alphonsine, Le Monnier, Lewis, Molyneux, and other houses. These will be shown on mannequins. Admission will be by card in the afternoons (obtainable at the bureau in the main building), and without card for the morning displays.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, are having a special glove and stocking week. All the latest spring novelties will be shown, marked at special prices. Beginning to-day also, and lasting until March 21, there will be special corset demonstrations from 3 to 4 p.m. The garments shown will demonstrate the higher and neater waistline.

"THE BACCHAE" AT CAMBRIDGE

HANDEL AND EURIPIDES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 9

The production of *The Bacchae*, of which the final performance was given at the New Theatre last night, was an act of faith on the part of the Greek Play Committee. Recent experience had seemed to point to a decline in interest in the Greek drama, so that the continuance of the series was in danger. The past week has fully justified the committee's faith. Euripides has proved a success at the box-office.

Of the artistic success of the production a full account has already appeared in these columns, but an additional note on the music may not be out of place. The long choruses in Greek tragedy always present a difficult problem to the modern producer. Mr. Dennis Arundell solved it on this occasion by giving the greater part of the choruses to four solo voices, with occasional support from the main body of the chorus, whose main business, however, is to perform ritual dances. Mr. Arundell's procedure has been to select a number of airs and other movements and adapt the music to the words of Euripides. He has cut a bar here, transposed a key there, fitted the notes to the words or, when that was inconvenient, given the melody to a hautboy or flute, and written in a new part for the voice. One might expect such an elaborate musical cross-word to sound patchy and disjointed. But the arrangement has been carried out with such skill that in listening to it one is quite unconscious of the joins and the omissions. The music flows naturally, and the words are well matched to the notes. Only at the closes the inescapable double endings of the Greek sounded a little at odds with their Handelian dress. It may be objected that the result is, from the scholar's point of view, true neither to Handel nor Euripides. But in the production of Greek tragedy in a modern theatre some compromise is essential, and this is as good as any one has heard and better than most. Indeed Mr. Arundell τῶν ἀδοκήτων πόρον ἥυρε.

The scoring of Mr. Arundell's arrangement has been carried out with great skill by Mr. Philip Radcliffe. The *continuo*, played by harpsichord and bass, would have been out of place here, and he was fully justified in rescoring the music for string quintet, flutes, hautboy and drums. The orchestra was excellent throughout, and produced a body of tone out of proportion to its size. Mr. Leon Goossens's playing, especially in the Overture (borrowed from *Agrippina*), was one of the greatest pleasures of the evening. Among the singers, Mr. C. H. Trevelyan (baritone), and Mr. Lewis (tenor) especially distinguished themselves, though Mr. Lewis might well have taken more interest in the proceedings when he was not singing. Altogether Mr. Ord, who conducted, is to be congratulated on a very fine musical performance.

LORD HAREWOOD AND PUBLIC PLAYING FIELDS

At the annual meeting of the West Riding Playing Fields Association in Leeds on Saturday the EARL of HAREWOOD, who was re-elected president, said he would like them to bear one thing in mind: that if they devoted the whole of their open spaces within easy reach of the centres of big towns to schoolchildren, they were perhaps not doing the whole of the duty which the Playing Fields Association should assume. They must not forget the youth who had left school and who still required a certain amount of bodily exercise. They must not forget, either, the requirements of those who had passed beyond the stage of great physical exercise and to whom a stroll in pleasant gardens was a great help for the work they had to do.

THAMES FLOOD DANGERS

PROPOSAL TO RAISE BANKS

RECOMMENDATIONS TO L.C.C.

Recommendations for raising the height of the Thames flood banks between the River Lea and Hammersmith at a cost of at least £500,000, of which a large portion would have to be borne by private owners of riverside property, are to be submitted to the L.C.C. at its meeting to-morrow by the Main Drainage Committee. These are based on a report on flood dangers prepared by Sir George Humphreys (Chief Engineer to the L.C.C.) and Mr. Frederick Palmer. There is, however, another recommendation from the General Purposes Committee that a conference of representatives of the L.C.C., the Port of London Authority, and the Thames Conservancy shall examine the possible co-ordination of all schemes for embanking the tidal portion of the Thames and draining areas higher up the river.

The latter proposal rests on the assumption that land drainage legislation is to be introduced by the Government. Drainage works in the catchment areas of the Thames and its tributaries would greatly increase the volume of water which the river would have to carry, and would bring forward the question of increasing the capacity of the Thames. The General Purposes Committee nevertheless advances its suggestion of raising the flood banks within the county area forthwith. Their present height is uniform at 18ft. above Ordnance datum line (6in. above the tide level of November 15, 1875). The committee recommends that in the future they shall be raised to:—

18½ft. from the River Lea to the south shaft of Rotherhithe tunnel.

18½ft. from the south shaft of Rotherhithe tunnel to London Bridge.

19ft. from London Bridge to Putney Bridge.

19½ft. from Putney Bridge to the county boundary at Hammersmith.

The engineers explain in their report that the flood of January, 1928, was caused by a storm surge in the North Sea at the time of high water of a springtide, when a heavy discharge of upland water was taking place. The effect of the surge was to raise the tide at Southend 5ft. 1in. higher than its predicted height, or about 15ft. above the Ordnance datum. Similar surges in the past have raised the level by as much as 7ft. A report made on the subject by the Liverpool Tidal Institute is referred to for the purpose of estimating the chances of renewed flooding. "The conclusion arrived at," say the engineers, "is that there is no reason to expect floods to be more frequent in the future than in the past, that the probability of a flood, if it could be ascertained from sufficient accurate data, is not likely to be much different from one in 60 years, and that if the defences in London are raised by 6in. the probable frequency of occurrence would be reduced to somewhere between one in 120 and one in 180 years; or, if the defences are raised by 1ft., to between one in 240 and one in 540 years."

With regard to the cost, the report says:—"To estimate the expenditure involved in the recommendations for raising is a matter of some difficulty, and would involve a great deal of research and investigation. We can only indicate its magnitude in general terms as involving a figure of from £500,000 to £1,000,000. The incidence of this expenditure would fall by Statute upon the river-side owners. The equity of this arrangement is a matter upon which we pronounce no opinion. We would, however, point out that in many cases the benefit of works carried out would affect areas inland, far larger in extent than the area of land belonging to the river-side owner on whom the cost would fall."

On the wider questions of drainage and the causes of flooding, the General Purposes Committee recommends that the Government should be asked to institute an inquiry into the probability, frequency, and amplitude of storm surges in the North Sea likely to affect the Thames; that the council should deprecate the introduction of land drainage legislation until a technical inquiry concerning the basin of the Thames has been made.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION

TEAM FOR THE HAMBURG TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Chess Federation was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., on Saturday afternoon, Sir Richard Barnett, chairman of the committee, presiding.

It was announced that an oil painting of the late Howard Staunton, by Philip Westcott, had been offered to the Federation, and that Sir Richard Barnett had arranged to purchase it and present it to the Federation.

The arrangements for the Hamburg meeting of the International Federation were considered, and it was decided to appoint Mr. V. L. Wahltuch again as the British delegate. It was also decided to send an English team to compete in the team tournament at that meeting, and the following players have been selected to represent England, and have agreed to play:—Sir George A. Thomas, V. Buerger, Mir Sultan Khan, W. Winter, and F. D. Yates. Sir George A. Thomas will captain the team.

The arrangements for the Scarborough Congress, which begins on June 23, were approved, the only change from the usual tournaments being that an invitation tournament will take the place of the British Championship, which will not be competed for this year. This tournament will consist of six English and six foreign players, and the following have been invited to compete, and have agreed to play. English:—Sir George A. Thomas, Mir Sultan Khan, R. P. Michell, E. G. Sergeant, W. Winter, and F. D. Yates. Foreign:—K. Ahues, E. Colle, E. Grunfeld, G. Maroczy, A. Rubinstein, and Dr. S. Tartakower.

In view of their financial commitments for this and the Hamburg meeting, the Executive Committee of the B.C.F. earnestly ask for extra financial support from the British chess-playing public.

There was one other item of interest on Saturday, and that was a definite ruling, in response to a request from one of the units, that before a game may be adjourned in any of the B.C.F. meetings, the specified number of moves must be made

UNIVERSITY MATCHES

Oxford University played their last match of the Hilary Term on Saturday afternoon at Oxford, with Birmingham as their opponents. The visitors had much the better of matters, and won with the following score:—

H. E. Price 1, H. T. Reeve 0; A. R. Chamberlain ½, J. Adler ½; A. Leitner 0, A. K. Smith 1; F. J. Rodes 1, E. James 0; P. Allender 1, C. A. O. Warman 0; K. Henn ½, W. P. Wallace ½; T. E. Pougher 1, C. Beach Thomas 0; F. Mackenna 1, J. Bacombe 0; C. H. Alston 1, E. Wax 0; W. Harrison 1, D. Miller 0; O. Serck 0; M. J. Albery 1. Total.—Birmingham 8, Oxford University 3.

Cambridge University played their last match of the Lent Term on Saturday afternoon, when they met a team of "Old Half-Blues." The visitors were too much for a rather weakened University side, and won with the following score:—

C. E. C. Tattersall (Trinity) 1, Max Black 0; W. H. Gunston (St. John's) ½, J. Way ½; Holford ½; P. S. Milner-Barry (Trinity) 1, C. H. O'D. Alexander 0; E. A. Coad-Pryer (Trinity) 1, R. W. B. Clarke 0; L. Illingworth (Trinity) 0, E. Harcourt 1; A. Murray Fitzgibbon (Caius Hall) 0, J. Bronowski 1. Total.—Old Half-Blues 2½, Cambridge University 2½.

Hampshire met Hertfordshire at St. Bride Institute, E.C., on Saturday afternoon, the 16 boards played counting for the Southern Union Championship, and also for the Montague Jones Cup. Hampshire had the better of matters all through, and won with the following score:—

J. H. Blake 1, G. S. A. Wheatcroft 0; F. J. Elwell 1, W. Ward 0; W. Way ½, H. Bryan Braund 1; W. J. Fry ½, E. G. Twitchett ½; A. B. Coe ½, A. G. Fellows ½; the Rev. H. F. Hawkes 1, G. P. Richards 0; F. A. Joyce ½, E. W. Fairchild ½; H. Streeter 1, C. E. Sergeant 0; F. Weir ½, H. J. Kemp ½; the Rev. W. Proctor 1; F. H. Burn 0; H. M. Southron 0, E. J. Bateman 1; A. H. Verbury ½, E. G. Attenborough ½; G. F. Trubridge 1, H. Jacobsen 0; A. S. Dance 1, E. Webb 0; R. T. Kimber 1, R. Puckett 0; S. L. Russell 1, A. H. Knight 0. Total, Hampshire 11, Hertfordshire 5.

Hampshire will now meet the winner of the match Devon v. Somerset so soon as the games under adjudication in that match are decided.

The trial concluded at County Antrim Assizes, Belfast, on Saturday of Samuel Cushnan, 26, farm worker, charged with the murder of James McCann, a rural postman, near Toome last May. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and Cushnan was sentenced to death.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD, MARCH 8

Gordon Lewis Phillips, of Dean Close School, Cheltenham, has been elected to a Colquitt Clerical Exhibition for ordination candidates at Brasenose College.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 8

A Congregation was held this afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene) presiding.

A Grace was passed by the Regent House requesting the Vice-Chancellor to convey the grateful thanks of the University to Mr. J. G. Duncanson, M.A., of Emmanuel College, who has presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum, together with other objects, a large and valuable collection of English coins.

The next Grace to be submitted was that the University approve in principle the policy of dividing the subjects of mineralogy and petrology for the purpose of teaching and research into crystallography on the one hand and mineralogy and petrology on the other, as implied in Recommendation I. of the Syndicate on the position of Mineralogy in the studies of the University, without prejudice to the question whether Departments under Statute C, II. 2, should be constituted.

The recommendation contained in the report of the General Board on the establishment of an additional University Lectureship in Botany was agreed to.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. F. Scholfield, of King's (Librarian), Professor Inglis, Mr. T. Knox-Shaw, of Sidney (treasurer), Mr. C. F. Cooper, of Trinity Hall, Mr. J. W. Landon, of Clare, Mr. H. C. Stanford, of St. John's, and Mr. J. W. C. Turner, of Trinity Hall, were appointed, with the secretary of the Buildings Syndicate, a syndicate for the building and equipment of the new library.

A non-recurrent grant of £265 was made to the School of Geodesy in order to defray the expense of installing gas-heating in the Pendulum House, and the purchase of an improved pendulum apparatus and a new chronometer.

Subsequently, in a Congregation of the Senate, the following degrees were conferred:—

PH.D., by proxy.—V. R. K. Badami, Non-Coll. In person.—O. H. Wansbrough-Jones, Trin. H.

M.A., by proxy.—E. D. H. D. Hill, St. John's; D. F. Bennett, Cla.; J. B. Annand, Pemb.; T. R. Warren, Gonv. and Cai.; I. R. P. Heslop, Corpus; W. N. McGowan, Queens'; W. Wooding, Christ's; J. R. Insley, Emm.

In person.—R. D. Baker, D. F. Braybrooke, W. R. Le Fanu, R. Mason, W. L. Mitchell, H. E. Petley, W. G. Tatham, A. F. Thomson, and J. C. Wilder, King's; E. K. M. Hillerby, L. Mason, G. R. Onions, G. Riddle, H. R. Rogers, and G. P. Wells, Trin.; A. S. Davidson, C. C. Lewis, J. G. Moore, T. W. Smith, F. G. Taphouse, and K. A. Usherwood, St. John's; H. W. Barritt and J. R. S. Webb, Pet.; G. N. Bailey, J. M. Benrose, J. P. Nelson, and H. Swinstead, Cla.; A. E. Dickinson and G. W. Pickering, Pemb.; L. R. Phillips, R. D. Strachan, E. H. Warr, and C. S. Wright, Gonv. and Cai.; G. H. Aston, R. F. Baker, and M. Weir, Trin. H.; W. Ard, Magd.; E. H. Lazarus, and K. I. Toplis, Corpus; E. F. Chappell, L. W. Chilton, and C. Vokins, Queens'; W. B. Atkins, R. Hardwick, and W. P. Knapton, St. Cath.; H. W. Lane, R. C. Southam, and M. C. Willmore, Jes.; D. C. Bennell, R. M. Bentham, T. W. M. Halliday, A. L. Hutchison, K. R. Simmonds, and G. Windsor, Christ's; J. C. Holme, R. Neall, C. M. C. Turner, and E. M. S. Wood, Magd.; C. H. Bainbridge-Bell, W. H. Fisher, and C. W. B. Moale, Emm.; G. G. Rowbotham, M. C. Horsley, A. G. Leaniter, and G. C. Lightfoot, Down.; E. G. Cole and H. T. England, Non-Coll.

M.B. and B.CHIR., in person.—C. L. Owen, Trin.; J. R. S. Webb, Pet. C. G. Winscer, Christ's.

M.R. in person.—G. W. Pickering, Pemb.

B.CHIR., in person.—C. F. Brockington, Gonv. and Cai.

B.A., in person.—S. L. M. Hilleary, Trin.; J. O. Whitmee, Trin.; M. A. Pattani, Down.

The Hulsean Prize, value about £100, for an essay on some subject connected with the history of the Christian religion, has been awarded to Mr. Edgar Bentley Thorp, B.A., non-collegiate, who was placed in the Second Class of the Theological Tripos, Part II., 1929, with a note indicating that he passed in the Special Section of the Philosophy of Religion and Christian Ethics. The subject for the prize announced in 1929 for 1930 was "Abelard."

SCHOLARSHIPS AT HARROW

The following Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions are announced at Harrow School:—

FIRST SCHOLAR.—M. Macdonald (Mr. N. J. Holloway, Stanmore Park, Stanmore).

SECOND SCHOLAR.—G. D. Petherick (the Rev. F. G. Ridgway, St. Peter's Court, Broadstairs).

NIVISON SCHOLARSHIP.—I. F. E. Blacker (the Rev. F. G. Ridgway, St. Peter's Court, Broadstairs).

REPTON-CHURCHILL SCHOLARSHIP.—D. W. T. Clark (Mr. A. E. Lynam, Dragon School, Oxford).

STAVERTON EXHIBITION.—P. J. Rendall (Messrs. R. S. Wellman and J. P. Howard, Cuckfield School, Sussex).

EXHIBITIONER.—G. T. Heath (Mr. G. J. K. Harrison, Abinger Hill, Holmbury St. Mary, Dorking).

News in Brief

The Corporation of London have decided to erect new buildings for the Pedlars' Market at Islington at a cost of £13,248.

Mary Hornby, aged 5, of Burlington-street, Liverpool, was burned to death on Saturday when playing near a bedroom fire.

Hackney Borough Council are to consider a proposal for an extension of the Town Hall

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD

OUR COMING-OF-AGE CELEBRATIONS

By CALLISTHENES

How young it is to be twenty-one!

Selfridge's is twenty-one this week and the number has become for us a shining symbol of youth and achievement.

When we started in March 1909 it seemed as if we would be very old and established by 1930. A business twenty-one years old is but four years off "Established Quarter of a Century"—and that sounds almost venerable.

But here we are at twenty-one as young as ever, as full of hopes and ideals, as eager as ever for new experiences, new ideas, new methods, our enthusiasm not one whit lessened.

We are happy about it. We are as keen on our birthday as any boy. No heir to a historic name and ancient acres ever found more pleasure in his coming of age.

We are celebrating the week, celebrating it to the utmost of our power.

We have illuminated our Oxford Street front with unprecedented beauty and richness. Our Building this week will be a delight to look at and we hope that no one who sees it will fail to share in our rejoicing. Inside, the display and decoration will fulfil the invitation and promise of our resplendent façade. We shall have our ceremonies of congratulation and comradeship.

But our chief celebration must be in the values which we shall give the public throughout this week.

The singer celebrates by singing, the dancer by dancing, for that is their function and their form of expression. Selfridge's function is to give value to the public. That is how we express our purpose and our ideal.

Our Twenty-first Birthday Week, which we wish to be the intensest expression of all that we have thought and sought, all that we have tried and achieved during the past twenty-one years, all that we hope to be and achieve in the coming years, will be a week of pinnacle values.

For months past we have prepared these values. Every department has used its every resource to bring special lines of goods together at prices which in themselves will make a celebration. Our friends everywhere among manufacturers and importers have co-operated with us.

This is going to be a happy week for us, not merely because we look back on twenty-one years of achievement, but because we can celebrate it by giving such values, such brightness, such courtesy as will add new hosts to our hosts of friends.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

He's making headway now!

and the reason is simply that the 'Allenburys' Foods so closely resemble the natural milk. When breast feeding fails or is inadequate, do not hesitate: give 'Allenburys.'

Recommended for nearly half a century by the Medical Profession.

'Allenburys'
The Progressive System of Infant Feeding

COUPON

T.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD.,
37 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of the 'Allenburys' Book, 'Infant Feeding and Management,' and a lb. sample of Food.

Her Baby's Age is.....

The aristocrat of drinking waters

Perrier

MISS CECILY HALFORD'S RECITAL

Miss Halford chose an excellent programme for her song recital in the Wigmore Hall on Thursday—a group of little-known airs by Bach, a good selection from Brahms's songs, a cycle called "L'Amour Fardé," by Armande de Polignac, which had at least the brief quality of wit, and some songs by contemporary Englishmen. These things were presented with intelligence and a sense of style, but it cannot be said that Miss Halford made the best of her vocal powers. Her voice never "gets away" from her throat, with the result that the tone sounds muffled, and is unsteady. Mr. Conrad V. Bos played the accompaniments.

Entertainments

ART EXHIBITIONS

FRENCH MASTERPIECES

One effect of the exhibition of 19th century French masterpieces, in which the most "modern" picture is a Cézanne—and that only a little one, as the housemaid said—at the Independent Gallery, 7A, Grafton-street, is to confirm the belief that the more recent development of painting has been a process analogous to that described in Lamb's essay on "Roast Pig." Something has been gained and something lost in the process. Instead of putting the whole scene or subject on canvas in terms of painting you now extract its æsthetic values and make your picture out of them. Since this is in accord with the whole tendency of modern life, with the substitution of strychnine for nux vomica and vitamins for beef, it is not to be grumbled at, but the exhibition does prompt a few reflections. One is that "significant form" is not a modern discovery. It is a modern definition—which is a very different thing. Though they did not take the trouble to define it, the older painters were quite well aware of significant form as the active principle in a work of art—just as, no doubt, the older physicians were aware that it was strychnine that gave the kick to Tr. Nucis Vom.

A good illustration of this is the painting of "Etretat," by Gustave Courbet, one of the finest pictures by him that we have seen. On the surface it is a fully realistic representation of cliffs, but it is found to have a more stabilizing effect upon the attention than the weighty subject itself would account for. On examination this is due precisely to the working of significant form; to all sorts of subtle rhythms, and responses in the composition; the horizontal curve of the water's edge in relation to the loping run of the cliff, the response of the cave to the familiar flying buttress at the cliff's end. Another illustration of the same kind of thing is "Fillette à l'étude en train d'écrire"—a sufficiently descriptive title—by Corot. The responses here are pointedly a matter of colour—the way the red of the hair ribbon is repeated under the book and on the seat of the chair, with a reconciling pink drapery to let down the contrast between the red and the metallic green of the dress. Or, again, one might study the relation of curves and volumes in the magnificent pastel, "Femme s'essuyante," by Degas. But what strikes one most of all in comparing these pictures with the memory of more modern works is the way the older painters allowed significant form to work its way through representation, and, what is almost more important, through the whole-hearted acceptance of pigment as a substance. Because it is in the matter of pigment, which he has to use, anyhow, that the composer in extracted—or abstracted—æsthetic values is most likely to get into a mess. It is rather as if, having taken your strychnine, you found you had to bolt the residue of the nux vomica after all, or, having absorbed your vitamins, you had to rub your head with the beef. There is, after all, a certain advantage in not wearing significant form upon your sleeve—painting being what it is.

But this is an exhibition for enjoyment as well as moralizing. It contains four other early Corots, "Campagne de Rome" for choice, a sparkling head of "Monsieur Lestringues," by Renoir, a Manet "Portrait of a young woman"—dignity in little—and three charming landscapes by Sisley, "The Seine" being the most characteristic of his graceful fusion of French and English qualities. Finally there is "Venus and Cupid," by Cézanne; a vivid little picture in which for once that somewhat solemn apostle of volumes was content to let them appear through pigment.

GOUPIL GALLERY

Under the general title of "Mother and Child" there is at the Goupil Gallery an attractive exhibition of drawings by Mr. Frank C. Medworth. It is attractive partly because, without any sentimental asides—probably, indeed, because the artist was absorbed in the technical performance—the emotions associated with the nominal subject are allowed to come through the drawings. From internal evidence we may assume that the artist is also the male parent, but he has preserved his detachment by getting on with the business and not by that conscious effort which results in the exact opposite of detachment. The child is observed, properly, as a little animal, engaged mainly in seeking, absorbing, or digesting nourishment, and, while the psychological relationship helps to give unity to the designs, the mother is eminently matter of fact in all she does. The result is a very interesting series of 56 drawings, with rhythmical peculiarities that could hardly exist in any other relationship of human figures. The drawings are aptly entitled, clearly as afterthoughts, as "Realization," "Protestation," "Sleep in Abandon," "Enjoyment," "Introspection," and so on. Nos. 3, 7, 19, 22, 37, 48, 51, and 53 are particularly good.

At the same gallery there is an exhibition of 32 paintings by Mr. V. Radimsky, a Czechoslovak artist with French training and experience. What distinguishes his work is a very full realization of the subjects under Impressionist conditions as regards atmospheric effect—a rather unusual character. At a glance one would say that the pictures are rather photographic in vision, but with acquaintance they are found to have a good deal of subtlety in design, all the more remarkable because the subject matter tends to the bushy and unorganized. To make coherent pictures out of such material needs a great deal of skill, and it is evident that Mr. Radimsky knows his business as a designer—as well as a craftsman—thoroughly. The most pleasing of the pictures are of marshy ground or reedy rivers, particularly when the hour and season are early or late. "Early Morning in the Marshes," "Stream in the Marshes," "Sunset," and "Autumn" are good examples.

TALKING FILM PATENT

AMERICAN COMPANY'S ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 8

The Aleograph Company of America has filed a suit in the United States District Court at San Antonio, Texas, for an accounting of profits derived by Electric Research Products, Incorporated, from alleged infringement of Aleograph patents covering the disk method of making talking films. The plaintiff seeks to prevent the defendant corporation from making or showing talking films employing the disk method anywhere in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Canada, Australia, and the Irish Free State.

Electric Research Products, Incorporated, is a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company, which in turn is owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. About 90 per cent. of all the talking films now being made are made by the Electric Research Company.

THE THEATRES

NEW PLAY FOR THE KINGSWAY

Mr. Lyn Harding, who has returned from America after acting there for nearly two years, will play the principal part in *The Artist and the Shadow*, a play of Bohemian life in Paris by Mr. George Dunning Gribble. Mr. Gribble is the author of *The Masque of Venice*, in which Miss Marie Tempest appeared at the Playhouse some years ago. *The Artist and the Shadow* will be produced by Mr. Frank Cellier at the Kingsway Theatre on Saturday evening, in succession to *The School for Scandal*, which has been withdrawn. Others in the cast include Miss Beatrix Thomson, Mr. Edgar Norfolk, Mr. George de Warfaz, and Miss Celia Johnson.

Appearances, by Mr. Garland Anderson, will be presented at the Royalty Theatre to-night, with Mr. Nathan Shindell and Mr. Doe Green in the cast. Two other new plays to be given this evening are *Every Mother's Son*, at the Players' Theatre, and *The Penalty*, at the "Q" Theatre. *The Intimate Revue* will be produced to-morrow at the Duchess Theatre and *Enchantment* at the Vaudeville Theatre on Wednesday.

Mr. Charles Macdona will continue the run of *Man and Superman* at the Court Theatre until his next production is ready. This will be a revival of one of the wittiest of Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays, *Misalliance*, which has not been given in London since it was played at the Duke of York's Theatre in 1910. A very fine cast has been secured: Miss Irene Vanbrugh will appear as the Polish airwoman, Lina Szczepanowska, Miss Rosalinde Fuller as Hypatia, Miss Phyllis Relph as Mrs. Tarleton, Mr. Esmé Percy as Gunner, the Socialist, Mr. Wilfred Lawson as Mr. Tarleton, and Messrs. Eric Portman, George Bancroft, Headley Briggs, and Frank Darch as Joey Percival, John Tarleton, Bentley Summerhays, and Lord Summerhays respectively. Mr. Macdona hopes to be able to produce this on March 17.

The principal contributors to the Coliseum programme this week are Miss Marie Burke, Mr. Tommy Handley in *The Disorderly Room*, Messrs. Clapham and Dwyer, and Mr. Brassby Williams. The musical comedy *Love Lies* will be given at the Victoria Palace, with Miss Irene Lister and Mr. Gordon Ivor in the principal parts. At the Palladium are Mr. Herbert Mundin, Mr. Cyril Ritchard, and Miss Madge Elliott; and at the Holborn Empire Mr. G. S. Melvin and Messrs. Nervo and Knox.

On Tuesday, March 18, the Everyman Theatre Guild will present *The Fire in the Opera House*, by Georg Kaiser, with Miss Sybil Thorndike in the leading part. This play deals with the burning down of the Opera House in Paris in 1763, and has been acted a good deal on the Continent. The cast also includes Mr. Vernon Sylvaine, Mr. Deering Wells, Mr. Emlyn Williams, Mr. Leslie Frith, and Mr. John C. Laurence; and Mr. Michael Orme is the producer.

The next production by the J. T. Grein Cosmopolitan Theatre will take place at the Arts Theatre next Sunday, when Massimo Bontempelli's play *La Piecola* will be given in the original Italian. The cast will include Miss Gabrielle Casartelli, Mr. Esmé Percy, Mr. Emlyn Williams, and Miss Vottorio Rietti. The play is being produced by Miss Viola Tree, and scenery is being specially designed by Mr. Michael Wright. The cast is English except for two parts.

The Man I Killed, M. Maurice Rostand's play which has caused much comment in Paris, is being put into immediate rehearsal by Mr. Albert de Courville for production in London within the next month.

The Apple Cart will reach its 200th performance at the Queen's Theatre on Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles B. Cochran's production of *Nine Till Six* will be transferred from the Apollo Theatre to the New Theatre on March 24.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*Appearances*. Royalty: *Every Mother's Son*. Players.
TO-MORROW.—*The Intimate Revue*, Duchess.
WEDNESDAY.—*Enchantment*, Vaudeville.
SATURDAY.—*The Artist and the Shadow*, Kingsway.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

NEW WORKS BY BRITISH COMPOSERS

A new work by Vaughan Williams will be played for the first time at the Philharmonic concert on Thursday by Señor Casals—a fantasia for violoncello and orchestra on Sussex folk-songs. A new symphony by Arnold Bax (No. 3) will be played at the B.B.C. concert on Friday, under Sir Henry Wood. There is a large number of recitals by string players.

TO-NIGHT.—Herr Hermann Abendroth will conduct the London Symphony Orchestra (Queen's Hall, 8.15) in a programme containing Grieg's piano concerto (soloist—M. Cortot) and Brahms's fourth symphony. The Budapest String Quartet will play quartets by Ravel, Brahms (Op. 51, No. 1), and Beethoven (Op. 131), at Wigmore Hall, at 8.30.

TO-MORROW.—M. Maurice Eisenberg will include Casella's violoncello sonata in his recital (Wigmore Hall, 3). String quartets by Mozart (K.428), Suk (Meditation on the chorale "Svaty Václave"), and Hindemith (No. 3) will be played by the Brosa Quartet at Mr. Gerald Cooper's sixth concert (Æolian Hall, 8.30). The Bach Cantata Club will give performances under Mr. Adrian Boult of the cantatas Nos. 107, 131, and 17, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 8.15. A performance of Verdi's *Falstaff* will be given at the Royal College of Music by students of the Royal Manchester College of Music conducted by their Principal, Mr. R. J. Forbes, under the Ernest Palmer Opera Study Fund. Miss Frances Hatfield will give a song recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.15) and Mr. Emile Baume a piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

WEDNESDAY.—Miss Murray Lambert will give her second violin recital (Wigmore Hall, 3), when the programme will be devoted to short works, mostly modern, with Mr. George Reeves at the piano. Mr. Samuel Dushkin will include Prokofieff's violin concerto in his recital at Queen's Hall (8.15). A violin recital will also be given by Mme. Yvonne Astruc (Wigmore Hall, 8.30), who will play Debussy's sonata. Mr. Lloyd Powell will give a piano recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.30).

THURSDAY.—The programme of the Philharmonic concert, which will be directed by Mr. John Barbirolli, includes, besides Vaughan Williams's new work, Schumann's violoncello concerto and the overture to *William Tell* to mark its centenary (Queen's Hall, 8). The London Concert Orchestra will give a concert at Æolian Hall at 8.15. A recital of works for violin and violoncello will be given by Messrs. Zoltan Szekely and Paul Hermann at Wigmore Hall at 8.30. The opera at the Old Vic is *Carmen* (7.45).

FRIDAY.—At the B.B.C. concert the programme will contain, in addition to Bax's new symphony, the "Emperor" concerto played by Mr. Wilhelm Backhaus (Queen's Hall, 8). Mr. John Gabalfa will give a violoncello concerto (Wigmore Hall, 8.15), Miss Dorothea Webb a song recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.15), and Miss Nancy Reed a piano recital (Æolian Hall, 8.30).

SATURDAY.—Children's concerts will be given by Mr. Robert Mayer's orchestra and by the joint choirs of secondary schools organized by the Philharmonic Choir, both at the Central Hall. Mr. Mayer's concert is at 11. The afternoon concert is a festival performance of *Messiah* by the London Secondary School Music Festival and the Junior Philharmonic Choir, directed by Mr. C. Kennedy Scott. Piano recitals will be given by Mr. Backhaus (Queen's Hall, 3), Mr. Solomon (Wigmore Hall, 3), Mr. Thomas Marshall (Æolian Hall, 3.15), and Miss Hetty Bolton, who will play a Beethoven programme (Grotrian Hall, 3.15).

SUNDAY.—A Wagner concert will be given at the Albert Hall at 3 by the L.S.O. under Mr. Albert Coates, with Mme. Oda Slobodskaya as singer.

FESTIVAL OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS

A festival of contemporary arts will be held at Bath between Thursday, March 20, and Saturday, April 5. Music by contemporary composers will be heard at the Pump Room concerts directed by Mr. Edward Dunn. The Sitwell-Walton entertainment "Façade"; dance recitals by Penelope Spencer; chamber concerts of works by Goossens, Gibbs, Bax, Howells, and John Ireland; recitals by Mr. Steuart Wilson and Mr. Lionel Tertis; and symphony concerts under various conductors are included in the musical part of the scheme. The arts of literature and drama are provided for in lectures, recitals, and performances of plays; painting and architecture in loan exhibitions. Serial tickets admitting to everything may be obtained for 25s. and 15s. Applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Pump Room office.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 24

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MR. PHILIP LEVI

Mr. Philip Levi is one of the few English pianists who plays the music of Ferruccio Busoni in public, and at the Grotrian Hall on Friday he gave further proof of his enthusiasm by devoting a whole evening to his works. The programme included the Variations and Fugue on Chopin's Prelude in C minor, three of the sonatinas, a group of short pieces, including the *Carmen* Fantasy, and the vast Fantasia Contrappuntistica.

Busoni's music, as the programme-note warned us, demands of the listener concentrated attention; but the listener's efforts to follow the composer's thought must also have some assistance from the performer. Mr. Levi gave us very little help. His playing throughout was tame, and tameness is the last quality which those who remember him would associate with Busoni. And, apart from the general lack of fire, there was no shape in the phrases and much of the detail was lost. We may admire the feat of memorizing this immensely difficult series of works, and applaud Mr. Levi's enthusiasm for a composer of whom we ought to hear more, but we cannot help feeling that no good service has been done to the cause which Mr. Levi has at heart by performances that make Busoni's music sound insipid.

MISS DOROTHEA VINCENT

Miss Dorothea Vincent is known as a pianist whose playing is distinguished by the intellectual virtues. She showed at her recital at Grotrian Hall on Thursday night that an intellectual approach to Beethoven's last sonata (Op. 111 in C minor) results in a serene and spacious rhythm, and does not preclude sensitiveness to beauty of tone. The performance was, in fact, admirable from every point of view and caught the ethereal beauty of Beethoven's rarefied thought in his third-period writings. In the whole recital there was not an ugly sound produced from the instrument. But a thoughtful approach is less appropriate to Chopin than to Beethoven, and in the F minor Ballade one was made increasingly aware that ascetic beauty is not enough, and that a miscalculation of effect would have been welcome, if only it arose out of impulse. Miss Vincent's playing has enough warmth, however, for Brahms and for the new sonatina by Edmund Duncan-Rubbra, which she introduced. Rubbra seems to have thrown off the rather grim influence of Holst and to be now writing in a frankly lyrical vein. The sonatina is true to its name; it is a little sonata in three movements dealing with ideas of less than symphonic significance. The two quick movements are better than the slow, which seemed out of style—perhaps Miss Vincent has less sympathy with this almost Delian daydreaming than with the modern but quite unlyrical wit of the excellent fugue.

MR. ALFREDO CAMPOLI

Mr. Alfredo Campoli, who made his reappearance on Friday, giving the first of two recitals at the Wigmore Hall, is, unquestionably, a very competent violinist. He has a clean technique, plenty of tonal variety, and true intonation. In interpretation, however, his style is rather limited, and we did not feel that either the "La Follia" variations of Corelli or the "Chaconne" of Bach were given with nearly enough breadth and dignity. This was chiefly on account of an excess of sentiment in the expression, carried to the point of gravely interfering with the rhythmical flow of the music. Otherwise the playing was accurate and assured. Mr. Ivor Newton accompanied.

MR. STANLEY POPE

We were able to hear Mr. Stanley Pope only in a group of German songs at his recital on Friday night at the Æolian Hall. That, however, was sufficient to show quite clearly that he is a decidedly promising young singer with a good baritone voice, musical intelligence, and some ideas as to interpretation. It is likely that still more freedom can be obtained in the actual tone-production, while it is certain that more control is needed so that word, note, and colour are really properly blended in the building up of the musical phrase. Difficult songs of Wolf, Schubert, and Brahms were tackled in the right spirit, and the performances sounded sincere, a praiseworthy feature being the steady rhythms. Miss Katharine Mapple was an efficient accompanist though her touch was rather dry.

MR. FREDERICK LAMOND

Mr. Lamond is now one of the veterans among pianists, but he played one of his characteristic gargantuan programmes at Wigmore Hall on Saturday afternoon with undiminished vigour. Schumann's Etudes Symphoniques, Liszt's B Minor Sonata, two sonatas and a rondo by Beethoven were played with a just appreciation of the gradation in style due to different works of the same Teutonic tradition. Those who care for grandeur found it in his clearly articulated interpretation of Liszt's Sonata. Those who prefer the domestic virtues were gratified by the quiet opening of the A flat sonata, Beethoven's Op. 26. It is a reflection on the dullness of audiences in general that pianists with great experience tend to underline the obvious melodic contours even at the expense of blurring some of the accompanying detail. One would expect it to work the other way: that as a pianist became more and more familiar with the contents of a work, his reading would become subtler and less concerned with high lights and deep shadows. The chief criticism of Mr. Lamond's playing is that he makes these big and familiar works too easy for his audience.

CORTOT—THIBAUD—CASALS

There was a large audience, though not a crowded, at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday afternoon to hear MM. Cortot, Thibaud and Casals play pianoforte trios of Beethoven, E flat, Opus 7, Ravel, A minor, and Mendelssohn, C minor. The effect of the *ensemble*, and especially in chamber music, depends very considerably on the position of the hearer in this hall. We experienced some difficulty in picking up the string tone after anything in the nature of a *aforzando* from the pianoforte and in consequence there were many moments in the Beethoven work where the apprehension of the contrapuntal lines was always a little delayed. Still, this performance was so obviously one of very great beauty of tone and finish of style that one's enjoyment was real enough. Moreover, the interpretation was ideal in the realization of the music's singularly graceful and intimate charm, qualities which persist through all four movements, and this unity was beautifully preserved. The French music defied the acoustical conditions much more successfully with its brilliant rhythmic vigour and string uniting of highly effective ingenuity. Superficially the playing seemed here to be better, but in reality Beethoven's reserved style needed just as much technical mastery as the comparative exuberance of Ravel.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

ROYAL INSTITUTION,
21, Albemarle-STREET, W.1.

March 11th, TUESDAY, at 5.15 p.m.
SCIENCE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.
Dr. Charles Singer.
March 13th, THURSDAY, at 5.15 p.m.
SOME PROBLEMS OF GENETICS.
Mr. J. B. S. Haldane.
March 14th, FRIDAY, at 9 p.m.
NEW LIGHT ON VISION.
Professor G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S.
March 15th, Saturday, at 3 p.m.
ATOMIC NUCLEI AND THEIR STRUCTURE.
Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S.

DANCING

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ASCANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons £1 1s., including Six-Eight, Foxtrot, Waltz, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438 and 9.

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 May). TEACHES FOXTROT or any other DANCE in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily.

AUDLEY SCHOOL, 449, Oxford-street (opposite Selfridge's).—All latest dances taught, including SIX-EIGHT. Private lessons any time. Mayfair 4591.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL, Principal, WENDY PEARSON. Latest dances. Four private lessons 1gn. Practice classes, 4s.—7, Hanover-street, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT. 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE (late Pavlova Co.). Hotel Quebec, W.1. Welbeck 9141. Latest Ball-room Dances. Court Cartsey.

BALLROOM DANCING. 10-10 Daily. Miss AMY D'GREENWOOD, championship finalist and judge, 1924-29; separate studio each pupil. Now 6/8.—44, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 0266. Cars parked outside.

CORRECT BALANCE and SIMPLE STEPS at MURIEL SIMMONS, 13, Stratford-place (opposite Bond-street Tube). Mayfair 2735. Class to-night 5.30.

GEM MOUFLET (Miss) PERSONALLY PARTNERS, teaches PRIVATELY 10-10 six days. Classes, Tango.—New Zealand Building, 429 STRAND. Temple Bar 7457.

GIVES WINGS to HEAVY FEET, a DANCING LESSON at the "Bueno de Mesquita" studios, 95, New Bond-street. Appointments unnecessary owing to large staff of lady and gentleman teachers. Three practice dances weekly. Plenty of partners for all.

GLOWORM DANCING Circle.—8gns., includes Private Lessons, Dances, Partners, Proficiency all Ball-room Dances.—131, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 7230.

HUMPHREYS SCHOOL, 41, New Bond-st. May. 5732. Ball-room Dancing. Six-Eight and Waltz. Waltz. Children's classical dancing. Tea dances. Th., 4.45. 2s. 6d.

MRS. NEIL FERGUSSON gives Absolutely Private Lessons in all Latest Dances.—WELBECK 3239. 2A, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

NYADINE LA VALETTE GIVES ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE LESSONS PERSONALLY in all latest ball-room dancing.—15, Dover-street, W.1. Regent 0910.

8/6 LESSON: best Tuition, followed by practice. RUBY PEEL, 21, 22, Regent-street. Regent 4084. Five adult classes. Mondays 8-9, 1gn. Dance 9-11.30.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST TWO WEEKS.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessee: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
PATIENCE.
Tues., at 8.15 ... "TRIAL" and "PIRATES"
Wed., at 2.30 and 8.15 ... THE GONDOLIERS
Thurs., at 8.15 ... THE MIKADO
Fri., at 8.15 ... COX & BOX & THE SORCERER
Sat., 2.30 and 8.15 THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS.*"
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter,
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerr. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"*NINE TILL SIX.*"
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
MATS., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"*ODD NUMBERS.*"
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthur and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"ABUNDANT LAUGHTER ... CLUSTER OF BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES ... HOST OF BRIGHT IDEAS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Evgs. (exc. Fri.), 8.15.
Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Fri., 5 p.m., in Entirety.) Shaw's
MAN AND SUPERMAN.
Mon., March 17. Bernard Shaw's MISALLIANCE.

CRITERION. 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
"WELL WORTH SEEING AGAIN AND AGAIN."—*Daily Mirror.*
"BEAUTIFULLY STAGED AND ADMIRABLY CAST."—*Daily Sketch.*
"TOUCHED AND DELIGHTED ITS AUDIENCE."—*Morning Post.*

DALY'S. Mon. Next, at 8. Subs., 8.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER will present
"*A SONG OF SIXPENCE.*"
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.
First Mat. Wed., Mar. 19, and every Wed., Sat., 2.30.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE,
JOHN KIRBY, DONALD MATHER,
DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DUCHESS. To-morrow, 8.15. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE INTIMATE REVUE.
Fred Elizalde and his Music, Morris Harvey, Dorothy Seacombe, Florence McHugh. (Tem. Bar 6386.) (Smoking.)

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG in
"*JEW SÜSS.*"
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.
200TH PERFORMANCE THURSDAY NEXT.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Th., S., 2.30. Hamp. 7224.
I PRONOUNCE THEM.
Adapted by Grace Edwin from Woodbine Willie's Novel.

FORTUNE. Tem. Bar 7373. LAST WEEKS.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"*DARLING, I LOVE YOU.*"
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French,
and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. (Tem. 8713.) 8.30. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
The Daniel Mayer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"*THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS.*"

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"*CHARLES AND MARY.*"
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"*MR. CINDERS.*"
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. (LAST WEEKS.)

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"*BITTER SWEET.*"
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
"*FRANKENSTEIN.*"
By PEGGY WILLIAMS. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER
on the
SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE.
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"AN EVENING OF PURE JOY."—*Sky. News.*

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4508.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"*HERE COMES THE BRIDE.*"
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON, EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN, RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett,
Howell, Harper and Naldi.
Prices from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. All Seats Bookable.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
"A CHARMING PLAY OF RURAL LOVE. . . . EDEN PHILLPOTTS HUMOUR AT ITS BEST. 'DEVONSHIRE CREAM' IS A PLAY TO SEE. IT IS CLEAN, HUMOROUS AND—HAPPY."
—E. A. Baughan, *Daily News.*
"GO AND SEE THIS PLAY. THE ACTING OF HORACE HODGES AS THE OLD MAN IS ALONE WORTH A VISIT."
—Ewart Hodgson, *Sunday Dispatch.*

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482
Proprietor: Tosie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3033
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER, W. H. BERRY
CONNIE EDISS, AUSTIN MELFORD

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY. To-night, 8.15. Th., Sat., 2.30.
By arrangement with Denis Eadie, Ltd.,
KYRLE BELLEW presents
"*APPEARANCES.*"
A Play by GARLAND ANDERSON. (Ger. 2290.

THEATRES (continued)

RUDOLF STEINER HALL. Padd. 8219.
TO-NIGHT & Fri. Next, at 8.30.
ROSE QUONG and *PAUL SWAN.*
Chinese Actress. Sculptor-Dancer.
In Drama and Dance Interpretations.

RUDOLF STEINER HALL. (Padd. 8219.)
FRIDAY, MARCH 21, at 2.30.
GWEN HARTER.
PROGRAMME of PLAYS and DANCES.
Assisted by FREDERICK COOPER.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Gerr. 3068.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA REST, HERBERT MARSHALL,
Frank Lawton, Margaret Scudamore, Reginald Bach,
J. Fisher White, D. A. Clarke-Smith.

ST. MARTIN'S. EVGS., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL, ALLAN AYNESWORTH
Diana Wynyard, Morton Selten, Robert Holmes

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking
(Ger. 6666.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"*THE MIDDLE WATCH.*"
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-night, 7.30.
THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS
and ANDROCLES AND THE LION.

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) Wed. next, at 8.30.
"*ENCHANTMENT.*"
Madeleine Carroll, Lydia Sherwood, and Jack Hobbs.

**W

Imperial and Foreign News

GERMAN COALITION DIFFICULTIES

RECEDING HOPE OF SOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 9

There can be little doubt that Dr. Schacht's resignation has had an unfavourable influence on the relations of the Coalition parties, and has helped, indirectly perhaps, to bring matters to a point where a dissolution and government temporarily with the aid of the special powers accorded to the President by the Constitution for emergencies are being talked of, though in many quarters only with reluctance. Although the eventual ratification of the Young Plan may still be regarded as more than probable, a postponement of the final vote may be unavoidable or else the division will be dangerously close.

In spite of the agreement reached on the Budget within the Cabinet, a solution of the chronic crisis within the Coalition seems farther away than ever. The difficulty is increased by the fact, now quite plain, that the bulk of the German People's Party does not want to find a way out. The majority of the party are frankly desirous of a political crisis. They have come to the conclusion that the inevitable fight with the Socialists on fundamental principles of social and financial policy had better be fought out at once, so that Germany may start the Young Plan with a definite financial programme instead of a patchwork compromise which is bound to lead to a fight later. The party now frankly refuses to agree to the financial compromise worked out by its own Finance Minister, and the other Coalition parties, faced with the possibility of a crisis and a General Election, have taken the precaution of stating once more their own objections for the benefit of their constituents, so that at to-day's meeting there was actually more disagreement than a week ago. The Centre and the Bavarians declared that they were as determined as ever to abstain from the final votes on the Young Plan Bills unless a financial settlement was reached. The Chancellor is understood to have intimated that the abstention of Government parties on the third reading vote cannot be tolerated, so that if agreement is not reached before the end of the week the resignation of the Cabinet is possible, if a reconstruction is not undertaken before. The Chancellor has told the Government parties that he will not postpone the third reading of the Young Plan Bills beyond Wednesday.

PARTY DISCUSSIONS

A solution under consideration late this evening is for the Weimar Coalition parties (Socialists, Democrats, and Centre), together with the Bavarian People's Party, to try to agree on a new financial programme, in which, out of deference to the Bavarians, the proposed beer tax increase would be replaced by increase of direct taxation. Such an agreement would enable the Centre to vote for the Young Plan, but it would certainly not be accepted by the German People's Party, which would withdraw from the Coalition, leaving the parties mentioned above to govern the country with a very precarious majority. Informal discussions between the four parties have already begun.

In the Reichstag yesterday the Nationalists, after an appeal to the President to use all the means provided by the Constitution to prevent ratification of the Young Plan measures, announced their intention to introduce a motion for the postponement of promulgation by two months. Under the Constitution such a postponement can be obtained on the demand of one-third of the Reichstag, but the President may disregard it if the Reichstag and Reichsrat by a simple majority vote declare the measure to be urgent.

A meeting of the General Council of the Reichsbank has been called for Tuesday afternoon, at which it is expected that Dr. Schacht's successor as President of the Reichsbank will be chosen. Among the many persons mentioned as possible candidates for the post are Dr. Luther, the former Chancellor, Herr Höpker-Aschoff, the Prussian Minister of Finance, Herr Melchior, the banker, who was one of the German representatives at the Paris Conference of Experts, Herr Franz Urbig, the banker, Herr Bergmann, the former Under-Secretary for Finance and expert on reparations, and Herr Jeidels, a banker now serving on the board of the railway company. Dr. Luther is regarded as the most likely choice. He is not primarily a banker, though at the moment he occupies an important post with the Associated German Mortgage Banks, but a politician, and for this reason critics who thought Dr. Schacht showed political inclinations incompatible with his post are sceptical.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 9

Mr. Gates McGarrah and Mr. Leon Fraser, the two American members of the Board of Directors of the Bank for International Settlements, arrived in Paris yesterday on their way to take up their appointments.

I understand that Mr. McGarrah, who is one of the foreign members of the Board of Directors of the Reichsbank, intends to leave Paris to-morrow for Berlin, where he will attend the meeting of the Board on Tuesday afternoon, at which Dr. Schacht's successor as Governor of the Reichsbank will be elected. When this matter is settled it will be possible to press forward the organization of the International Bank.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN SPAIN

A GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 9

The Attorney-General has issued a circular reminding all Public Prosecutors that without waiting for special instructions from the Government it is their duty to take proceedings against all persons who infringe the law in the matter of insults, calumny, or threats against the King, or who circulate news or opinions calculated to diminish the prestige of the Crown. The same vigilance is to be exercised over the actions of persons who promote disorder in any form, either by subversive or provocative cries or rebellion or sedition. Great rapidity in prosecution and judgment is likewise recommended to the Courts.

This action shows that the Government is determined to maintain order and only allow political propaganda that is lawful. The instructions also show to what extent Señor Sanchez Guerra's speech attacking King Alfonso was contrary to law; and so far no action has been taken against him.

OUTLOOK FOR NAVAL CONFERENCE

BROADCAST TO U.S. BY MR. MACDONALD

The following is the text of the address which the Prime Minister broadcast from Chequers yesterday afternoon to the people of America and Canada, over the Columbia Broadcasting System:—

When last I sent my voice across the Atlantic I spoke in the Cabinet Room at Downing-street; to-day I speak from Chequers—our Rapidan, but an abode mellow with age and sanctified by the ghosts of vanished generations, given to the nation so that Prime Ministers may know that birds sing, flowers bloom, and body and mind may rest. May I add, before I become official and careful, that the story of the gift may be taken to symbolize in the realm of personal affection the blessings of good relations between our two peoples?

Now I must speak on the Conference. You ask me "What of the night, Watchman?" and I call across to you: "All is well." Circumstances which none of us could control have delayed our official progress for three weeks. We have, however, used the time well for negotiating difficulties between delegations. Experts have been busy clearing up points which would have held up the Conference later on, but of course, we had to suffer because we could do nothing in public. The jade Rumour took possession of us and thus those good pessimist friends of ours, who find much happiness in deep mourning, told you you would hear little more of us than the drip of our falling tears. They do not know us. We have worked hard, but not one-tenth so hard as we should have done had there been any serious sign of the Conference failing.

"BE OF GOOD HOPE"

M. Briand and his fellow delegates returned on Thursday evening; on Friday morning the Heads of the Delegations were hard at work together; this week-end every delegation has been busy devising ways of agreement; the whole of to-morrow morning and afternoon is filled by conferences, over which I am to preside. But thought of failure is not entertained in St. James's Palace. My American friends, both of the States and Canada, be of good hope and heart: we are.

We have ended the first stage successfully. All the delegations understand each other. They can discuss their differences without quarrelling; they can state what they think are their needs, not as an ultimatum, but with the desire to study them in relation to the needs of others, and so come to an agreement. The second stage comes when, on account of established confidence, we can discuss actual programmes, and in that stage we are now hard at work.

Say some people:—"When you begin to discuss ships and guns and ratios, you will get tied up and mixed up as previous conferences have done. Then you are in the hands of admirals and commodores and captains, and you are undone." The lover of peace who is in the position in which we find ourselves, and who will not discuss ships and guns, is a Mr. Faintheart, for there will never be a disarmament agreement until we face the problem of programmes. Then, and only then, does the soldier of peace carry his war into the camp of the enemy, militarism.

Of course, when we reach the inevitable point when programmes have to be discussed we are on dangerous ground. The programme is the test of our belief in peace. In adjusting programmes conference after conference has failed. But there is no way round them. We must cut our way through them. How many dangerous territories were there in the Pilgrim's Progress? We are there now, and up to this moment we have not met with an obstacle which looks as though it were to continue to be insurmountable.

The technical experts will never get us over and through that ground, but in London the last word rests with statesmen, and every one of us is determined to get an agreement—an agreement not with two or three of us, but an agreement between the whole five of us. If you hear one day that we are in difficulty, another day that we have stuck, that may well be so; but do not then imagine us sitting in despair. Rather picture us thinking and planning, proposing and arguing, trying to find ways out. We shall not give up till human ingenuity and patience have been exhausted, and that is a long way off yet.

AT RAPIDAN

I should like to take you back for a moment to that peaceful and sunny day I spent with President Hoover in the forest hollow in the hills at Rapidan. We faced our difficulties, which were as real, if not quite so complicated, as those which we daily face amongst the fogs of London in St. James's Palace. While still in London General Dawes and I talked of troublesome programmes. We had argued about forbidding tons and categories. We were never unmindful of national honour, security, needs, which every now and again seemed to bring us into a rivalry which appeared to defy our good will. It was this Conference in miniature.

We succeeded because we were determined to succeed, and because we knew that there was more honour, more security, more peace, in an agreement than in rival navies. Neither of us gave away a ton which was dishonourable or was weakness. Both of us strove to reduce programmes which would be built if we failed, and which, if built, would have increased armaments and, in due time, would have reduced safety.

Then I went to Rapidan, and on October 9 the President and I issued in the name of our two nations a statement of great historical importance containing the following sentence:—

"The part of each of our Governments in the promotion of world peace will be different, as one will never consent to become entangled in European diplomacy, and the other is resolved to pursue a policy of active cooperation with its European neighbours; but each of our Governments will direct its thoughts and influence towards securing and maintaining the peace of the world."

This declaration has not been departed from in the transactions which have been going on here. It has been the basis of our cooperation, and our American friends may rest assured that we shall depart neither from the letter nor the spirit of this pronouncement. We shall not agree to base any treaty which may result from this Conference on entangling military alliances. That would undo in spirit and in policy the work of the Conference; but some of us will strive to secure as an essential part of the agreement a pledge of good will and pacific intention similar to that made by the President and myself after we had convinced ourselves that a Naval Agreement was possible. The bonds of war are not, and cannot be, the security of peace. Such a pledge ought to allow programmes to be reduced to a minimum if we have any confidence in each other's signatures.

CORDIAL COOPERATION

Our two delegations are on the highway to eliminating our own differences and are cooperating most cordially in negotiation with the other Powers to overcome difficulties and to build up step by step a Naval Agreement which will reduce building programmes, abolish competition, put an end to distrust and menace, and create an equilibrium in strength which will bring tranquillity to the minds of the nations and lead to further results in the process of disarmament. The Agreement will carry us on till 1936, and then the troublesome things which we are now facing will all have been settled, and whoever will be in our places will have an open road whereon to proceed towards the cherished goal of nations unarmed.

It may not be our happy lot to get as far as some of us would like at this Conference. But we have to get our inheritance of militarist rivalry and national distrust and fear well behind us, and if we can do that, we can, when we put our names to the agreement, lift up our hearts in thankfulness that we have been able to set the face of the world towards the dawning day of universal peace. For that, and for nothing less than that, I pray for your sustaining thoughts and confidence, and I confess to a special happiness that in the course of these labours I have been able, in cooperation with the President of the United States, to do just a little to bring our two nations into a generous relationship and a harmonious understanding.

ACCIDENT TO SIMPLON EXPRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, MARCH 9

The Simplon express to Athens was partly derailed yesterday afternoon at Styrfaka, near Lamia. The engine overturned and the luggage van and one first-class coach were wrecked. One Post Office employee was killed, and the driver of the train and two other persons were injured.

INDIANIZATION

ARMY ESTIMATES IN THE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 9

The debate on the Budget vote for the Army Department in the Assembly, yesterday, was marked by a gross charge, made by Mr. Jinnah against Sir William Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Jinnah, producing a newspaper cutting towards the end of his speech, read from it a summary of Sir William Birdwood's speech in the Council of State. This summary reported him as having said that the recommendations of the Skeen Committee had been given effect in every respect, except in the matter of the abolition of the eight units scheme and the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst by 1933. Mr. Jinnah said he was amazed that a man in the position of the Commander-in-Chief should state that every recommendation of the Sandhurst Committee had been carried out except these two. He added:—

Sir, if it had not been the Commander-in-Chief, and if anybody else had made that statement, I would certainly have said it is a tissue of lies, and I repeat that it is a tissue of lies to say that we have carried out the recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee.

Directly Mr. Jinnah sat down, Mr. Moore, European non-official, asked:—

Is it in order, Sir, for the hon. member to refer to an excellent speech in the other place as a tissue of lies?

The President thereupon called for order and passed on.

The summary of the speech is inaccurate. Sir William Birdwood's actual words were:—

I may say that with two exceptions the Government of India has accepted all the recommendations made by the Skeen Committee. . . . The only two points which we did not accept were:—(1) The recommendations for a Sandhurst to be established in India by the year 1933; . . . (2) the other recommendation which we did not accept was the abolition of the system of what was known as the eight units scheme.

Sir William Birdwood has not spoken in the Assembly since he was treated in the Army debate in his absence two years ago in a manner which aroused a widespread feeling that the Commander-in-Chief should not again take part in the proceedings of the House. Mr. Jinnah to-day referred to this earlier episode and to the Commander-in-Chief's absence in consequence of it.

The debate, apart from this incident, was remarkable for the countering by the non-official members of the usual demands for the reduction of Army expenditure and Indianization. Dr. Moonje opened it, pressing, in a speech of admirable tone, for more numerous King's Commissions in the Indian Army for Indian youths on the ground of growing Indian competition for entry to the British military colleges and of the success of Indians in the entrance examinations. Mr. Mody, chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, while declining to enter upon military questions, demanded a reduction of Army expenditure, even at the expense of some risk, on the ground that, unless it was reduced, the weight of taxation would create greater internal risk.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES

Sir Abdul Qaiyum, who was a member of the Skeen Committee, opposed the demand for a reduction in the British troops, which alone, he said, were adequate for the maintenance of internal order, and the demand for an Indian Sandhurst while communal relations were what they now are. The only place for an Indian Sandhurst, if it was to be got away from the current poisonous atmosphere, was Heaven, or beyond the Pamirs, or the South Seas. He did not believe that even 18 months at Sandhurst would be enough to purify lads of their communal bias, and he also condemned the quality of many of the candidates now being put forward for commissions, declaring that they came from classes unrepresented in the rank and file of the Army. Captain Hira Singh, another member of the Skeen Committee, claiming the right to speak as the son of a soldier who fought for the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, as a soldier of 47 years himself, and as the father of three sons who had been to Sandhurst, protested against the granting of commissions to officers in whom the troops would not feel confidence, and condemned the whittling down of the Budget at the expense of the poor soldiers' amenities.

The Army Secretary (Mr. Mackworth Young) said that through the eight unit scheme the Government was aiming at the creation of a Dominion army, an expression which has not been officially so used since it appeared in the Government of India's foreword to the Skeen Committee report.

The motion was for the rejection of the Army Department appropriation save one rupee.

Mr. Jinnah's speech came at the end of the debate and he concluded by appealing for a majority so as to compel the Governor-General to restore the grant by his emergency power. The motion was carried by 49 votes to 44. The President then put the question for the remaining rupee, and after hearing the ayes and noes declared that the noes had it. The Nationalists cried that he had made a mistake, the noes having been few. He replied that they had not challenged a division, and adjourned the House.

INDIAN "UNTOUCHABLES"

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S ADDRESS TO HINDUS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces, replying to an address from Adi Hindus, said there were in the United Provinces 13,000,000 people included in the census among the Hindus, but who for various reasons were regarded as "untouchables."

They did not here see the same severity of treatment as in Southern India, he continued, but it was the fact that an orthodox Hindu could not take food or water from untouchables, that strict religious usage required him to wash after contact with them, that custom in many cases was successful in preventing untouchables from using the ordinary village well, and that in many cases it was customary to isolate untouchable boys who joined the village school. All this created a position not only galling to the self-respect of these classes but actually in some cases imposed real disabilities upon them.

His Excellency said he knew that there were some leaders of Hindu society who were earnestly seeking to promote an attitude more in accord with the conception of common brotherhood, but the path was a difficult one. There was so little intolerance and sectarian harshness in matters of doctrine that it would be strange if some way could not be found to mitigate what must always appear to the rest of the world to be lack of humanity in this aspect of Hindu social relations. It was unnecessary to lay stress on the extent to which such relations must constitute an obstacle to political advance, nor could India, so long as they continued, find it easy to obtain the recognition she aspired to among the more advanced civilizations of the world. He would go farther, and point out that there might come a time when the existence of large masses of people branded with a mark of social inferiority might offer a dangerous temptation to those who might wish to disturb the harmony necessary for India's general progress.

PACIFICATION OF SAMOA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MARCH 9

Hopes for an early settlement of the trouble in Western Samoa are inspired by the latest official advices. Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister, has been informed by the Administrator that 20 of the wanted members of the Mau [League of Samoans] have surrendered, and that the cruiser Dunedin is likely to be able to leave Apia very shortly. Mr. Cobbe, the Minister of Defence, attended a conference with the Mau on Saturday, and is now returning to New Zealand.

In a Press Association message from Apia, it is stated that the Mau intends to preserve its organization, and that the Administrator proposes to confer with the chiefs shortly on matters in the Territory. The Territory itself is now quiet.

FLEET EXERCISES BEGUN

THE MEDITERRANEAN "WAR"

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Mediterranean Fleet sailed from Malta on Saturday, and the Atlantic Fleet yesterday left its anchorage at Pollensa Bay, Majorca. Divided into two forces, Red (Mediterranean) and Blue

(Atlantic), the fleets are now carrying out a strategical exercise which started at one minute past midnight on March 9-10 in the area to the southward and eastward of the Balearic Islands.

The Red fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir Frederick Field, with his flag in the Warspite, comprises six battleships, eight cruisers, one aircraft carrier, and the cruiser Cairo with four flotillas of destroyers, together with the Douglas and four submarines. The Blue force, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield in the Nelson, has four battleships, three battle-cruisers, four cruisers, two aircraft carriers, the minelaying cruiser Adventure, the cruiser Centaur, and two destroyer flotillas and five submarines of the Second Flotilla. Red is thus slightly inferior in capital ships and aircraft carriers, but has a decided advantage both in cruisers and destroyers.

In order to economize fuel the initial dispositions of the forces concerned have been arranged so as to be as near as possible to their ports of departure. The general idea is as follows. The Tyrrhenian Sea is assumed to be dry land, while there are no passages for ships between the islands of the Balearic group or between Iviza and the mainland of Spain. Red's main base is at Malta, while the main base of Blue is at Gibraltar, with a further imaginary port north of Corsica. There is another imaginary base for Blue submarines 300 miles westward of Malta, close to Red's route into the Western Mediterranean.

Relations have been strained for some time and the Red fleet has been concentrated at Malta. Blue has a small force of the three battle-cruisers, together with the cruisers Hawkins and Frobisher and one flotilla of destroyers, visiting the port north of Corsica, while the five Blue submarines are at the other port, 300 miles to the westward of Malta. Blue has decided to reinforce his detached force north of Corsica, and is supposed to have arrived at Gibraltar from England on the afternoon of March 7. Actually leaving Pollensa on March 9, the Blue main and detached forces will proceed to the positions which they could have reached at 4 a.m. to-day had they actually sailed from Gibraltar and the port north of Corsica respectively.

Red, on hearing of the arrival of Blue's main fleet at Gibraltar, realizes that his only hope of maintaining local command in the event of war is to defeat either the Blue main fleet or the Blue detached force before they can effect a junction. The Red fleet has, therefore, been ordered to sea to take up its preliminary positions for war. Each side has received special instructions, unknown to the other, which contain information as to the movements of their possible enemies. No hostilities are permitted before the outbreak of war, the precise time of which is unknown, but will be broadcast from Malta and Gibraltar in due course. In any case "war" will have been "declared" before the Red fleet from Malta passes through the Blue submarine patrols 300 miles to the westward.

From midnight on March 9-10 all ships will be darkened and will carry out war routine, with guns manned and ready for immediate action. The aircraft on both sides will be up at dawn if the weather is suitable, and soon afterwards their wireless reports of the enemy will be coming in. After the inevitable sporadic fighting between cruisers and destroyers, the main fleets are expected to come into action during daylight to-day, gunfire being simulated by training searchlights on the targets engaged, and casualties being imposed on all ships according to the time spent under fire. For purposes of economy the full speeds permitted are about half those which would be used in war. Operations will continue all through to-day and to-night. To-morrow the combined fleets will anchor either at Pollensa Bay or off Palma, depending upon the weather. There they will remain until sailing on March 15, to carry out further exercises on their way to Gibraltar.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND

PROPOSALS FOR NEW TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 8

The debate on the trade arrangements with New Zealand was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Dunning, Minister of Finance, replying for the Government, complained that the Conservatives, while professing great zeal for inter-Imperial trade, were trying to make political capital out of this aspect of it and he deprecated their demand for the immediate rescinding of the Order in Council by which New Zealand, in return for giving Canada the benefit of full British preference, had obtained certain concessions.

Having traced the later history of the matter, Mr. Dunning stated that the Government, having received representations from numerous Canadian interests about the desirability of a separate commercial treaty with New Zealand, had entered into negotiations with its Government and had received a sympathetic response. Moreover, there was approaching an Imperial Conference at which the question would probably be fully discussed, and in the circumstances he felt that the Conservative proposals were not a felicitous method of addressing a sister Dominion. He therefore moved a sub-amendment to the effect that negotiations should be immediately entered upon for a treaty with New Zealand which would supersede the present Order in Council.

NEWFOUNDLAND TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 9

Negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Newfoundland have progressed to the point where definite proposals have been made, following the recent visit of Sir Richard Squires, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, to Ottawa.

The basis suggested for the agreement is that Newfoundland should admit free of duty Canadian agricultural machinery, fishing equipment, and educational supplies, while levying duty of 10 per cent. on these articles when imported from any other country, and should concede most-favoured-nation treatment to other commodities. In return Canada would furnish an annual subsidy for a steamship service between Sydney, Nova Scotia, and St. John's.

PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC IN OKLAHOMA

300 PERSONS AFFECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 9

More than 300 persons in Oklahoma City are suffering from partial paralysis as a result, it is supposed, of drinking a preparation of Jamaica ginger, in which some chemists in the city have been doing a thriving trade. The full extent of the illness was disclosed yesterday, when the Federal Government prohibited shipments of the decoction to Oklahoma City from warehouses in Kansas City and St. Louis. So far there have been no deaths from the malady, but a local doctor said that the paralysis of the arms and legs from which the victims are suffering would probably continue for several months. It is suspected that the grain alcohol used in compounding the Jamaica ginger was adulterated with denatured alcohol.

THE TARIFF TRUCE

FRENCH ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 8

The League Conference for concerted economic action—the fate of which has been uncertain for some days owing principally to the refusal of France and Italy to support the idea of a tariff truce—held a full session this morning, at which M. Flandin, the new French Minister of Commerce, explained the alternative proposal put forward by his Government, with the agreement of the German and Belgian delegations. The proposal, M. Flandin admitted, also incorporated some of the ideas set forth by the Italian delegation.

The main lines of the proposal are (*a*) the continuation for a period of one year (beginning on April 1 next) of the existing bilateral treaties of commerce; (*b*) those States which have few or no commercial treaties not to create new duties or to increase old ones; (*c*) in cases where new tariff barriers are considered to be absolutely unavoidable these barriers should not be erected suddenly but only after opportunity having been given after negotiation with a view to establishing equilibrium between the proposed increases and any feasible decreases.

M. Flandin said it was necessary to look at the economic problem in a European spirit, and from that standpoint the idea of a tariff truce as drafted by the Economic Committee was premature. To attempt to stabilize and immobilize dynamic forces would result merely in the consolidation of privileges already possessed by highly developed industrial States and accentuate the unfortunate position of those countries which could only look to hard and to thankless agricultural work.

He dismissed the idea of general freedom of trade as not being realizable in practice. At the same time he administered a gentle rebuke to the small States which have been setting the pace in tariff building. While agreeing that small economic units should be given a fair chance he asked them to remember that all nations were economically interdependent, declaring that small States could not become wholly self-sufficient by surrounding themselves with tariff barriers and by nursing artificial and economically unstable industries. He explained that the economic organization of Europe required the creation of an atmosphere of trust and peace. Such an atmosphere could only be created by a spirit of compromise. The French proposals were drafted in that spirit.

In passing from the French proposals for the immediate future to those for later concerted action, M. Flandin revealed an thing but an optimistic outlook. He considered it illusory to seek a remedy for the present world economic crisis merely by tariff agreements. A European preferential system, too, such as had been mentioned, would lead to very serious economic antagonism between the Old World and the New. He thought, therefore, they should try first to lighten the burden of armaments and other taxation on the workers of Europe.

As future measures M. Flandin recommended as a first step consultation of Governments. A unified Customs nomenclature was now necessary, as also the establishment of an international criterion for the value of given commodities. Declarations of economic war based on indirect protectionism should be avoided; also, it was impossible to contemplate a stable economic situation so long as the practices of dumping, export bounties, and sanitary prohibition continued.

M. Flandin's speech and the text of the French proposals will be considered next week by the two main committees appointed by the Conference.

Our League Correspondent reports that Mr. Thomas Barrington, one of the Irish Free State delegates to the "Tariff Truce" Conference at Geneva, died there on Saturday. At the close of its sitting the Conference passed a vote of sympathy with the Irish delegation.

SOUTH AMERICAN ELECTIONS

CONFLICTING FIGURES IN BRAZIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 9

Telegrams exchanged between Dr. Washington Luiz, the retiring President, and Senhor Oswaldo Aranha, Acting President of Rio Grande do Sul, indicate that as each election result is published Liberal resentment increases and the political tension becomes more grave. Senhor Aranha, evidently piqued at the Liberal Alliance results in São Paulo and the Northern States, telegraphed to the President to the effect that he regretted to learn from all parts of the country of malpractices and violation of constitutional rights by the Government, whereupon the Minister of Justice reminded him that similar accusations had been lodged at the Ministry respecting Liberal abuses.

The Liberal *O Jornal* contends that to date Dr. Vargas (Liberal Alliance) leads by 712,073 votes, against Dr. Prestes's (Conservative Republican) 707,516 votes. Conservative organs claim that Dr. Prestes heads the poll by anything from 1,009,000 to 1,049,000 votes, against from 586,000 to 643,000 votes cast for Dr. Vargas. Of four papers read by your Correspondent this morning each gave completely different figures.

The complete returns published to-day from the States of Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Espinto, Santo, the Federal District, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul give Dr. Prestes 282,199 votes and Dr. Vargas 360,294. Incomplete returns from other States show that, except in Minas Geraes and Parahyba, the National candidate obtained large majorities. The final figures for Rio Grande do Sul, a Vargas stronghold, are Dr. Vargas 298,627 votes, Dr. Prestes 982 votes.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN ARGENTINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 9

The counting of the votes cast last Sunday in the Presidential election is proceeding. There are no surprises so far in the provinces, but the Federal capital shows a substantial Irigoyenist decline and large gains by the Socialists. The latest figures are:—

Original Socialists	12,889
Irigoyenists	11,046
Independent Socialists	10,837

Although the Federal capital scrutiny is far from complete, these figures suggest a possible Irigoyenist defeat there, in spite of the Socialist split. Partial supplementary elections will be necessary in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santiago del Estero, Cordoba, Tucuman, and Catamarca, thus delaying the final count.

CORSICAN GUARDS FOR MONTE CARLO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTE CARLO, MARCH 9

As the National Guard of 98 men is thought insufficient in the present disturbed state of the Principality of Monaco, Prince Pierre, at the request of the directors of the Casino, has brought 50 additional men from Corsica to guard the Casino. They are armed with revolvers and truncheons, but have orders to use them only in case of extreme necessity.

Telegrams in Brief

A "wheat automobile train," composed of eight motor-lorries, left Rome yesterday on a propaganda tour of Central and Southern Italy and Sardinia.

The greater part of the Seyssel vineyards in Savoy have been destroyed by fire caused by the drought which has prevailed since the end of January.

Countess Yolanda Calvi di Bergolo, a daughter of the King of Italy, yesterday gave birth at Turin to a daughter. This is the fourth child of the Countess. The Queen of Italy, who had come from Rome, was at the palace at the time.

About 150 Greek Communists forced an entry into a meeting of Conservative workers at Piræus yesterday morning and tried to break up the meeting. A fight ensued, resulting in 32 persons being injured. Many Communists were arrested.

For personal reasons M. Ioanitescu, the second Under-Secretary for the Interior in the Rumanian Government, has handed in his resignation. M. C. Angelescu, vice-president of the Chamber, has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Interior in place of M. Mirto, who has become Minister of Industry and Commerce.

General Higgins, head of the Salvation Army, is now in Sweden on a tour of inspection. Five thousand people awaited his arrival at Upsala railway station and gave him a warm welcome. Archbishop Söderblom, who entertained a large party, in a speech welcoming the visitors said that "the salvation of the soul is the principal task of mankind."

A dispatch from Alberta states that oil drilling operations on the Prince of Wales's ranch at High River may shortly be undertaken by the Stonewall Oil Company, in which a number of Edmonton capitalists are interested. They are said to hold an oil lease for 120 acres of land on which the Prince's barns stand, and negotiations are under way for an exchange which will give the company opportunities for drilling on another part of the ranch.

SWEDISH MILITARY AIRCRAFT

BRITISH ENGINES TO BE USED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 9

The Swedish Government accepted on Friday a proposal by the Swedish Air Board for an agreement with the Bristol Aeroplane Company (Great Britain) for the manufacture under licence of Bristol aircraft engines in Sweden. The agreement will probably be valid for 10 years.

This proposal is the outcome of long negotiations between the Swedish Air Board and British and American aeroplane firms. The engines are intended exclusively for military aeroplanes. A company is already manufacturing German Junkers engines under licence for civil flying, and all machines on the regular flight routes are Junkers. Private flying is taught solely in British Moths.

THE U.S. AND HAITI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 9

The American Commission in Haiti, after conferences with President Borno, Brigadier-General John H. Russell, the American High Commissioner, and leaders of the Opposition, has agreed upon a tentative plan for averting a political crisis in the republic. Details of the plan have been sent by wireless to President Hoover, and it is intimated that the Commission suggested to the President that a one-man provisional Government be appointed to conduct administrative affairs in Haiti upon the expiration of the term of President Borno on May 15, this provisional Government to remain in office until it is possible to elect a popular Assembly, which would choose a successor to President Borno. The plan is being supported by all Haitian factions.

Other Foreign News on following page

HARRODS

NEW HOSIERY SHADE

'LEAF-MOLD'

All Harrods Hosiery is Guaranteed FIRST GRADE

'Leaf-mold'—a delightfully soft Brown, is the lovely new colour which Harrods sponsor for Spring wear. It is a shade which blends to perfection with all the new Spring Tweeds, and the Browns, Reds, Greens and Blues which smart women are wearing. Harrods offer this new colour in their entire range of carefully selected stockings. There are prices to suit every purse.

'BEAUTILITY' SILK HOSE with lace clox. Fine quality, with Lisle feet and tops 7/11

LEDA No. 1. English-made Silk hose with Lisle feet and suspender hem .. 8/11
With embroidered clox 10/9

LEDA No. 2. English-made Silk Hose of lighter weight with Lisle feet and suspender hem 6/11
With embroidered clox 8/11

FRENCH SILK HOSE, medium weight with lace clox 12/9

'L'OR' SILK HOSE with exclusive lace clox 14/9

ALL-SILK FISH-NET HOSE of fine quality and excellent appearance 12/9

FINE GAUGE LISLE HOSE of medium weight with lace or embroidered clox 3/11

FISH-NET LISLE HOSE, good quality, fine mesh 3/11

THE 1930 BRIDE

Another Series of Beautiful Windows | Harrods Stylist presents a Fascinating and Fashion-right Review of The 1930 Bride's requirements in the following Tableaux:
ENGAGED
DREAMS
TREASURES
THE HOME-TO-BE
THE TROUSSEAUX
THE GIFTS INCLUDED
MOTHER'S HOUR
WEDDED
AU REVOIR
Harrods Windows are London's most authentic Mirrors of Fashion.

ORDER BY POST with CONFIDENCE
Drapery Purchases value 10/- and over sent Post Free in Great Britain
Ladies' Hosiery, Ground Floor

FINE GAUGE SILK HOSE

with dainty lace clox. Excellent for evening wear and all smart occasions. The feet and hems are invisibly reinforced with Lisle, which renders them unusually durable for such fine stockings. Sizes 8½ to 10½. In Leaf-mold and every new shade 10/6

HARRODS LTD SLOane 1234 KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW1

FRANCE AND SECURITY

INSISTENCE ON GUARANTEES

M. BRIAND'S CASE

A TRIANGULAR DISCUSSION

During the week-end there has been a series of important conversations on those political considerations which govern French policy in regard to naval disarmament.

On Saturday M. Briand entertained Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, at luncheon. M. de Fleuriau (the French Ambassador), M. Dumesnil (Minister of Marine), and other members of the French delegation, and Sir Robert Vansittart, of the Foreign Office, were also present. In the afternoon M. Briand and Mr. Henderson visited Mr. Stimson, the head of the American delegation, at his house at Stanmore. Yesterday M. Briand went to Chequers, where he and the Prime Minister engaged in long conversations, in which Mr. Henderson and afterwards Mr. Stimson, who had come over from Stanmore, joined.

The object of these discussions was to enable M. Briand to explain the French view that political safeguards are necessary if the naval armaments of France are to be reduced. In the memorandum containing the French proposals which was put before the Naval Conference some weeks ago the total tonnage required by France was put at a very high figure. It was suggested that by 1936 France should have a total of 724,479 tons. This "bare statement of the national requirements" was qualified by the concluding passage of the memorandum, which declared that France "remains, as she has repeatedly declared herself to be, ready to consider favourably any form of agreement for a mutual guarantee of security, the effect of which would be to transform the absolute requirements of each Power into relative requirements." France, that is to say, could reduce her naval demands only in return for an agreement that would guarantee her security.

A MEDITERRANEAN PACT

It was suggested that French anxieties about security might be allayed if, in whatever agreement might be signed at the present Conference, the Powers concerned would undertake to consult together in time of emergency. This suggestion found no favour in France. In the French view an agreement to consult is an inadequate safeguard. What the French want is, in fact, a Mediterranean agreement, between the Powers interested, which would bind the signatories, not to consult, but to take action. In the conversations during the week-end the necessity for some agreement of this kind has been argued by M. Briand with his customary persuasiveness.

The British Government, as is well known, is unwilling to assume the burdens that a guarantee of French security in the Mediterranean would impose on her. The United States Government could only with difficulty be persuaded to go as far as to sign a consultative agreement. It will thus be seen that the task of devising some arrangement that will satisfy the French is one that will tax the resource of the negotiators—and particularly of M. Briand—to the utmost. It is suggested in French quarters that, if an arrangement proved to be impossible, M. Briand might be willing to postpone the question of a security pact, and that this would not prevent the conclusion of a useful agreement on a number of technical matters between the five Powers, with a larger agreement between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan. It is possible that M. Briand will defend the French case in a reasoned speech at the next plenary session of the Conference.

PRIME MINISTER'S BROADCAST

The Prime Minister broadcast an address to America from Chequers yesterday afternoon, and in it he quoted the following passage from the statement which he and President Hoover issued on October 9 last after their meeting at Rapidan:—

> The part of each of our Governments in the promotion of world peace will be different, as one will never consent to become entangled in European diplomacy and the other is resolved to pursue a policy of active cooperation with its European neighbours; but each of our Governments will direct its thoughts and influence towards securing and maintaining the peace of the world.

"This declaration," the Prime Minister declared, "has not been departed from," and he added:—

> We shall not agree to base any treaty which may result from this Conference on entangling military alliances. That would undo in spirit and in policy the work of the Conference; but some of us will strive to secure as an essential part of the agreement a pledge of good will and pacific intention similar to that made by the President and myself after we had convinced ourselves that a naval agreement was possible.

Between the "pledge of good will and pacific intention," of which Mr. MacDonald spoke, and the positive guarantee desired by the French, there would appear to be a wide difference; but in his broadcast speech the Prime Minister declared that "every one of us is determined to get an agreement—an agreement not with two or three of us, but an agreement between the whole five of us."

The text of the Prime Minister's address will be found on page 13.

Fourteen members of the American delegation to the Naval Conference were entertained by the Mayor of Northampton, Mr. Ralph Smith, at luncheon at Northampton Town Hall on Saturday, and they afterwards visited Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family.

FRENCH INTEREST QUICKENED

REDUCTION AND SECURITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 9

The political turn which the Naval Conference has taken since the French delegation returned to London has revived the flagging interest of the French Press and its readers.

French interest in the Naval Conference was always limited while it dealt with purely naval questions. But the general problem of security is one which is always present to the French mind, and the one thing which made the conference appear worth going to was the chance that a further measure of security for France, internationally guaranteed, might be obtained from the other Powers. M. Briand is the father of the system which includes Locarno and the other defensive agreements concluded by France since the War, and in French eyes he is the originator of the Peace Pact. He is now represented as engaged in London in one more effort to bring Great Britain, and if possible, the United States to a point of undertaking guarantees of French security—this time at sea. The French people do not consider the Peace Pact a sufficient guarantee of peace, and insist—in spite of all the indications that Great Britain is opposed to such an entanglement—that some sort of "naval Locarno" is necessary to complete the system. The efforts of M. Briand to this end will therefore be watched with keen and sympathetic interest.

M. Briand does not, however, enjoy the confidence of all parties. The Nationalists, as always, are afraid of what they consider his lack of firmness. They understand that any political arrangement would have to be paid for by a reduction in the French naval programme, and the figure of 250,000 tons which is believed to have been mentioned in London is nervously noted. It is impossible also to conceal the fact that the new French delegation in London is weaker, in the "hard-bargaining" sense, than the old. M. Tardieu is absent; and M. Dumesnil, who was chosen partly to get a Radical into the Cabinet, has neither the prestige nor the authority of M. Leygues. Nor is the Government in such a strong position as its majority at the first meeting with the Chamber might suggest. On more than one occasion since it has been placed in a minority of 40 or 50, though without danger to itself, since its spokesman prudently refrained from putting the question of confidence.

For the rest, when she is not frightened, France takes her politics no more sadly than her pleasures. M. Henri de Jouvenel has earned the laughter of the cynical by publishing the following list of "naval definitions" in the *Revue des Vivants*:—

> Aviation.—A young science whose discoveries and applications are likely to upset all the decisions of naval conferences.
>
> Ship.—See conference.
>
> Conference.—See ship.
>
> Battleship (armoured).—Warship whose principal duty is to take shelter, as its name suggests. Fears submarines in time of war. Is, on the other hand, very dangerous to them in times of conference.
>
> Cruiser.—Another warship specially adapted to naval conferences, which generally multiply its numbers.
>
> Disarmament.—The only subject barred in London.
>
> Equality.—Obsolete word. Its place is now taken by "parity," which, at least, is not every man's right.
>
> Fair play.—Anglo-Saxon system which consists in doing, and making others do, everything pleasing to Great Britain.
>
> France.—A nation invited (1) to take part in dividing the seas between the inviting Powers; (2) to show her delight with this arrangement; (3) to reduce her needs to those of nations which have none; (4) to refrain from any improper contact with her colonies.
>
> Great Britain.—A vast Empire of 400,000,000 men, which, where responsibility is concerned, claims parity with Switzerland.
>
> Violette.—Name given to the Chief of the Naval Staff to incite the French Navy to modesty.
>
> Week-end.—A period of the week in which the British Prime Minister is free to rest and the French Prime Minister is free to govern.

SOVIET NEWS FROM LONDON

"POLICE CHARGE WITH NAKED SABRES"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 9

Summing up the results of the Communist "unemployed" demonstrations in various countries last Thursday, the official spokesmen of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party assured week-end meetings in Moscow that the demonstrations in England had a great success, that there were many cases of fighting with the police, and that a large number of demonstrators were injured, some even having to be taken to hospital.

Izvestia, the official organ of the Government, in a report on the front page, declares that there was "a mighty demonstration in London, and the police failed to disperse the demonstrators." It adds that thousands fought long and fiercely until the police, after charging with naked sabres, retired from the fight. *Izvestia* continues that the programme for England is not completed: it is intended on March 30 to begin "a hunger march on London on an all-England scale," which will continue until May Day, when columns converging on London from various points will meet there.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS PLAYS—A COMPETITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 9

In order to revive the anti-religious campaign, the Soviet Government has organized a competition for the best anti-religious plays for performance among peasants and in workmen's clubs.

Glaviskustvo (the art department of the Commissariat for Education) will decide on the relative merits of the plays submitted, and the three best will receive money prizes. All which satisfy the special jury will be published by the State, and their authors will be paid about 15 roubles (30s. at par) per printed page. The competition is open to all Soviet citizens. The jury includes Lunacharsky, Commissar for Education of the R.S.F.S.R.

PRAYERS FOR RUSSIA

As many clergy may be glad of guidance in connexion with the intercessions for the people of Russia on March 16 and during the following week, the Archbishop of York wishes to make it known that he authorizes the use in his Diocese of the Litany of Intercession for the Russian Church and People published by the S.P.C.K.—either in Form I., which contains Prayers for the Departed, or in Form II., which omits those—and also the use of an Outline of Intercession based on the Lord's Prayer prepared by himself and published by the S.P.C.K. He suggests the use of both, one at the morning and the other at the evening service.

Two thousand persons, Protestants, Roman Catholics, Orthodox, and Jews, attended a meeting at Lausanne on Saturday to protest against religious persecution in Russia. In the Orthodox Russian and the Lutheran churches in Riga (Latvia) and Tallinn (Estonia) yesterday, special prayers were said for the persecuted Christians in Russia.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

Sir George Bowyer, who was recently appointed a deputy-chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Party Organization, will continue to act as one of the Party Whips.

THE INVALIDS

Lord Coventry was reported yesterday to be a little better and to have passed a fair night.

Lord Wittenham was stated last night to be about the same.

Admiral A. Walker-Heneage-Vivian was a little better last night.

Sir Fabian Ware has been ordered a complete rest by his doctor, and will not be able to attend to any correspondence during the next 10 days.

MR. GANDHI'S PLANS

"MARCHING DAY"

VILLAGERS ORDERED TO GET READY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 9

The imprisonment of Mr. Vallabhai Patel on Friday for disobeying an order issued by Mr. Alfred Master, Collector and District Magistrate of Kaira District, seems to have surprised nobody so much as Mr. Gandhi, who, addressing a large public meeting at Ahmedabad yesterday, said that he never dreamt that the Government would arrest Mr. Patel before himself.

Mr. Gandhi said that the arrest placed him in a difficult predicament, because Mr. Patel had only gone to prepare the ground for his campaign to break the Government salt monopoly, which would be a step towards full Swaraj. He expressed agreement with a speech recently made by Mr. Patel at Broach exhorting Government subordinate officials to resign their offices.

Mr. Gandhi announces that his march with 100 volunteers will begin early on Wednesday morning. He says that the meals which the villages visited are expected to supply must be as simple as possible, without sweets and condiments. Mr. Gandhi himself demands goat's milk, dried grapes, and three lemons daily. Further orders are that each village is to be properly cleaned and that the villagers are to wear homespun cloth. Each village is to supply Mr. Gandhi with information about its population, including the number of untouchables, the number of children attending school, and the number of spinning-wheels and amount of homespun and home-woven cloth sold monthly; and with details of its cattle, the amount and rate of its land tax, and the extent to which "the vice of drinking" prevails. The route of the march shows that the volunteers will proceed *via* Nadiad, Anand, and Borsad to Badlapur, on the Gulf of Cambay, which should be reached after a week's marching.

A meeting was held here yesterday in order to congratulate Mr. Patel on his arrest. Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided, said that the arrest would give an impetus to Mr. Gandhi's movement and should inspire the audience to make even the supreme sacrifice for the Motherland. The speakers included two Moslems who repudiated Shaukat Ali's recent denunciation of Mr. Gandhi's programme. Some variety was given the proceedings by one member of the audience singing a Gujarati translation of the Third International song, "Slaves of the World, awake, arise." The local Congress Committee has announced a programme of meetings and processions to be held on Wednesday, "the Mahatma's marching day."

The Rev. John Blair, a missionary, who has had 40 years' experience in Gujarat, has written an open letter to Mr. Gandhi refuting the statement in the letter to the Viceroy about "the dumb millions of India." Mr. Blair says that, comparing the ryot's condition now with that of 40 years ago, he can honestly say that the villagers are now in a much better condition and are more industrious, thrifty, and self-reliant than then. He has not found discontent among the villagers, only among a few young students in the larger towns. He has found that the rank and file of the Indian people are happy and contented, unequivocally preferring British to Indian rule because they are sure of being justly treated by the Sahibs.

GERMAN-SOVIET FRICTION

DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 9

It is officially stated that the Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, recently discussed in an interview with M. Krestinsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, "all the matters which have led to difficulties between the two Governments and that the discussions are being continued.

These points of friction in German-Russian relations, which are thus mentioned officially for the first time, have been described in recent dispatches. According to the Socialist News Agency, the mouthpiece of the largest Coalition party, the question of Bolshevist propaganda in Germany is prominent among them. The agency says Dr. Curtius plainly informed M. Krestinsky that the German Government recognized no distinction between the utterances and acts of the Communist International and those of the Soviet Government, and that it would hold the latter responsible for them in future. Official quarters say that the agency's statement "in this form" is not quite correct; the discussions covered "all difficulties."

It is clear that German patience is being severely tried. The situation here is peculiar—in the strength of the German Communist Party, which with 3,000,000 voters and 54 seats is the fourth of the nine main parties in the country. It is in some ways an extraordinary situation that such a political force, openly directed and instigated to violence by the shadowy Communist International in Moscow, should flourish in the country which, from a variety of motives, has striven harder than any other to establish close relations with Russia. The agitation has in recent months led to frequent outbreaks, none of them very serious in themselves, but most of them accompanied by injuries or even deaths on one side or the other, which make a formidable total over a period of months.

The Democratic *Berliner Tageblatt* says that the Moscow instigators of the German Communists have recently overstepped all bounds in taking advantage of the diplomatic caution and consideration of German official routine, and adds:—

> It is a scandal that disorders should regularly occur in German towns which have been announced weeks beforehand in Moscow. These disturbances spring from a central organization, both in Moscow and Berlin, whose leaders it is the task of the German Government to identify without regard for diplomatic difficulties.

GERMAN NAVAL CRUISE IN MEDITERRANEAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 9

A German squadron is apparently, for the first time since the War, to make a long voyage in foreign waters during this year. The Reichstag Budget Committee yesterday, at the instance of the Ministry for National Defence, voted about £11,000 for a Mediterranean cruise of a squadron consisting of four battleships, a cruiser, and 19 torpedo-boats.

SAFEGUARDING AND TRADE

THE COAL BILL

COMMONS DEBATES THIS WEEK

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Unemployment, coal, and the silence of Mr. Snowden on the future of the safeguarding and the McKenna duties will be the chief subjects for discussion in the House of Commons this week. The Government will have to face a good deal of damaging criticism, particularly on unemployment. Their most difficult time is expected when the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill is resumed to-morrow, for on several amendments they may have to deal with the combined strength of both sections of the Opposition.

The Liberals have given notice that, on the Report stage of the Vote on Account this afternoon, they intend to raise the question of unemployment. Mr. Lloyd George will open the debate, and Mr. Thomas will be the chief speaker for the Government. At 7.30 the discussion will be interrupted for the second reading of the Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel Bill. Added interest is given to the unemployment debate by a statement issued from Liberal headquarters on Saturday. From this statement it appears that the leaders of the party consider that the time has come to challenge the Government on the unemployment issue, and the warning is given that "the period of truce on this question is now definitely at an end." The statement is given in full on page 8.

TEST OF LIBERAL UNITY

The Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill is nearly completed, but to-morrow the Liberals will make an attempt to modify the quota provisions and to ensure that they shall not apply to coal or coke for export. This amendment is expected to provide a test of the newly found unity of the party, and it will be interesting to see whether the four members who voted with the Government on the proposal to delete the quota will now prove more amenable to party discipline. Another amendment likely to be supported by Conservatives and Liberals is to be moved by Colonel Lane-Fox with the object of omitting from the Bill the provisions for a central levy. If this is not carried the Liberals hope to reduce the total of central and district levies to 3d. a ton on output. Mr. Runciman, Sir Burton Chadwick, and other Conservative and Liberal members will seek to prevent the levy being used "to facilitate the sale of any coal to be exported at a less price than is charged for such class of coal for bunkering ships."

More Supplementary Estimates—including the Vote for the Department of Overseas Trade—will be taken on Wednesday. The following day has been allotted to the Vote of Censure which Mr. Baldwin is to move. This deplores the depression in trade and the increase in unemployment "resulting from the policy of the present Government," and regrets the refusal of the Government to disclose their intentions with regard to the maintenance of the safeguarding and McKenna duties. Mr. Snowden will defend his attitude, and he is not expected to make any concession to the demand for an immediate statement of his intentions, for he said last week, in reply to a question, that there was "a widespread conspiracy to attribute unemployment, wholly due to other causes, to my refusal to anticipate the Budget statement." Mr. Churchill will take part in the debate, and a number of Labour members have given notice of an amendment supporting Mr. Snowden's attitude.

"REVENUE PURPOSES"

Many Conservatives, however, attach a good deal of importance to another phrase which Mr. Snowden used when questioned recently on the McKenna duties and their effect on the motor industry. He pointed out that these duties had been imposed purely for revenue purposes, and that it was the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider them from that point of view. Since he gave that reply the Education Estimates and the Air Estimates have been issued, and these show net increases of £3,809,754 and £890,000 respectively. It is thought that, in view of the great increase in the total expenditure of the country for which Mr. Snowden will have to make provision, he may be reluctant to relinquish any existing source of revenue. For the current financial year the estimated revenue from the duties in question is:—

> SAFEGUARDING DUTIES, £1,800,000
> McKENNA DUTIES, £3,570,000.
> SILK DUTIES, £6,200,000.

In the House of Lords to-morrow Lord Onslow will ask whether the Government propose to give legislative effect to any of the recommendations of the final report of the Royal Commission on Local Government, and on Wednesday Lord Redesdale will call attention to the money owed to British bondholders by certain States of the Federal Union of the United States of America. On Thursday the Archbishop of Canterbury will move that three ecclesiastical measures—the Parsonages Measure, the Archdeaconry of Surrey Measure, and the Marriage Measure—be presented for the Royal Assent.

Much necessary business still remains to be dealt with in the Commons before the end of the financial year on March 31, and the Government are becoming increasingly anxious about the congested state of the Parliamentary time-table. When the programme for this week has been taken into consideration, a calculation made on the basis of the usual progress of financial business shows that only one day during the rest of the month is likely to be available for contingencies. This means, of course, that the remaining stages of the Coal Mines Bill in the Commons cannot be completed until some time in April.

*** Details of the Board of Education and the Air Estimates will be found on pages 8 and 9 respectively.

THE PRINCE LEAVES FOR UGANDA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, MARCH 9

The Prince of Wales left for Uganda this morning. His departure was a quiet and informal ending to his second Kenya holiday. Yesterday he spent a few hours among the race crowds, but rain again interfered with the proceedings. Yesterday morning the Prince took a special cinematograph film of the smart native band of the King's African Rifles in the grounds of Government House.

I understand that the Prince definitely hopes to carry out a short *safari* through the pygmy forest if his programme permits.

FRENCH FLOOD DEVASTATION

PRESIDENT'S TOUR

APPEAL FOR NATIONAL FUND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 9

With the realization of the extent of the disaster that has befallen the flooded Departments, the whole French nation has united in the determination to leave nothing undone that can relieve the stricken inhabitants. A committee, composed of many of the most distinguished figures in religious, banking, and journalistic circles, has been formed to organize and direct, in cooperation with the Bank of France, a national relief fund. The committee, headed by M. Moreau, Governor of the Bank, includes M. Henri Simond, of the National Press Federation; Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris; M. Israël Lévi, Grand Rabbi of France; and M. Boegner, President of the French Protestant Churches. The fund will be centralized by the Bank of France, which will receive subscriptions direct, and also through the banks all over the country. The response has been nation-wide, and several contributions have already been received from sympathizers abroad.

Meanwhile, M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, and M. Tardieu, Prime Minister, are now on their way back to Paris by train after a week-end tour of the affected regions. Long before his visit was over the President confessed that, although he had been prepared for terrible scenes, the reality had gone far beyond his most gloomy expectations. He added that M. Tardieu had said that the desolation reminded him of the worst desolation caused by war. The comparison was just; the only remedy was what had repaired the ravages of war—money.

RAVAGES OF FLOOD

The President and the Prime Minister arrived at Agen early yesterday morning by special train after an all-night journey from Paris. There they visited the part of the town that had been flooded. The damage was severe, but not comparable with that which had been caused elsewhere. Moreover, an early morning mist so restricted the view that any general impression was impossible. It was only after the party had started on their journey by motor-car to Moissac that the mist began to clear, and, little by little, the real nature of the disaster became apparent. On every side of the road, which is still deep in mud, stretched a sodden, desolate landscape with nothing to show that a few days ago it had been one of the richest agricultural districts of France.

Arriving at Moissac, the President and M. Tardieu walked through the stricken town with difficulty, slipping in the mud and slime, wading through pools, climbing here and there over wreckage. Hardly a house in the place had escaped damage; where they stood upright at all many lay open to the winds. The streets were littered with reminders of the normal life so suddenly interrupted—articles of clothing, furniture, pictures, gramophones, lay where the stream had carried them. At Montauban the sight was even more painful. What had been whole streets of little red brick houses were nothing more than an irregular line of jumbled beams, rubble, and plaster. In the next place visited, the village of Reyniès, not one house remains standing. Here 60 people were saved by the courage and devotion of two men, who worked unceasingly in a frail boat until no more could be done.

From here the President and the Prime Minister went to Castre, also for the greater part in ruins, and thence to Carcassonne. After spending the night in Carcassonne the party left early this morning for Béziers. Here again the material damage was enormous, but the onset of the flood was less sudden and happily no lives were lost.

COURAGEOUS RESCUES

No attempt, even yet, has been made to ascertain the full toll of human life that has been taken. The work of searching the ruins has, however, begun; 132 bodies have so far been found in the Tarn-et-Garonne Department; of these 20 have been found at Montauban and 86 at Moissac. Already many instances of heroism on the part of rescuers have become known. It is enough to cite two outstanding examples. In the first a sergeant and a sapper set out in a small motor-boat to the help of the village of Moulis. They lost their propeller in a collision with some wreckage and were carried away by the torrent. They fortunately escaped, and as soon as they reached safety they insisted on taking another boat and once more set out for Moulis. After a perilous journey they reached the village and thereafter made repeated journeys, saving 81 lives in all. At Montauban a man named Poult worked for 20 hours, rescuing many persons. Finally his boat capsized and he was taken out of the water dead.

DEATH OF MR. TAFT

NATIONAL MOURNING IN AMERICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 9

Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT died at 5.15 yesterday afternoon. For more than a week it had been known that his death might be expected at any minute. It was reported at midday yesterday that his condition had taken a turn for the worse, and at a quarter to 5 in the afternoon he suffered a stroke and relapsed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover.

President Hoover called at Mr. Taft's home as soon as he received the news, and later issued a proclamation authorizing national mourning for 30 days. The funeral service has been tentatively fixed for Tuesday at All Souls' Unitarian Church.

A few hours before Mr. Taft died, JUSTICE EDWARD TERRY SANFORD, who had been for seven years on the Bench of the Supreme Court and who had been in his place on the Bench only the day before, collapsed suddenly after having a tooth extracted and died almost immediately.

MR. STRUTT AND SIR WALTER LINDSAY

We have also to announce the deaths of the HON. EDWARD STRUTT, a great practical farmer and wise counsellor of the agricultural industry; of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER LINDSAY, a distinguished officer of the Royal Artillery; of the BISHOP OF ST. HELENA (Dr. Holbech); of SIR DAVID WILSON, Bt., of Carbeth, a well-known Scottish agriculturist; and of LADY FRY, widow of Sir Edward Fry.

Special memoirs appear on page 19.

COST OF AIR FORCE

INCREASE IN THE ESTIMATES

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

The Air Estimates for 1930, the gross figure of which is £20,923,800, show an increase of £910,700 over the expenditure of 1929, and are of more than usual interest. They reflect for the first time the true attitude of a Labour Government to air power, as Labour has had full control of the arrangement of the Estimates. It is gratifying to observe that there has been no starvation of what may be called the constructive side of aviation as distinct from the merely destructive side, and that continuity of policy has been preserved without giving any suggestion of a race in air armaments.

Few persons will quarrel with the decision to add only one squadron, a non-Regular unit, to the Home Defence Force, and there will be hearty agreement with the addition of another flying-boat squadron, as these marine aircraft are more and more becoming of Imperial importance. These two squadrons, and two Fleet Air Arm flights, really carried forward from the closing year, represent the expansion programme. The remainder of the extra expenditure is largely required for the re-equipment of existing units and the provision of machines for squadrons authorized in the 1929 Air Vote, but formed so late that the cost of their equipment comes into the new financial year.

After making allowance for the grants in aid, the net Estimate comes out at £17,850,000 an increase of £890,000. On the Vote for Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services) there is an increase of £642,000, the gross total being £9,496,000. The main addition is naturally for aircraft and engines, but two items of £52,000 and £37,000 come under the heading of research. The Works, Buildings and Lands Vote has been reduced by £144,000, suggesting that accommodation has now become more in line with Service requirements.

LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS

An increase of £35,000 for the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces is a hidden economy, for it shows that this non-regular portion of the Service is steadily growing and thus easing the burden on the more expensive regular units. It is also gratifying to note that under the head of Civil Aviation the subsidies to the light aeroplane clubs are to be continued on the same basis as that granted to National Flying Services—that is, payment strictly by results. Of £547,000 required for civil aviation, £348,000 is for subsidies for the existing services of Imperial Airways, Limited, and £60,000 for the inauguration of the northern half of the Egypt-South Africa air service. Towards this sum there are grants amounting to £20,000 from Dominion and Colonial Governments, a notable example of Imperial cooperation, which, it is to be hoped, will also apply to the much-desired extension of the England-India route to Australia. Evidently this service to India is to be improved, for £16,000 is allowed for increased wireless services and for portable floodlights at five aerodromes *en route* to India.

Research equipment is being increased by the provision of new wind tunnels, and eight experimental types of aircraft, Service and civil, are allowed for in 1930. Generous provision is made for the experimental operation of the two new airships to India and Canada, for further design work at Cardington and Howden, and for the development of a mechanical means of moving large airships into and out of their sheds.

The memorandum of the Secretary of State for Air, Lord Thomson, fittingly ends with a tribute to the work of Lord Trenchard and the single-mindedness of purpose with which, for 12 years, he has devoted his energies to the interests of the Service as an independent force.

Full details of the Estimates appear on page 9.

HIGHER DEATH-RATE LAST YEAR

EFFECT OF INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

(FROM OUR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Return of the Registrar-General for 1929 shows that the severe influenza epidemic of last year, and to a less extent the severe cold, took heavy toll of life. The death-rate was 13·4, against 11·7 in 1928, but a comparison of the two years in separate quarters shows that this increase was confined to the "influenzal" period. Thus:—

DEATH RATES

Quarters	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1928 ..	13.9	11.7	9.4	11.7
1929 ..	20.9	12.0	9.7	11.3

The infant death-rate was the highest since 1925, being 74 per 1,000 live births. Here again the cold winter and the influenza epidemic were largely responsible.

The birth-rate continues to fall. It was 16.3 per 1,000 last year, as against 16.7 in 1928. This fall, added to the high death-rate, caused a diminution in the margin of births over deaths. Thus, the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was only 111,692. The annual average increase in the five preceding years was 220,928. There was an increase in the marriage rate, which rose from 15·4 in 1928 to 15·8 in 1929. This is the highest marriage rate since 1921 (16·9).

The chief "killing disease" last year was heart disease, 15,415. Respiratory diseases, including influenza, killed 14,061 persons; cancer killed 6,690, and tubercle 4,612. There can be little doubt that the effects of the epidemic and the cold are seen in the figure of deaths from heart disease as well as in that from respiratory disease.

WOOL TEXTILE WAGES

EMPLOYERS' PROPOSAL FOR A REDUCTION

The employers in the woollen textile industry of the West Riding have asked for a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council to-morrow. They will then ask the unions to accept the reductions of wages recommended by Lord Macmillan, who conducted the recent inquiry at the request of the Minister of Labour. In their letter to the unions they say:—

> The report of the Court of Inquiry was placed before the employers at a meeting of the employers' council, and I am requested to arrange with you for a meeting of the Northern Counties District Council of the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council, in order to receive from the employers a proposal based on the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry. I am to suggest that the meeting should be held on Tuesday next, March 11, and I trust this date may be suitable to your side.

A meeting of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade had already been arranged for to-day to discuss the report, and this meeting will consider the employers' request.

BANDITRY IN CHINA

CAPTIVE WOMEN'S FATE

FOREIGN INDIGNATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 9

Letters from Kiukiang leave no practical doubt that the Finnish women members of the China Inland Mission who were captured by brigands on the Kan River, Kiangsi, on February 3 are all dead. Mlle. Cajander, the eldest, died from exhaustion on February 15. Mlle. Hedengren was killed, and Mlle. Ingman also it is feared.

All three women were widely known in Kiangsi; they were noted for their good-heartedness and respected and loved by Chinese and foreigners alike. The

Nanchang officials, it is reported, sent messengers to obtain further information, but, as usual, too late. Following so closely on the murder of Bishop Versiglia and Father Caravario in North Kwangtung, this crime has deeply stirred the foreign community.

Kiangsi is one of the provinces over which the Nanking Government claims absolute control, and there is a strong demand, particularly among foreigners in the interior, that the Powers should definitely inform the Nanking Government that they decline all discussion of extraterritoriality until that Government gives concrete proof that such outrages are a thing of the past, or, at least, that it can and will bring the guilty to justice.

All correspondents agree that Kiangsi is in a shocking state. The Kan River, the main artery of traffic, is practically impassable owing to the presence of Communists and bandits. Troops sent to recapture Kianfu, on the Kan River, have been heavily defeated by outlaws. The fact is that the soldiers' pay is months in arrear, having, as usual, been embezzled by their superiors, and the soldier can scarcely be blamed if his efforts are half-hearted. In one city where outlaws were looting and burning, and soldiers were preparing to fire on them, the outlaws called out: "You get no pay, and we have no money; why do you attack?" The argument proved convincing and the soldiers withdrew.

Along the border of the Province of Chekiang banditry is particularly bad. Large stretches of land will remain uncultivated this year, the people having had to flee from outlaws. Even near Kiukiang the country is thoroughly disturbed. Quite recently Hukow, a busy city on the Yangtze at the mouth of Poyang Lake, was sacked and partly burned.

KANCHENJUNGA

FIRST PARTY REACHES INDIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 9

Six members of the Kanchenjunga Expedition—Professor and Frau Dyhrenfurth, Dr. H. Richter, Mr. F. S. Smythe, Herr C. Duvanel, and Mr. Gaspari—arrived here yesterday, and after a two days' stay will leave for Agra and Benares, on their way to Darjeeling. The other members of the expedition are expected to arrive here by the next Italian Lloyd boat. Professor Dyhrenfurth informed inquirers that it was 20 years since he conceived the idea of attempting to climb Kanchenjunga, and that he had been preparing the expedition for the last three years.

VENICE, March 9.—The second party of members of the Kanchenjunga Expedition sailed from here for Bombay to-day. —*Reuter.*

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	PATIENCE	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MAN AND SUPERMAN	8.30
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.15
Everyman	I PRONOUNCE THEM	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.30
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.15
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.15
Rudolf Steiner Hall	ROSE QUONG AND PAUL SWAN	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS AND ANDROCLES AND THE LION	7.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8.15
Wigmore Hall	BUDAPEST QUARTET	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	THE COMPULSORY HUSBAND	12 to 11
Astoria	THE SKY HAWK	12.45 to 11
Avenue	AN ITALIAN STRAW HAT	1 to 12
Capitol	LONE STAR RANGER	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	DEVIL-MAY-CARE	12 to 12
Kensington	LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Plaza	HALF-WAY TO HEAVEN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SALLY	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE TRESPASSER	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE LOST ZEPPELIN	12 to 11

THE TIMES

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE

More Aspects of Africa—1. By Professor Julian S. Huxley .. .. 15 & 16
Agriculture : Blended Butter 20
Rupert Brooke. By Lord Erleigh .. 17
Paris Fashions 17
The Progress of Science : Permanence of Continents 20
Obituary : Mr. Taft, Mr. E. G. Strutt, Judge Sanford, and Major-General Sir Walter Lindsay 19

Illustrations :

Yachts at Monaco 18

Correspondence :

Motor Traffic in Oxford (Vice-Chancellor and other Heads of Houses) 15
Norman Blood (Mr. H. A. Doubleday) .. 15
A Famous Match (Hon. R. H. Lyttelton) 15
The Referendum (Sir H. S. Lunn and Professor Pollard) 10
Pact and Covenant (Brigadier-General Sir George Cockerill, M.P.) 10
Destruction of Old Documents (Mr. H. T. Wilkins) 10
Imperial War Museum (Lady Tighe) .. 10
An Old Chester Inn (Mr. Hastwell Grayson) 10
St. Paul's Bridge (Mr. Arthur Crow) .. 10
A Parallel from Swift (Mr. Walter Sichel) 10
Collection of Tithe (Bishop of Norwich) 20
Guaranteed Price for Wheat (Mr. G. Newman) 20
Raising of Live Stock (Mr. A. W. Carter) 20
Supplies of Wheat (Mr. C. F. Ryder) .. 20
Points from Letters :—Speed Limit ; Road Traffic Bill ; Psittacosis ; A Cipher for "The" ; Mr. Scott-Moncrieff ; Price of Bread ; Carlyle and His Biographers ; Coltsfoot ; A Tortoiseshell Butterfly ; Links of Empire ; "Buy British Goods" ! ; Control of Hoardings ; The Referendum 10

Agriculture ..	20	Music	12
Arrangements ..	17	Naval, Military, and Air Force	7
Art Exhibitions ..	12	News in Brief ..	11
Auction Summary	7	Obituary	19
Broadcasting ..	24	Parliamentary Notices	17
Court Circular ..	17	Round the Shops	11
Crossword Puzzle	5	Sporting 4, 5, 6, &	7
Ecclesiastical ..	17	Theatres	12
Estate Market ..	7	*The Times* of 1830	9
Finance ..	21-23	University ..	11
Home News ..	11	Wills & Bequests	16
Imperial & Foreign	13		
Law Notices ..	4		
Mails & Shipping	23		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Moderate northerly or north-westerly winds, fresh at times; changeable skies, occasional showers; rather low temperature; ground frost at night.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Mainly fair, with rather low day temperature; frost at night. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

During the week-end M. Briand, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Stimson had a series of important conversations on the political safeguards which the French desire as a condition of the reduction of naval armaments. (p. 14)

The Civil Estimates relating to education, issued on Saturday, show a net increase for 1930 compared with last year of £5,027,892. The principal increase is £3,809,754 in the expenditure of the Board of Education. (p. 8)

The jury at the Hampshire Assizes on Saturday returned a verdict of *Guilty* in the case of William Henry Podmore, 29, engineer, charged with the wilful murder of Vivian Messiter in a garage at Southampton on October 30, 1928. Podmore, who protested his innocence after the verdict, was sentenced to death by the Lord Chief Justice. (p. 8)

The Air Estimates for 1930 were issued on Saturday. The net total is £17,850,000, an increase on 1929 of £890,000. (p. 9)

The Registrar-General's return for 1929 shows that the severe influenza epidemic and the cold winter weather last year took heavy toll of life. The death-rate was 13.4 per 1,000 against 11.7 in 1928. (p. 14)

The objection of a French landowner to the continuance of a War cemetery in his grounds has resulted in the bodies of 480 British and Dominion soldiers being removed from the Rosenberg Château, near Armentières, to the Berks cemetery extension at Ploegsteert Wood. (p. 9)

The importance of butter and cheese making, in view of the surplus milk in the country, and the need for identifying imported and blended butters, are emphasized by our Agricultural Correspondent. (p. 20)

POLITICS

The House of Commons will discuss this week unemployment, Mr. Snowden's refusal to anticipate his Budget statement on the future of the safeguarding and McKenna duties, and the Coal Bill. (p. 14)

Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking in Lancashire on Saturday, referred to the concern caused by the persecution in Russia, but said he did not think recent events there were a reason for breaking off diplomatic relations. (p. 16)

Lord Beaverbrook, speaking at a meeting of farmers at Norwich on Saturday, said that the Empire Crusade would go on. He welcomed the powerful support of the Conservative Party, but he recognized that it was only by organizing themselves to fight that they had secured this bloodless victory. (p. 16)

A statement issued from the Liberal Party headquarters announces that the party is to maintain constant pressure on the Government with regard to its unemployment policy and that the period of truce is definitely at an end. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi has announced that he will begin his march from Ahmedabad early on Wednesday. (p. 14)

M. Doumergue and M. Tardieu returned to Paris yesterday from their visit to the flooded areas of South-West France. A committee has been formed in Paris to organize a national relief fund for the sufferers from the floods. (p. 14)

It is officially announced in Berlin that discussions are proceeding between the German Foreign Minister and the Soviet Ambassador on all matters which have led to difficulties between the two Governments. (p. 14)

M. Flandin, the French Minister of Commerce, on Saturday placed before the full session of the Geneva Conference the French alternative proposals to the tariff truce. (p. 13)

Definite proposals have been made for a new trade treaty between Canada and Newfoundland. (p. 13)

Professor Dyhrenfurth and other members of the Kanchenjunga expedition have reached Bombay. (p. 14)

SPORT

A Race Meeting was concluded at Lingfield Park on Saturday. (p. 4)

Wales beat Ireland in a Rugby football match at Swansea on Saturday by 12 points to seven ; Gloucestershire won the County Championship on Saturday by beating Lancashire in the final round at Blundellsands by 13 points to seven ; the team to play for England against Scotland at Twickenham on March 15 was announced on Saturday. (p. 6)

The semi-final round of the Football Association Amateur Cup Competition was played on Saturday, when Ilford and the Northern Nomads played a drawn game at Leyton, neither side scoring, and Bournemouth Gas Works beat Wimbledon at Portsmouth by two goals to none. (p. 5)

England beat the Rest in the final English hockey trial match at Cheltenham on Saturday by six goals to one ; Ireland beat Scotland at Aberdeen by two goals to one. (p. 6)

W. B. Howard (Kettering Town Harriers) won the National Cross-Country Championship at Graves Park, Sheffield, on Saturday, the Birchfield Harriers winning the team event. (p. 7)

Oxford University beat Walton Heath in a golf match at Walton Heath on Saturday ; Cambridge University were beaten by Stoke Poges at Stoke Poges. (p. 7)

D. C. Hume and Mrs. Barrett won the Singles in the All-England Badminton Championships at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on Saturday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Southampton Loan ; Australian Exchange Difficulties ; Argentine Railway Dividend Outlook ; China and Imports of Silver ; and Life Policies with Disability Benefits. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street on Saturday there was a further fall in discount quotations, business taking place in three months paper down to 3⅛ per cent. Short credits were in good supply at 3 to 2¾ per cent. The London-New York exchange rate advanced further, and there was a sharp rise in the German exchange. The discount on the Australian pound increased to 3⅛ per cent. Silver rose ¼d. to 19 3-16d. per ounce. (p. 21)

NAVIES AND POLITICS

Now that the French crisis is well over, the Naval Conference is once more in full swing. The heads of the delegations, who met on Friday morning for the first time since their work was interrupted three weeks ago, are meeting again this afternoon, and there are manifest signs of a desire on the part of all concerned to speed up the negotiations. The technical part of the work is well on its way. The expert committees have been toiling hard and without interruption, though they cannot of course complete their task till the big questions of policy have been decided. But these questions are now being discussed and decisions cannot be put off much longer. The first few weeks of the Conference were, quite rightly and properly, devoted in the main to leisurely and informal conversations in which the delegates got on terms with one another and with the problems they had to solve. By the time this had been accomplished—by the time they had discovered their real difficulties and were about to come to grips with them—the French delegates had to return to Paris to face an internal crisis and the Conference was adjourned. The three weeks' interval has provided time for reflection, and now that work has been resumed the Conference is expected to get down to concrete realities as soon as possible. Much of that work is best done in private conversation between the delegates ; but the time is at hand when those conversations must take a more tangible shape, when concrete proposals must be submitted and definite answers given. It is unfortunate therefore that the long interruption should have given rise to a whole crop of pessimistic rumours, and that the delegates should resume their work at a time when outside opinion has become a little despondent. At the moment, it must be admitted, the atmospheric influences are not altogether favourable ; but happily the despondency to which so many observers have given way is not shared by those who are actually engaged in the negotiations. Some of the leading delegates are still quite confident that a settlement will be reached satisfactory to all five Powers; others, who do not entirely share this confidence, are at least hopeful. And indeed an agreement is so clearly to the interest of every one of the Powers concerned that they can hardly separate without positive results.

During the week-end the conversations have turned entirely on the possibility of securing a reduction in the French figures by meeting the French desire for further political guarantees of security. No method has yet been suggested which seems likely to reconcile the French view with that of Britain and America, in both of which countries public opinion is strongly averse from anything even savouring of military alliances. It is the search for such a method that will occupy the delegates during the next few days; and it may almost be said that the whole success of the Conference will depend on their finding a mutually acceptable formula. If agreement could once be reached on this issue, bringing with it a substantial reduction in the French programme, then the rest would be comparatively smooth sailing. Of the other outstanding obstacles to a settlement there is one at least which already seems likely to yield soon to the patient attacks that are being made upon it. Complete secrecy has enshrouded the conversations between SENATOR REED and MR. MATSUDAIRA on the Japanese claim to a higher ratio in cruiser, especially heavy cruiser, strength than the sixty per cent. allotted to Japan in battleships at the Washington Conference. A version of these negotiations published in Tokyo was promptly denied. But there is good reason to believe that real progress is being made, and that it has been made by discussing, not abstract ratios and "yard-"sticks," but actual figures of the construction planned for the next five years. It becomes clearer than ever that it is only along these concrete lines that agreement can be reached, and that considerations which might present insuperable difficulties to an agreement in abstract terms of relative naval strengths need not arise at all in settling programmes from now till another Conference six years hence. The fact that Italy cannot be persuaded to produce any figures of her own needs until her claim for parity with France is recognized makes it impossible to apply that method of attack to the difficulty caused by her attitude. That difficulty can, perhaps, best be tackled in frank private discussions between the French and the Italian delegates ; and its solution might be facilitated by a political agreement between them on the Mediterranean questions about which they are both obviously apprehensive as possible causes of friction between them in the future.

M. BRIAND, it is understood, has proposed that a Mediterranean Agreement should be negotiated between the European Powers interested, and that the naval agreement to be concluded at this Conference should be accompanied by a political agreement, analogous to that concluded at the Washington Conference, but wider in scope and giving more definite guarantees that the undertaking to consult and confer to which the Washington signatories bound themselves. Only if his proposals were adopted could he hold out any hope of a substantial reduction of the French figures. Those figures are, of course, quite incompatible with the programmes contemplated by Britain and the United States, and if France should insist upon her full programme their tentative agreement would be seriously disturbed, as would be the agreement with Japan which is believed to be in sight. Both Powers desire to see them reduced. The question now posed by M. BRIAND is : What price are they willing to pay for the reduction they want ? Certainly neither of them is willing to pay the full price asked. Neither the American Senate nor the American people would even consider a proposal binding the United States to take an active part in a European conflict. Nor is British opinion any more inclined to look favourably upon engagements which might commit this country to responsibilities of an indefinite extent in circumstances beyond prediction. There is, of course, a certain difference in the attitude of the two countries—the difference expressed in the joint declaration which was issued by MR. HOOVER and MR. MACDONALD immediately after the Rapidan conversations, from which MR. MACDONALD quoted a significant passage in his broadcast address yesterday to the American people. "The part of each of our Governments "in the promotion of world peace will be "different, as one will never consent to become "entangled in European diplomacy, and the "other is resolved to pursue a policy of active "cooperation with its European neighbours." "Active cooperation," it must be said at once, does not imply committing the country in advance to responsibilities for developments over which it may have no control. The PRIME MINISTER himself is quite definite on that point. In yesterday's address he assured his American listeners that "We shall not agree to base any "treaty which may result from this Conference "on entangling military alliances. That would "undo in spirit and in policy the work of the "Conference." But this firm determination need not prevent the British and also, we may be sure, the American delegates from examining with the utmost good will every proposal made by their French colleagues, in the hope of arriving at an understanding which will enable a real step forward to be taken in the direction of naval disarmament.

Blended Butter

During the last few weeks attention has several times been called in these columns and elsewhere—and our Agricultural Correspondent returns to the subject this morning—to the growing practice of selling butter in this country under misleading labels. The butter in question is produced by the method of treatment known as blending. To this process, as long as it is carried out openly and above-board, no exception can be taken. Some palates actually prefer their butter mixed, and for these—though even they have a right to know what they are getting for their money—it is of course perfectly legitimate to cater. But, as GILBERT sang of an earlier and more innocent generation, "Things are seldom what "they seem ; skim milk masquerades as "cream." Other times, other deceptions. In this century of progress the Georgian butter-blender has greatly improved upon the very obvious skim milk trick of his Victorian prototype. Last year he bought and blended about 80,000 tons of butter, of which approximately three-fourths came from foreign countries—including Poland, Siberia, Latvia, and Estonia—one-fifth from Australasia, and the rest, only a twentieth part of the whole, from English farms and other Empire sources. A large proportion of this imported butter (after the cards showing the countries of its origin have been removed from the boxes in which it arrives) is consigned to factories established by the blenders in well-known dairying centres in the Home Counties and the West of England. From these factories, when it has undergone the process of blending, with the addition of a tiny percentage of local butter—presumably not quite of the quality which the March Hare would have called the "best" butter—it is sent out in wrappers bearing rural addresses and in many cases county brand names. It is then sold to the public at an average price of about 3d. a pound more than the average market value of its constituent elements and as high as the price of pure unblended butter made in English farmhouses. It is estimated that each year the English housewife pays about £2,000,000 more for this blended butter than it is actually worth. And, because she is misled—either by the wrappers or by the statements of salesmen or by both—she buys it under the fond impression that the mixture which masquerades as English butter is the genuine article.

These statements are not made at random or without authority. They are based upon what has been said at recent meetings of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Royal Empire Society by men like SIR DOUGLAS NEWTON and SIR WILLIAM LAYLAND. The practice to which they refer was condemned four years ago in a report of the Imperial Economic Committee, which recommended that all blended butter should be required to bear prominently on the label the word "Blended." In that report the Economic Committee said that in certain cases the proprietary brands under which blended butter is sold embody the names of counties or districts known to be important agricultural or dairying areas in the Home Counties, and therefore inevitably suggest to the bulk of the consumers that the butter is of English origin. A memorial drawing attention to the report and to the Empire Marketing Board's National Butter Survey has been signed by a number of representative people and forwarded to the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE, the MINISTER of AGRICULTURE, the CHAIRMAN of the EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD, and the CHAIRMAN of the FOOD COUNCIL. The fraction of the imported butter used for blending purposes which comes from Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the Empire is produced under good conditions and is of a high standard of excellence. Of the rest it is sufficient to say that in some of the foreign countries in which it is produced the standards of dairy inspection, if any, are much inferior to those imposed by the law in Great Britain and in the Dominions.

But the vital point is not so much the quality of the imported butter, as the fact that the trade in the blended article is largely a matter of deception. Nor is that all. As at present conducted, it not only deceives the customer by deliberately causing its wares to masquerade under false pretences as something better than they are, but at the same time defrauds the British dairy farmer by trading on the high reputation of his produce to its manifest injury. If a section of the British public prefer the taste of the blended butter to the pure produce of their native farms, and are ready to pay more for it than it is worth, they cannot be prevented from buying it. On the other hand they can be protected from buying it under a false name. Unless the united wisdom of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Empire Marketing Board, the Food Council, the Board of Trade—and the Ministry of Health—can find a better way of righting the wrong, they might at least adopt the suggestion of the Imperial Economic Committee, and see that it is branded and sold as butter that is "blended" and not as something which it is not.

William Howard Taft

The sense of loss with which the whole English-speaking world will learn of the death of MR. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, twenty-seventh President and tenth Chief Justice of the United States, will hardly be alleviated by the fact that for a month past it had not been unexpected. MR. TAFT had many public titles to the admiration of his fellow-countrymen, he had been lifted to positions so exalted as to command for him universal respect, he had acquitted himself always and everywhere with honour ; but these things alone were not the measure of the man or of the place he won. There was in the sentiment he inspired a personal affection which goes out only to those of whom it can be said that obedience to duty rather than the hope of reward is the compelling motive of their lives. The political offices he filled were not of his seeking, and in the highest of them—the Presidency—it cannot truthfully be said that he won conspicuous success. He was first and foremost a lawyer, and he was never so proud, never so unreservedly happy, as when in the fullness of time he returned to the service of the law.

The Presidency of the United States is much more a political than an administrative office : its incumbent is in fact much more a chief legislator than a chief executive of the nation. Nevertheless the popular belief to the contrary led men in 1908 to assume that, because MR. TAFT had shown brilliant administrative ability as Civil Governor of the Philippines and as Secretary of War, he would be equally effective in the White House. Four years later the party he led had split into two factions, and a Democrat was elected to succeed him. The fault was not his, unless it be a fault to have none of the arts and very little of the genius for compromise of the politician, and to be ready to believe that what a man promises to-day he will perform to-morrow. MR. TAFT had breathed with difficulty in an atmosphere which for other—and perhaps equally good—men is a positive refreshment, and the inevitable bitterness of defeat lasted in him but a little while. The humour which abounded in him came to his aid, the courage and the sober good sense which made him what he was. He set himself quietly to the performance of other tasks, to the teaching of law and to the lecturing and writing upon public questions which soon gave him in American life the place of a beloved elder statesman. When in 1921 the Chief Justiceship was set like a crown upon his career he was content, and deserved to be. He has gone, as the old Greek said, to join the greater company, which is the richer for the presence of a brave and upright man.

Companions of the Conqueror

Who were the Companions of WILLIAM the CONQUEROR on his "joint-stock enterprise," as PROFESSOR TREVELYAN calls it, against the lands of the English ? And how many English families are there now who can claim direct and indisputable descent from any of them ? These questions, which have long been of historic and genealogical interest, have lately acquired no little practical importance, because it is highly desirable that the commemorative tablet which it is proposed to set up in the Château of Falaise, where the CONQUEROR was born, should be a faithful witness. The tablet was to have been compiled this year, but its completion has now been wisely postponed until next year, and there may be those who will hold that a year is none too long a period in which to settle so thorny an investigation. Documentary evidence and mere simple faith in Norman blood may be expected between them to produce a formidable host of candidates for enrolment, and to adjudicate satisfactorily on their claims can be hardly a light task for the Committee on whom the duty will fall. Norman ancestry cannot in the nature of things be easy to prove; the aid of forgery, as is well known, has been invoked in the past to sustain it ; and, while the forgeries may be supposed by now to have been detected, there is apt still to remain what the late DR. ROUND called the "frequent and "worthless plea" of family tradition. It is a large order to invite "all descendants of Norman "blood" to come forward for registration, even if they feel quite sure of their descent, and even if there were no doubt of the precise number and names of the CONQUEROR'S Companions.

There are books which profess to give them; and there is at least one tablet in Normandy on which they are already recorded. The new list, however, is to be a revised list, and it will be seen from the letter which the Editor of the *Complete Peerage* sends us to-day that the value of the revised version will depend on the manner in which the authorities are scrutinized. MR. DOUBLEDAY, it will be observed, is not nearly so ready as others have been to accept what has hitherto been allowed to pass as evidence. WACE'S poem, the "Roman de Rou," which suited the heroic vein in FREEMAN well enough, hardly satisfies him, for it was written a century after the battle; and Domesday again, though much nearer to the time, he regards of "extremely limited value" when uncorroborated, though such a list as DUPONT'S of the Companions is very largely based on it. It is a strait gate through which MR. DOUBLEDAY would have aspirants, whether Companions or their descendants, to pass. But he is unquestionably right in seeking to procure for this memorial, which is the outcome of some very happy circumstances, the highest standard of accuracy, by demanding that the strictest tests shall be applied to the names. A memorial of this kind, in the present state of historical studies, is scarcely worth putting up at all if it is put up hastily or without consideration. If candidates fail, either through the weakness of their genealogies or through the uncertainty whether their indubitable ancestor actually came over on the fatal expedition, they must not mind. The Norman blood is theirs all the same; or perhaps it is not so Norman as they think, for WILLIAM collected his adventurers from many lands. At any rate poets take poetic licence; AESCHYLUS himself, who fought at Salamis and described the tactics with truth, can scarcely be supposed not to have drawn on his imagination for the many gorgeously named Persians whom he enshrines in his record.

MOTOR TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

RISK TO COLLEGE BUILDINGS

PUBLIC INQUIRY NEEDED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The immense increase in the volume of heavy motor traffic passing through Oxford gives rise to great apprehension for the safety of our college buildings. How best, apart from the construction of a by-pass road, the risks to these buildings may be reduced or eliminated is not yet clear ; but as a first step to the discovery of appropriate remedies there should be a public inquiry.

The holding of such an inquiry will be greatly facilitated if certain amendments to be moved to Clause 45 of the Road Traffic Bill now before Parliament are allowed to pass, for if so, the Minister, on the application of a university or college, or of the owner or guardian of any ancient monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913, will be empowered, after such an inquiry as we desire to see, to close a road to a particular class of vehicles.

May we, then, express a hope that Parliament may accept these amendments ?

Yours,

T. HOMES DUDDEN, Vice-Chancellor.
F. W. PEMBER, Warden of All Souls.
F. J. LYS, Provost of Worcester.
J. A. R. MUNRO, Rector of Lincoln.
H. J. WHITE, Dean of Christ Church.
M. E. SADLER, Master of University.
H. A. L. FISHER, Warden of New College.
G. S. GORDON, President of Magdalen.

Oxford, March 5.

NORMAN BLOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The announcement that a revised list of those who accompanied William the Conqueror on his invasion of England is being compiled in connexion with the proposed commemorative tablet at Falaise cannot fail to arrest the attention of all who are interested in the history of England. In the past the name of an alleged "Companion of the Conqueror" was a conventional ornament at the head of pedigrees of doubtful authenticity, and for that reason I venture to point out that whether any given person took part in the expedition is a question of fact, to be established by evidence which satisfies the accepted canons of historical criticism, and that unless the evidence fulfils this requirement the name in question should find no place in a list which lays claim to historical accuracy.

The following considerations, while not claiming to be exhaustive, will illustrate my meaning. The Conqueror's biography, written by his chaplain, William of Poitiers, Guy Bishop of Amiens's Latin poem "Carmen de Bello Hastingensi," and the Bayeux Tapestry rank as contemporary authorities. Of almost equal weight are the statements of Orderic, a painstaking chronicler of the next generation, when he speaks of families who were particularly connected with the Abbey of Saint-Evroul, in which he was a monk. Lastly, in a few contemporary charters there are incidental statements that a particular person was on the expedition. Any name derived from one of these sources is, I submit, sufficiently proved.

Leaving those who can certainly be reckoned as members of the Duke's host we come to a class as to whose participation there is a considerable probability—namely, persons shown by the evidence of charters to have been with him shortly before the expedition started. In these cases, however, there is clearly no certainty ; to take a specific instance, the cartulary of the Holy Trinity of Rouen shows Roger de Montgomery to have been at the Duke's Court at the time in question, but we are expressly told by Orderic that he remained in Normandy.

It has been usual to include in a list of this description all the names set out by Wace in his "Roman de Rou," but it must be borne in mind that this poem was written a hundred years after the Battle of Hastings. The long list of names contained in it, 117 in all, reads more like a poetic "catalogue" than a muster roll, and of these names no fewer than 73 are territorial names without any Christian name to identify the particular person. There is, however, one case at least in which Wace seems to have been in possession of a true tradition, for he gives a circumstantial account of the death of Robert FitzErneis in the battle, which appears to be corroborated by a charter printed in Gallia Christiana in which Robert's son speaks of his father as having been slain in England. On the other hand there are several instances in which all historical probability is against the correctness of Wace's statement. A wholesale and uncritical inclusion in the forthcoming list of all the names given by Wace would be calculated to shake the confidence of those who have devoted time to the study of Anglo-Norman genealogy of the 11th century.

Finally, certain writers have used Domesday Book as material for the compilation of such a list, but the fact that it is a record of the holders of land 20 years after the Conquest is sufficient to suggest the extremely limited value which its uncorroborated testimony possesses for the present purpose.

It is to be hoped that in addition to the erection of the tablet at Falaise the committee will see their way to publish the list together with the evidence which supports the inclusion of the names contained in it. Not only would such a procedure be of great interest to historical students, but it should also increase that confidence which the labours of the committee ought to command.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. A. DOUBLEDAY, Editor of the *Complete Peerage*.

St. James's-street, S.W.1, March 4.

A FAMOUS MATCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was glad to read Mr. Strick's letter in your issue of March 5. Raynor and Moyle were the two Winchester bowlers who won two great matches against Eton in 1870 and 1871. Raynor was the better of the two, and no bowler ever lived who had a bigger swerve from leg. The famous Mike Mitchell was so impressed by Raynor's bowling in 1870, when he got 11 Eton wickets for 57 runs, that in 1871 he instructed all of us not to attempt to hit Raynor to leg.

I was playing in 1871, and remember two incidents that probably gave Winchester the match. At the end of the first day Eton had about 40 minutes' batting, and wanted only 81 runs to win, but I think we lost five wickets that evening for about 45 runs. One was Ridley, who was getting well set with Longman, who made a fine off-drive and ran. The ball was finely fielded with one hand, a perfect throw followed, and the wicket was put down by Rawlinson, and Ridley was out by inches. The second incident took place next morning, when Longman was well set and had made 32 runs and was winning the match. Raynor then sent down an absolutely perfect length ball—in old days it was called a bailer—Longman was out, and Eton collapsed. Nobody grudged Winchester their victory ; they deserved it, for their bowling and fielding were grand.

Raynor was a man of moods. J. B. Moyle, in a letter to me, said that in 1869 Raynor clean bowled Longman, Tabor, the great Ottaway, and F. W. Rhodes for about 16 runs—a great feat. Lord Harris then stopped the rot, but was missed early in his innings by a sleepy fieldsman at mid-on. This demoralized Raynor, who after this miss did little.

I am, &c.,
R. H. LYTTELTON.

MORE ASPECTS OF AFRICA

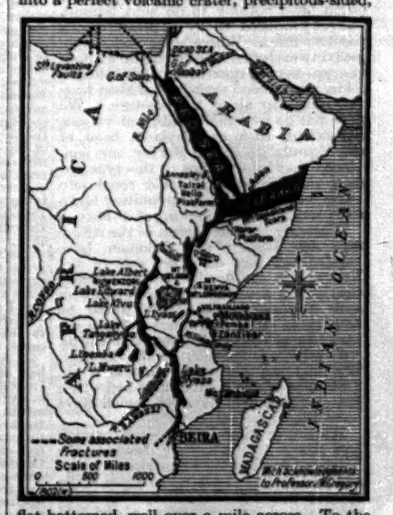
I.—THE GREAT RIFTS

NOW AND TO COME

In a brief series of articles, the first of which appears below, Professor Julian S. Huxley concludes his studies and impressions of East and Central Africa, gathered during the journey from which he has just returned. An earlier group of articles appeared in "The Times" of January 6-9.

(By Julian S. Huxley)

In the tropical air of Africa objectives have a way of receding ; to get anywhere generally takes twice as long as you expected. The ascent of Longonot was one of the rare occasions on which the agreeable contrary proved true. Two of us, with a black as guide, left Longonot Station, on the main Kenya-Uganda line, expecting four hours' stiff climb ; the climb was stiff enough, but two and three-quarter hours brought us to the summit. We looked down into a perfect volcanic crater, precipitous-sided,



flat-bottomed, well over a mile across. To the south stretched a broad ribbon of plain, in which Suswa stands, a companion volcanic cone. To the north, beyond an old lava-flow of Longonot's, which spread out dark as ink on to the plain, lay Lake Naivasha, with tiny craters dotting the flat ground about it.

Close to the eastward a steep escarpment bounds the plain ; a parallel wall bounds it far to the west. And beyond the two walls are broad rolling plateaux, sloping gently down on either side. The parallel-walled ribbon of plain, which extends for hundreds of miles both north and south, cuts through the country like a gash. And this gash on the face of Africa is the famous Rift Valley.

Nearly 500 miles to westward there is another gash, a second rift, also with steep walls, volcanoes, lakes. From the point where I first saw it, the scarp west of Lake Bunyoni, in Uganda, it is even more impressive than its eastern counterpart. The plain, nearly 2,000ft. below, is green and grassy ; it is pimpled all over with little craters a few hundred feet high, they, too, all green, and often covered with patchwork cultivation. Five little lakes are close below in the folds of the hills, and far to the north-east, almost invisible from here, lies Edward, one of the Great Lakes. The far wall of the rift stands 50 miles off. And right across from that wall to this reaches a chain of eight superb volcanoes, the Virunga Mountains, from 10,000 to nearly 15,000 feet high. The nearest is Muhavura, a perfect cone rising 7,000ft. from the plain at an angle of 1 in 2. The farthest is Namlagira, still active, and glowing red at night.

A VERY RECENT EVENT

The upheaval of these mountains, by the way, has had important geographical consequences. The waters of the valley to the south of them, which used to flow gently northward into the Edward Basin, were now dammed up. Gradually they accumulated, to form a lake—the beginnings of Lake Kivu. The waters rose until Kivu became the highest of all the African great lakes, submerging the bases of the lava-flows that constitute its retaining dam. Eventually it brimmed over to southward, to flow into Lake Tanganyika. It is not improbable that this great lake was at the time a closed basin, its waters slightly salty ; and that it is the accession of the waters from the Kivu catchment basin which has sent it spilling out into the Congo. The completion of the Virunga volcanoes' barrier is a geologically very recent event—a matter of the last 100,000 years or so. One can here see geography, and geography on the large scale, in the making.

These two great valleys are but parts of a single rift system. In the south there is but one rift, from beyond the Zambezi to Lake Nyasa; near this lake's northern end the valley forks into two branches, which curve round east and west of Lake Victoria. The western branch holds a series of great lakes—Tanganyika, Kivu, Edward, and Albert. The eastern, drier and not so deep-troughed, has for the most part only small lakes, many of them salt—Natron, Magadi, Nakuru, Hannington—and, finally, the huge Lake Rudolf. From this single trunk and its two main branches subsidiary rifts diverge, often with rift-lakes of their own, like Eyasi or George. Recent research seems to show that the channel between the mainland and the Island of Pemba, north of Zanzibar, is such a riftlet, connected with the main eastern branch by the rifted valley along which the railway runs from Tanga up to Moshi.

Not far off lies another rift-system. The Jordan valley and Dead Sea lie in a regular rift-trough, which connects with the Gulf of Akaba and so with the Red Sea. This, too, seems undoubtedly to be of the same nature as the typical rift valleys ; and so does the Gulf of Aden. They differ in their much greater breadth and in the fact that the one fits on to the other at an abrupt angle, while the African rifts branch smoothly. Professor Gregory, one of the notable pioneers of the study of rifts, maintains that the eastern rift can be traced from Lake Rudolf north-eastward through Abyssinia to join the Red Sea gash. These troughs are thus no mere local features ; the African rift-system is certainly a phenomenon of continental scale ; and if, as is probable, Gregory is right about its northern connexions, it becomes planetary, embracing almost a quarter of the globe's circumference.

WHAT ARE RIFT VALLEYS ?

But what really *are* rift valleys, and how are they produced ? They are not merely steep-sided, flat-bottomed troughs, but they have the peculiarity of cutting through high land ; the country gradually slopes away on either side from the edges of the rift walls. Furthermore, their course bears no relation to the main river drainage system of the country. As a result, they often contain lakes, whose floor (like Tanganyika's) or even whose surface (like the Dead Sea's) may be below sea-level ; and the lakes often have no outlet, and so are salt. The steep-sided walls are due to faulting—that is to say, the bottom of the trough and the top of the scarps were once continuous on the same

level, but cracks in the crust formed later—allowing the central strip of crust to shift relatively to the surrounding country. The steep walls are the planes along which this vertical shift (which may be of two, three, or even over four thousand feet) has taken place. Further, they are associated with volcanic action. Craters of all sizes are to be found both within the troughs and also (like Mounts Kenya and Kilimanjaro) close beside the rift, upon lines of crustal weakness that extend out from its sides. And, as in Kenya Colony, enormous lava-flows may border the trough.

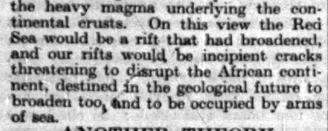
As to their formation, there are two main theories. The one, of which Gregory is protagonist, maintains that the crust was first forced up by compression into long arched ridges of gentle slope, running north and south, and that when the pressure which was the lateral buttress of the arches ceased to exist, they spread sideways and cracked, and their keystones fell in by gravity to form the floors of the trough. A variant of this theory would have it that the cracking is due to violent tension, the westward side of the continent drifting slowly on, the eastern side remaining more firmly anchored in the heavy magma underlying the continental crusts. On this view the Red Sea would be a rift that had broadened, and our rifts would be incipient cracks threatening to disrupt the African continent, destined in the geological future to broaden too, and to be occupied by arms of sea.

ANOTHER THEORY

The other view is that the rifts in their origin have nothing to do with tension, but are produced wholly by pressure from the two sides. Where some rocks, subjected to such pressure, bend into an arch or are even piled up into accordion-pleated folds, others bend slightly, but then fracture and slip along the fracture. We need not go into the details, but various authorities, such as Wayland, head of the Uganda Geological Survey, are convinced that by fractures of this type the steep-sided rift-trough could come into being essentially by an up-faulting of its sides, not by a down-faulting of its floor.

Whatever the mechanism of the rifting may be, Leakey and Solomon have pointed out that on either side of the Kenya rift are to be found deposits clearly laid down by a lake, yet now in such a position that there would be nothing to retain its waters. These deposits are cut through by the steep scarps, and then are found again on the rift floor. The inference is obvious—that it is not the centre of the original lake-bed which has dropped, but its sides which have been lifted up.

Whichever view is true—and opinion now seems to be veering towards the latter—it is clear that remarkable warpings of the crust have taken place. The upward tilting of the rift-edges has been accompanied by a depressing of the land between, and Lake Victoria, that vast sheet of water, is the result. One can read this long-past bit of history on the map to-day in the course of such rivers as



the Katonga. Looking casually at the course of this river's tributary valleys on a map, one would at once say it was running westward, away from the lake; and yet it is really running eastward, into it. The explanation is that once, when what is now Victoria was high ground, the river *did* run westward. The warping of the crust drowned its head-waters under the lake; and reversed its flow over the country to westward.

A KENYA DISCOVERY

But we are deserting the actual rifts. There is no doubt that faulting on a huge scale accompanied their formation. It took place by repeated small slips, but each slip meant an earthquake. The disturbances opened cracks and vents to the molten materials below, so that rifting was accompanied by lava-flows and eruptions great and small.

Among the most interesting of recent discoveries in Kenya is a deposit containing implements fashioned by human hands, which has been cut in two by the faulting. Man, then, witnessed the last phase of these formidable earth-movements, and was subjected to its terrors. Many of the volcanoes, like Longonot, and most of the big Virunga mountains seem definitely to have been produced, belched out, after man's arrival on the African scene. According to Gregory, there are legends among the natives which must be referred to the time of the great rifting; and it seems probable that the story of Sodom and Gonorrah deals with the simultaneous manifestations of geological forces in Palestine.

There were earlier outbursts of rifting, the geologists tell us, before man's appearance. May there not in the future be further activity along these enormous crustal cracks? At the present moment the rifts are pretty quiet. But, even so, small earthquakes are frequent; and there was quite a serious quake in Kenya last year. Some of the rift volcanoes are not yet extinct; in the Virunga district there have been two big lava-flows within the present century, one covering the rift floor for 12 or 15 miles.

What may happen in the future we do not know. At any rate, let us remember that we are speaking of the geological future, in which time is reckoned by millennia, not by mere years. Whatever happens will be intermittent and by small steps.

The scientific study of rifts is just passing from the pioneer stage to the intensive stage. It is an important study. For it is a strange fact that we know a good deal less about the inside of our own planet than we do about the composition of stars hundreds of light-years away; and the rift valleys not only provide us with some of the finest scenery in the world, but afford many opportunities of prying into this welter of hidden forces beneath our feet.

(To be continued)

ROAD ACCIDENTS

MOTOR-CAR OVERTURNED AT BEACHY HEAD

A saloon car containing five persons fell into an old flint pit at Beachy Head, near Eastbourne, yesterday, and all the occupants were injured. Mr. William Mole, of Russell-road, Finsbury Park, London, N., was cut about the head. Mr. Arthur Ball, the driver of the car, received minor injuries; Miss Nora Ball was cut on the head and bruised; Miss Phyllis Wolsey was cut on the face; and Mrs. Laurie M. Bartlett was detained in the Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne, where all the party were treated. The last four all live in Douglas-road, Canonbury, London, N. The car was being driven from Beachy Head on the turf along the edge of the cliff towards the old lighthouse.

A goods train from London to Leeds crashed into a motor-car at the level crossing at Horninglow, a mile from Burton-on-Trent, on Saturday. The car, driven by Mr. C. Robinson, of Park Hill, Egginton, had broken through the crossing gates, and the express struck the back of it and carried it nearly 100 yards. The motorist escaped with facial injuries.

Alan Hearn, aged six, of Ruster-road, Tottenham, was knocked down by a motor-car in Westbury-avenue, Tottenham, yesterday afternoon, and received fatal injuries.

Political Speeches

THE REFERENDUM ON FOOD TAXES

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S SPEECH

A "BLOODLESS VICTORY"

Lord Beaverbrook addressed a crowded meeting of farmers of the Eastern Counties at Norwich on Saturday.

He said:—In his statement of policy made the other day, Mr. Baldwin expressed, in impressive terms, the convictions which led me, a few months ago, to launch the Empire Free Trade Crusade. I adopt, as a perfect expression of my own belief, Mr. Baldwin's words:—"There is no alternative to a vision of the economic unity of our Empire except its ultimate dissolution. There can be no more vital question than that which lies before you now . . . because it means the ultimate salvation of our own country, it means the ultimate duration of our Empire."

That is the issue which Mr. Baldwin placed before the Conservative Party as the issue to be decided at the next election. The victory at the next election will be one, he said, "to which the people, not only in this country, but in every corner of the Empire, may look back in generations to come and reflect that this was an election where the people of this country finally and ultimately made its choice to be one with its kindred overseas."

This definite acceptance of the economic unity of the Empire as the policy on which the Conservative Party will seek the support of the electors at the next election—an election which may come upon us at any moment—marks for me the end of a long chapter of my political life and the commencement of another. It is now 20 years since I came to Ashton-under-Lyne as a Parliamentary candidate, a newcomer in British politics, steeped in the Imperial sentiment of the great Dominion where I was born, but with a deep affection for the Mother Country. I made the British Empire, the unity of the Empire, the development of the Empire, the only topic of my election campaign. Since then I have never ceased, in season and out of season, to press my convictions on the leaders of British politics. I believe Bonar Law would have taken up the cause if the brief period of his Premiership had not terminated before the Imperial Conference met in the autumn of 1923.

After Bonar Law's death I continued to press my point on one party leader after another. I found sympathy everywhere, great sympathy, but I found little else, and at last I resolved to undertake a task for which—Heaven knows!—I had no ambition, to go to the platform myself and appeal as best I could, direct to the public.

It is only a few months ago that, with the help of a few friends who shared my faith, I launched the Empire Crusade. We met with every kind of difficulty and opposition. A month ago I confess I was almost in despair. In the House of Commons debate our efforts to rouse public opinion were treated with contempt. I left the Gallery of the House of Commons that day with a sick heart. I could not see how the cause of Empire Free Trade was going to get a hearing at all at the next election. Two hundred thousand men and women had joined the Crusade, and apparently we could not get half-a-dozen members of Parliament to back it when the election came.

LORD ROTHERMERE

I discussed the situation with Lord Rothermere, who is not easily beaten by any difficulty in life—a brilliant man and a warm-hearted friend. He said, "Why not start your own party and run your own candidates?" It proved to be very sound advice. The appeal I then made for a fighting fund was an immediate success, and in a fortnight we were in a position, if necessary, to put up our own candidates and fight all three parties in 40 or 50 constituencies.

Lord Rothermere and I have now parted company in politics. He does not really believe in all the things I stand for, nor have I ever accepted several articles of his political faith. But he gave to our movement an immense impetus, and I am satisfied it would have been utterly impossible to have reached our present position without his aid.

As the fighting fund mounted up, a good many people began to think it was not a laughing matter after all—we had to be taken seriously—and then all this time Mr. Baldwin was giving our policy closer and more serious thought. I myself saw Mr. Baldwin again and again, and I did my best to persuade him to cast aside all fear of the old prejudices about food taxes, to trust the common sense of the British people to accept the only policy which made full cooperation with the Dominions and Colonies possible. Mr. Baldwin was not convinced of the possibility of converting the people on the issue of food taxes.

Sir Robert Horne, who had taken the greatest interest in reconciling my movement to Conservative policy, spoke to me on Saturday night. He urged me to go to see Mr. Baldwin on Monday morning and to make a determined effort to come to an accommodation. Accordingly, I saw Mr. Baldwin on the day before his speech at the Hotel Cecil. I was still earnestly seeking some solution of the differences between us. I recognized how sincerely he was devoted to the same ideals, and that it was not on the principle of Empire unity but only on the method of obtaining it that we differed.

AN OFFER TO MR. BALDWIN

At Gloucester I had made the definite offer to cooperate with the Conservative Party if Mr. Baldwin would obliterate his pledge not to tax foreign foodstuffs. At the discussion on Monday I suggested to Mr. Baldwin what I believed might be a way out of the difficulty—namely, the settlement of the food tax issue by means of a referendum.

During the course of the evening I saw Mr. Baldwin again. He informed me that he had consulted his colleagues and had decided to adopt the course suggested by me. I need not say that I was delighted. I informed Lord Rothermere of this welcome turn of events and received his approval of the plan proposed. Next morning, when I read Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Hotel Cecil, I was encouraged by the unqualified character of the support it offered. Mr. Baldwin is, as all the world knows, the frankest of men, and when I found that he was prepared to give Empire unity—the policy of Empire Free Trade—a place in the Conservative programme, make it the supreme issue at the next election and the subject of an Imperial Conference, I knew that I had secured for the United Empire Party a square deal. Mr. Baldwin had made no stipulations, nor had I asked for any pledges. I had to consider what, under these circumstances, we should do next.

THE CRUSADE TO GO ON

First and foremost, the Empire Crusade will, of course, go on. The pioneers of every great political reform in this country, from the days of the Reform Act down to the founding of the League of Nations, have learned by experience that a great cause needs for its success an adequate organization independent of any party, working for the cause, and for the cause alone. It was by an organization of that kind that slavery was abolished and the Corn Laws repealed.

The Empire Crusaders have a greater task, a task of Imperial importance, to perform, to preach the gospel of Empire unity, and that is a task which cannot be the exclusive business of any one party. I want the Dominions and Colonies to know that this is no party game, that here in Great Britain there are hundreds of thousands of men and women who have joined the Empire Crusade who are prepared to put Empire before party.

We have the Conservative Party with us to-day, and I am passionately anxious to make the most of our opportunity. I welcome with all my heart the powerful support of the Conservatives, but I recognize that it was only by organizing ourselves to fight that we have secured this bloodless victory, and can now welcome as friends and allies men who a few weeks ago were not prepared to march with us. The crusade will go on, and I believe the day will come when this will be a national movement which will command the general support of all parties at home and in the Empire. I shall continue to the utmost of my ability and strength to lead the Empire Crusade. I shall give to my country, to my mother country of Canada, and to the whole Empire what I believe to be the best service I can render. If we succeed we shall have accomplished the greatest task that can be achieved.

We shall give active assistance to our supporters when the election comes, except, of course, when all the candidates in a constituency support us. The organization of our headquarters staff is now complete. We shall, I hope, never cease our labours until final victory has been achieved. (Cheers.)

Discussing the need of taxing foreign foodstuffs, Lord Beaverbrook said that they should not be misled by talk of subsidies. There was nothing in the story about "Your food will cost you more." Their policy was prosperity. He added: I do not fear the cry of the "stomach-tax." What I fear is timidity, hesitation, doubt and uncertainty in high places. I commend to the attention of those who take part in politics the words of Nelson: "The boldest measures are the safest."

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL ON BOLSHEVISM

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., addressing a non-party gathering in the Darwen Division of Lancashire on Saturday, referred to the persecution in Russia.

He said that members of all creeds in this and other countries were deeply concerned on account of the religious oppression which was proceeding in Russia. There had been some exaggeration, no doubt, in the accounts of actual atrocities, at all events during recent months or years, but the events that were now taking place undoubtedly merited the name of religious persecution. There was a spiritual oppression which outraged the feelings of reverence and flouted the love of toleration, which were among the best features of modern civilization. Russian Bolshevism thought it was in the forefront of the intellectual advance of mankind—that it was the pioneer of humanity. As a matter of fact it was strangely old-fashioned in its ideas. It embraced a materialist philosophy. It was founded on a principle of State Socialism which attracted many of the best minds in Western Europe 50 or 60 years ago. The doctrine with regard to Nature and the Universe which was associated with the name of Haeckel, the theory of economics which was promulgated by Karl Marx, gained the support of many progressive thinkers of that time and seemed destined to dominate the future. A generation and more had gone by since then. The whole trend of philosophy to-day was in a different direction. Hardly any philosopher in Western Europe now would take the materialist view, and hardly any economist adhered to the principles of Karl Marx.

A DISCARDED CREED

For centuries Russia lived under the Tsars. Tsardom and its principles belonged to the Middle Ages. The movement against it began to be effective 50 or 60 years ago. Then were formed the ideas of the Russian revolutionary school. They imbibed the dominant ideas of progressive thinkers of that time. So, when Tsardom was overthrown, and Russia emerged from the Middle Ages, she came out intellectually not into the 20th century, but into the middle of the 19th. That was why he described the predominant ideas of Bolshevism as old-fashioned. The present persecution sprang from a materialist creed, which had long been discarded elsewhere, and so it was that it had few sympathizers or none, anywhere in the world. Other peoples protested, but the nations, in spite of what the Bolshevist rulers might say, did not for a moment contemplate armed intervention. At the time of the French Revolution, 140 years ago, there were many acts of violence and scenes of terror. The Sovereign was put to death; political opponents were executed without mercy; and religion was flouted and oppressed. The neighbouring States banded themselves together to stop this. There followed 20 years of war, which gave rise to infinitely more misery than that which it was sought to stop.

He did not consider the present events in Russia were a reason for breaking off diplomatic relations. For this country to have an Ambassador in Moscow, and to receive an Ambassador here, did not in the smallest degree imply approval of any internal events in Russia. It did not imply approval of the oppression of the Tsars that we should have had diplomatic relations then. It did not imply approval of the recent oppression of Catholics in Mexico that we should have maintained diplomatic relations with that country. To maintain such relations all over the world was indispensable in order to handle trade affairs and other affairs of mutual concern. But it was right that the Russian leaders should know that the moral sense of mankind in all countries, among all classes and creeds, profoundly disapproved the attack upon the primary human rights of liberty of thought and action in which they are now engaged.

MR. CLYNES ON INDUSTRY

THE NATION "SOUND AND PROSPEROUS"

Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary, spoke at Mossley, Lancashire, last night on the position in the cotton industry, the Coal Bill, and the referendum.

He said that the serious industrial troubles of the country began to deepen when under Tory rule the Bank rate some time ago rose to 6 per cent. Under the Labour Government it was now down to 4 per cent. In between those extremes there had been, in different parts of the world, a succession of financial crashes and swindles which had tended to shatter confidence and compel unnatural arrangements to prevent disaster. Those evil influences seriously interrupted the true course of buying and selling, and almost cancelled any efforts which the Government had been able to make to restore overseas trade in two or three of our primary industries.

The momentary effects of reorganization in industry were damaging to employers, and thousands of workers were being displaced in the process. All the same, the nation was sound and prosperous, though a few large parts of the country were seriously depressed. The cotton industry most of all was afflicted, and was facing its very worst ordeal. It was the industry least open to any form of Government aid and had, therefore, scarcely appealed for such help. The reason was readily understood. Nearly all the raw materials in the cotton industry must be brought thousands of miles oversea, and most of its manufactured articles must be sold in lands remote from this country.

The trade had relied too much on a false security, and had shut its eyes to the rapid advance of efficient production of cotton goods, not only in two or three European countries but in Japan, China, and India. The four sections of trade in this country must act more like a unit and recognize one interest. Spinners, weavers, finishers, and sellers must join together to save themselves, or they would go down together.

The Labour Party always declared that a large measure of unemployment was inseparable from the existing capitalist system. The Labour Government had proposed a number of schemes as remedial measures, and each one was shown to be a fine piece of constructive work for its purpose, but they made no pretence that those schemes could settle permanently the troubles of the cotton, coal, shipbuilding, or agricultural industries. A limit to their schemes was fixed by the slow movement of local authorities, by limitations of credit, and by the limits which time imposed to the use of our internal resources as a nation. Every step taken in Parliament to launch a scheme met with some resistance from vested interests, and it was enormously difficult to overcome the legal and personal rights which at once sprang into existence.

THE REFERENDUM

Alluding to the Conservative Party, Mr. Clynes said that the distractions of that party were for the moment diminished and Mr. Baldwin had made an expected concession to dictators of the Press. Mr. Churchill would now find as many good reasons for supporting a referendum as he once found for opposing it. The device of the referendum could not be used solely for allowing the Tory Party to escape on one point from political troubles. Could that method of decision be used on the questions of the House of Lords, higher pay for pensioners, nationalization of the mines, the land, repeal of the Trade Disputes Act, and a large number of outstanding but contentious subjects? A popular decision by referendum must not be reserved as a private accommodation for the troubles of the Tory Party.

MR. SPENDER AND MR. GARVIN AT PRESS CLUB DINNER

Mr. J. A. Spender and Mr. J. L. Garvin were the guests of the London Press Club, at a "Fleet-street Night" dinner on Saturday. Mr. SPENDER said, "I am so old that I can claim to be Mr. Garvin's godfather. When I was an editor of 26, he was a writer of 16, and one of my most valued contributors, although he would never own up to it or show himself in my presence." Mr. Spender added that he regretted very much the decreasing number of newspapers. He had hopes that their number would have grown. In his own Utopia no newspaper would have a circulation of more than 200,000, so that in Greater London there would be 20 newspapers with 20 staffs of journalists.

Mr. GARVIN related how he had tried to enter journalism by writing a letter to the editor of a newspaper. "I wrote for eight years," he said, "before I was paid a penny for anything. I drifted from one employment to another, including the corn, starch, and coal trades." He also said that he acted as proof reader on an evening newspaper, writing leading notes in his spare time; and within three months he was chief leader writer.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

MR. W. M. CITRINE'S NOTE OF DISSENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The main outlines of the majority and minority reports of the Joint Committee of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress on family allowances have already appeared in *The Times*. It was indicated at the same time that one outcome of the re-investigation of the subject might be a carefully prepared statement of the case against family allowances from the trade union standpoint. The reports are not yet available for publication, but it will probably be found that in the trade unions the discussion will turn on this third document, which is necessarily in the form of a second minority report.

There is but one signature to the second minority report, but it is that of Mr. W. M. Citrine, the secretary of the congress. Nine members of the committee signed the majority report and four the first minority report. Of the 14 members of the committee, in addition to Mr. Milne-Bailey, the secretary, half were representative of the Labour Party and half of the general council of the T.U.C., but several of the representatives of the Labour Party were men with trade union experience, and therefore it happened that a majority of the members of the committee were trade unionists. At the end of the inquiry the trade unionists were about equally divided in opinion. Therefore those who are already reckoning upon family allowances appearing in the next election programme of the Labour Party are, perhaps, taking too little account of a difference of view that discussion has made clearer.

The question of family allowances was raised in the first place by the politicians, not by the trade unionists, and by the extremer section of the Labour Party. Family allowances paid out of funds provided by the Treasury from taxation are attractive to the Socialist as a means of transferring wealth from one class to another. The Socialist does not admit that the trade unionists need be at all anxious as to their effect on the general wage system of the country. He contends that the trade unions will not be less but more able to safeguard wage rates when family allowances are paid, because then, with the maintenance of the children made at least a partial charge upon the State, it will be easier for the unions to finance strike movements. The children, the Socialist says, would be "out of the firing line." In reply to this the principal arguments hitherto have been that a greater amount of good would be achieved by the same amount of expenditure upon social services and that family allowances would, in fact, make a discrimination between the incomes of households, which might afford a convenient precedent to employers when considering wage adjustments.

Apprehension lest family allowances should indeed have the effect of dislocating the wage system is felt by several leading trade unionists whose opinions have great weight in the Trades Union Congress. Convinced Socialists though they are, they view with misgiving a proposal which has for the Labour Party the strong attraction that it would permit of a particular and direct appeal to the married woman voter. There is also a disposition to look critically at the alternative suggestion that £100,000,000 or more should be added to the cost of social services lest, again, there should be an unfavourable reaction on the wage rates of industry. The majority report estimates that the cost of family allowances at the rate of 5s. a week for the first child and 3s. a week for each of the other children in a family would be £70,000,000 a year. It recommends that the allowances should begin at birth and continue until the school-leaving age. Allowances would not be paid in respect of the children of persons paying income-tax, the argument being that the abatement of tax in respect of children is the equivalent of an allowance to persons receiving a lower rate of income. There can, however, be no doubt that the cost has been very much under-estimated. Mr. Snowden stated recently that the cost of an allowance of 5s. a week to all children under 15 years of age, except those whose parents already have income-tax allowances, would be £140,000,000 a year. The majority report recommends an allowance of 3s., instead of 5s., for other children than the first in the family, but nevertheless the total cost would be well over £100,000,000.

The trade unionists who distrust family allowances will find Mr. Citrine their spokesman. But Mr. Citrine is not alone on the General Council in desiring much more knowledge before being committed by the political Labour movement to what has been described as a hazardous experiment. A few years ago Mr. A. Pugh, when president of the T.U.C., suggested that the time had come for the trade union movement to examine its traditional wage policy and methods of determining wages.

THE VALUE OF PROBATION

MR. CLYNES ON YOUNG OFFENDERS

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary, speaking at the annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Hundred Prisoners' Aid Society at Manchester on Saturday, said that one of the most striking signs of improved social conditions was the great reduction in the prison population. Before the War, sentences of imprisonment were imposed each year on about 150,000 people. The figure for 1928 was only 54,000. The daily average before the War was about 20,000; to-day it was nearly one-half that number.

In many of the most serious forms of crime, however, such as shopbreaking, larceny, and false pretences, there unfortunately had been an increase. It was difficult to say how far that increase might be due to the shattering effects of the War. The decrease in the figures which he had given had undoubtedly been caused, first, by improved social habits, which had enormously lessened street offences, drunkenness, and acts of vagrancy. Convictions for drunkenness in 1913 were 188,000. The last figure was 65,000.

The second case of improvement was found in the better methods of dealing with offenders. Provision was now made for paying fines so as to keep people out of prison. In 1913, 74,000 people were sent to prison in default of fines. The corresponding last figure was only 13,000. He would call particular attention to the undesirability of sending young people under 21 years of age to prison for non-payment of fines. There still occurred over 600 cases every year where youths were sent to prison for comparatively minor offences, as, for example, riding a bicycle without a light.

The principal cause of the diminution of imprisonments in the case of young offenders was the use of the Probation Act. There was still room for improvement. In 1928, 1,700 lads under 21 were sentenced to imprisonment, of whom 800 had not, so far as was known, been previously convicted or dealt with under the Probation Act. In some of those cases it might be that the nature of the offence was such that the Court did not feel justified in trying probation, but in a number of cases where the comparatively short sentence of a month was imposed it was to his mind questionable whether the Court would not have been better advised to take the risk of probation.

BOX OFFICE DINNER

TRIBUTES TO THE STAFFS

SIR HERBERT MORGAN presided at a dinner of box office managers and staffs of the London West End Theatres, at the Savoy Hotel last evening. Nearly 700 guests were present.

Mr. SYDNEY W. CARROLL, proposing the toast of "The Box Office Managers and Staffs," said that they had assembled to pay a tribute to the courtesy, consideration, and helpfulness of the most abused, most hardly used, and worst paid section of the theatrical profession. Mr. W. H. LEVERTON responded.

SIR HERBERT MORGAN, giving the toast of "The Drama," said that the howls and outcries against the drama to-day were merely a repetition of what was heard 25 years ago. In spite of the competition the drama had to face, five new theatres were being built. He believed it to be one of the finest forces for civilization and humanity.

Miss LILIAN BRAITHWAITE responded. She pleaded for drama which had in it that spice of humanity which, no matter how modern they were, was welcome in every play. Nowadays it was no longer possible to see beautiful romantic drama, preferably in verse, and she hoped poets and dramatists would be born to the nation to make it worth the while of theatrical managers to risk their productions. The public had not always recognized the work of the playwrights or the players, but the public were pretty good judges of a play, and the public were their masters. Through all the ages people had said that the drama was dead or dying, and competition was too great, but drama was humanity. It was deep in the hearts of all, and the drama would survive all competition and crises.

SIR GERALD DU MAURIER, in a humorous speech, proposed the toast of "The Paying Public." Mrs. CLAUDE BEDDINGTON replied.

Miss SYBIL THORNDIKE proposed the toast of "The Chairman."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

£10,000 FOR THE SALVATION ARMY

Mr. ROBERT RUFUS NEALE, of Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, and formerly of Clarksville, Tennessee, U.S.A., who died on September 22, eldest son of the late Robert Neale, of Yate and Corsham, Wilts, left estate valued for the purposes of the English grant at £136,089, with net personalty £133,065. He left:—

£10,000 to the General for the time being of the Salvation Army "to be used and applied by him at his discretion for the general purposes of the Darkest England Social Scheme"; £4,000 to Muller's Orphanage, Bristol; £2,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, U.S.A.

And all other his property for distribution between the various legatees (including the charitable institutions) in proportion to the amount of their respective legacies.

It would appear that after payment of duties, the amount available for charitable purposes will be between £35,000 and £40,000. He directed that

"any person or charity questioning this my will or any of the provisions thereof or the full authority given to my executors, or any of their dealings with my estate, shall absolutely forfeit any benefit under this my will."

Mr. HARRY WALKER, of Gateshead, Durham, a director and for 20 years chairman of Messrs. Clarke, Chapman and Co., Limited, iron-founders and constructional engineers, of Gateshead, and lately a director of Messrs. C. A. Vandervell and Co., Limited, who died on December 28, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £78,631, with net personalty £75,410. He left:—

£500 to the Gateshead Children's Hospital; £500 to the Gateshead Nursing Association; 1,500 £1 Ordinary shares in Clarke, Chapman and Co., Limited (and any accrued dividends), to be distributed in equal proportions among 30 in all of the officials and foreman of the company to be selected by the executors; a large photograph of his daughter Kate and a life annuity of £250 to Emily Wright, if still in his service, "in recognition of faithful service and to make provision for her"; £2,000 and his gold cigarette case to Florence Sayer; £7,000 to Lily Davies, of Park View, Gateshead; £5,000 to Lucy, wife of John Henry May, of Upton-road, Slough, Bucks, and £2,500 to the said John Henry May, and £500 each to Frances and Harriet May; £1,000 to Roberta Mary Richmond, of Warren-row, Henley-on-Thames, his nephew Harry Morfin, of Cheltenham, and each executor other than his daughter, Mrs. Chapman: £400 each to Dorothy Arnold and Gertrude Collins, friends of his late daughter Kate; £250 each to Kate Elliott, Bertha Allison, and Edith Armstrong.

GENERAL SIR JOSCELIN HENEAGE WODEHOUSE, G.C.B., C.M.G., late Colonel Commandant, R.A., of Dormans, Greenhill-road, Farnham, Surrey, late in command of the Northern Army in India, who died on January 16, aged 77, left £35,878, with net personalty £35,695.

Mr. EDWIN FRANK BALES, of Wanstead, and of F. Bales and Son, boot and shoe dealers, 101 and 121, Leytonstone-road, Stratford, E., died on November 23, aged 64, leaving £11,841, with net personalty £6,369. He gives:—

The picture "Never too late to mend," by Harry Gillard Glandfield, to his wife for life and then to the Boot Trade Benevolent Society.

£500 to his manager, Percy Ongley, otherwise Percy Bateman, if still in his employ.

£100 each to his former employees Alice Lock, Miss Goodbody, and Miss Alice Murphy.

£5 to each of his male servants and assistants of five years' service, and £5 for each additional year.

Miss MARGARET PRESTON, of Bolton Hey, Roby, Lancs, and of Monterey, Deganwy, North Wales, who died on December 22, daughter of the late George Preston, of Moorfield, Dromore, Co. Down, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £350,669, with net personalty £339,327. The duties on the property at this valuation, and according to the dispositions of the will, amount to about £104,000. The whole of the will is contained in 141 words.

PILOT OFFICER LAURENCE ERRINGTON JEFF LUCAS, R.A.F., of the Royal Air Force Station, Upavon, Wilts, and of Kevor, Falmouth, who was killed at Upavon in a flying accident on September 10, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £5,686, with net personalty £5,685. He died intestate and a bachelor.

COUNCILLOR WILLIAM WELSTEAD, of Cheltenham, until recently managing director of John Larne and Co., Limited, drapers, &c., of Cheltenham, who died on November 22, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £11,288, with net personalty £10,336. He left:—

£200 to the Rev. Father Ryan, or other the rector of St. Gregory's Church, Cheltenham, for the redecoration of the Lady Chapel or such other purposes as the rector may think fit.

To his "dear little friend" Mary Daley the Holy Water Stoop formerly belonging to Abbot O'Gorman, his Rosary (15 decades), all the ornaments on his watch chain, the gold ring "I always wear," all articles on the altar in his room, and all statues. "May God always bless and keep her."

Mr. FRANK HAROLD COXSON, of Hamilton Gate, Barlows-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, estate agent, who died on January 12, aged 46, left estate of the gross value of £23,435, with net personalty £9,486. He left:—

£500 to Gladys Leeson Phillips, if still in his service and not under notice, "in recognition and appreciation of her faithful and loyal services to my sisters, brother, and myself, and in special appreciation of her devotion to my late sister Flora during her long illness"; £500 to Howard Benson, if still in his service and not under notice, "in recognition and appreciation of his faithful and loyal services to my late brother and myself."

SIR THOMAS MATTHEWS, of Trevean, Chelston, Torquay, late Engineer-in-Chief to Trinity House, died on January 13, aged 80, leaving £18,565, with net personalty £18,352. He gives:—

A silver salver to his wife for life, then for his son Thomas Leigh for life, with remainder to the Corporation of Penzance.

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM FOUNTAINE, of Tring, retired farmer, who died on January 20, aged 71, left estate of the gross value of £9,938, with net personalty £9,899. He left:—

£100 to Tring Nursing Home.

Mrs. MARGARET EMMA BOURNE, of The Croft, Totteridge, who died on November 29, wife of Harry Matcham Bourne, left estate of the gross value of £7,230, with net personalty £6,453. She left:—

£50 to Woodside Home, Whetstone; £50 to the Cecil Houses for Women, Golden-square, W., founded by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton; £10 for each year of service to her chauffeur, Douglas Raymond Hulbert, if in her service at her death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BROWDLEE, Mr. Robert Calder, of Crudenbeg, Newtonmore, Inverness-shire, farmer (personal property in Great Britain)	6,560
BRYSON, Mr. James (75), of Ballengiech, Midcalder, Mid Lothian, general manager and later director of Scottish Oils, Limited, a director of Wanlockhead Lead Mining Company, Limited (personal estate)	33,815
CLARKE, Mrs. Alice Charlotte (81), of Olivette, Roboleon-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight, widow of Colonel Calvert Daw Stanley Clarke, late Indian Army (net personalty £3,433)	4,133
CRALLAN, Mr. Hugh Arden (62), of The Stonehouse, Hardrow Scaur, Hawes, Yorks, formerly a well-known racehorse owner and head of a mineral water factory at Hawes (unsettled) (net personalty £23,767)	24,835
DUMAYNE, Sir Frederick George (77), of Drumatine, Royal-avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey, late vice-chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners (unsettled) (net personalty £2,135)	4,920
FANSHAWE, Lady Anna Pauline Mary, of Cotmore Wells, Thame, Oxon, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe (unsettled) (net personalty £645)	676
FISHER, Mr. Edward Pashley (88), of 75, Boston-avenue, Southend-on-Sea, formerly a Trinity House pilot at Gravesend (net personalty £4,536)	4,990
HARRISON, Brigadier-General Gilbert Harwood (63), C.B., C.M.G., late R.E., of Wynnstaygardens, Kensington, W., who saw service during the South African War and during the Great War, from 1919-23 Chief Engineer Eastern Command (unsettled)	128
HAWES, Mrs. Mary Lyne, of Stanhope-gardens, South Kensington, S.W., widow of Major-General William Harington Hawes, Indian Army (net personalty £5,553)	5,065
ISAAC, Mr. Sydney, B.A., of Westcroft House, Lodge-road, Maldon, Essex, formerly a senior master at Stubbington House, Fareham (net personalty £4,616)	4,869
LOVE, Mrs. Julie (87), of Boyne-road, Lewisham, S.E., widow of the Rev. Alfred Love (net personalty £3,603)	3,760
MARSHALL-HALL, Lady Henriette Meta Margherita, of Milhanger, Thursley, Godalming, widow of Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, K.C. (unsettled property in her own disposition) (net personalty £6,380)	6,535
MASON, Dr. John Wright (77), of Park-avenue, Hull (net personalty £1,957)	2,204
SWINNERTON, Mr. Francis, of Bedford House, Havelock Place, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, refreshment contractor (net personalty nil)	24,813
THOMSON, Dr. David (65), M.D., C.M., of St. James's-square, Bath (net personalty £1,600)	1,829
THORNEYCROFT, Mrs. Dorothy Hope, of Dunston Hall, Stafford, wife of Major George Edward Mervyn Thornerycroft, D.S.O. (retired)	312

MEMORIES OF THE ZULU WAR

Mr. George Taylor, who as a trooper of the 17th Lancers in the Zulu War in 1879 was one of the little party who recovered the body of the Prince Imperial of France and carried it to the camp of Major-General Newdigate on a stretcher formed by men's lances, died at Leeds yesterday at the age of 79. The Prince had been allowed to accompany the British troops. Trooper Taylor also helped to recover from the Buffalo River the bodies of Lieutenants Melville and Coghill, who had saved the colours of the 24th Regiment after the disaster of Isandhlwana. He rode in the charge of the "Death or Glory Boys," at Ulundi, into the thick of 23,000 Zulus after they had been shaken by the steady fire of infantry forming the British square from which the cavalry were let slip—a charge that finally broke the power of Cetywayo.

THE WEATHER

BRIGHT INTERVALS: COLDER

Meteorological Office, March 9

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression over Southern Scandinavia is moving eastward and an associated secondary over the western part of the English Channel east-north-eastward. Winds will become generally north-westerly or northerly, with bright intervals, occasional showers, and rather low temperature. Snow or sleet showers will occur locally in the North.

Forecasts for To-day

ENGLAND, WALES.—Moderate northerly or north-westerly winds, fresh at times; changeable skies, occasional showers; rather low temperature; ground frost at night.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Mainly fair, with rather low day temperature; frost at night.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (East) (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth) and IRISH SEA.—Moderate northerly winds, fresh at times; changeable skies, occasional showers; sea rather rough to moderate.

STRAITS OF DOVER.—Moderate southerly winds soon veering northerly; changeable skies, some rain at first, occasional showers later; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind southerly, veering north-west or north, 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Rain and low cloud in most places at first, followed by local showers and variable amount of cloud. Visibility 500-1,000 yards locally, improving to five to 10 miles in most places.

Sun rises, 6.29 a.m.; sets, 5.53 p.m.
Moon sets, 4.40 a.m.; rises, 11.44 a.m.
Full Moon, March 14.
Lighting-up time, 6.23 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 9.4 a.m. and 9.48 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 8, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,015.5mb. (29.99in.), steady; temp., 43.4deg.; humidity, 88 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fine.

Friday, 6 p.m., to Saturday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 35deg.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

SPECIAL
GLOVE
AND
STOCKING
WEEK

MARCH 10 TO MARCH 15

No special lines or inferior goods are purchased for our Spring Display of Gloves and Hosiery but the entire stock, of standard and reliable makes including all the latest novelties, marked at exceptionally low prices.

Reliable Washable Cape Sac Cavendish shape, in Heather, Beaver, Grey and Pastel. Per pair 7/11

Another quality, side gusset. Extra selected leather. Per pair as sketch 11/6

Reynier quality best washable Suede. Sac, elastic at wrist. Per pair 14/6
2 buttons 11/9

Best French Washable Suede, sac shape, in all leading colours.
4 button length, per pair 11/6
6 button length, per pair 13/6

Reliable Synthetic, Fine Knit, Fancy lace clox, in all leading shades. Per pair 6/6, 5/6, and 3/11

Fish Net. Real Bemberg Synthetic. British made. Per pair 4/3
Pure Silk, 8/11 per pair
Lisle Thread, 3/11 per pair

Best Quality Celtect, Marle Mixtures. Heavy Weight per pair 3/11
A Finer Weight, 4/3 per pair.
Ribbed do., 4/11 per pair.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 8

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto, visited the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers this afternoon.

Colonel R. G. Earle (Aide-de-Camp to The King) represented His Majesty at the Funeral of Major-General Sir George Barker (Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers), which took place at Lavant Church, near Chichester, to-day.

MARCH 9

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Revd. Prebendary L. J. Percival (Precentor of His Majesty's Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to The King) and the Bishop of London (Dean of His Majesty's Chapels Royal) preached the Sermon.

The Czechoslovak Minister and Mme. Masaryk will return to London in a fortnight's time from Prague.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold returned to 9, Carlos-place on Saturday from Egypt.

The Earl and Countess of Lindsey have arrived at Marseilles from Ceylon, and expect to return to 53, Eaton-square in April.

The Countess of Leicester has returned from abroad, and has left London for Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

The Dowager Viscountess Portman has returned to Kensington Cottage, Newmarket, from London.

Lady Alexander Paget has left London for Paris.

Lady Muriel Paget was unable to be present at the festival dinner of the Czech Society of Great Britain on Friday, owing to mourning.

Lady Maud Warrender will return to 2, Holland-park towards the end of this month from Madeira.

Lady Lilian Boyd will return to 59, Sussex-gardens to-day from Brighton.

Lord Illingworth has left London for Italy. Correspondence will not be forwarded.

Lord Doverdale left 10, Ennismore-gardens yesterday for the country.

Lord Forres returned to 70, Grosvenor-street yesterday from the country.

Lord and Lady O'Hagan returned to 16, Eaton-square yesterday from Ickworth Lodge, Bury St. Edmunds. They will leave for the Continent next Sunday.

Lady Brownlow gave birth to a son yesterday afternoon at 4, Seymour-street. Both are doing well.

Lady Aird is giving a dance for her granddaughter, Miss Gundred Cunliffe, on Tuesday, May 20.

Sir Francis and Lady Layland-Barratt expect to return to 68, Cadogan-square this week from The Manor House, Torquay.

Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney and Miss Verney have left for Tangier for three weeks.

Sir John and the Hon. Lady Barlow and Miss Elizabeth Barlow will arrive today at Brown's Hotel, Dover-street, for a few days.

Sir Archibald and Lady Denny, having disposed of Spencer House, Wimbledon, are now resident at Queen Anne's-mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

Sir Milsom Rees has returned to London from East Africa.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley returned to Gayfere House yesterday from the South of France.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Buckley have taken 21, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, until April 17, and will arrive there on March 13. Miss Buckley will join them on the 15th. (Telephone, Grosvenor 1377.)

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has given her patronage to the bridge tournament which Lady Barker and Miss Hanbury-Williams are arranging, to be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on the afternoon of May 14. The tournament is in aid of the new building, Imperial Headquarters, for the Girl Guides' Association.

Princess Helena Victoria has given her patronage to Mrs. Stanley Baldwin's *matinée* performance in support of her appeal to provide maternity hospitals and other institutions with anæsthetics for mothers.

Lord Treowen, president, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Owen Evans will receive the guests at a conversazione which the Society of Cymmrodorion will hold to-morrow at the Clothworkers' Hall (by permission of the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers).

Lady Barrett, Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women (Royal Free Hospital), was hostess at an evening party at the school, 8, Hunter-street, on Friday evening to welcome Dame Janet Campbell on her return from Australia. Many well-known medical women and men were present. After the reception the guests were entertained with music in the students' common room, and upstairs a film (*Grocing Tuscus*) was shown twice during the evening. The medical school was open for inspection.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Amateur Art Society will be held at 12, Belgrave-square (lent by Earl Bathurst) on March 31, April 1, and April 2. A private view will be held on Sunday, March 30. The loan annexe will have an exhibition of ecclesiastical art. Princess Helena Victoria will open the exhibition on March 31, and Mr. Campbell-Dodgson will give an address on art.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening of the infant son of Sir Cecil Neumann, Bt., and of Lady Neumann took place on Saturday afternoon at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Royston. The Rev. F. F. Greig, the vicar, officiated, and the child was named John Francis. The godparents were Mr. Minshall Stockdale, Mr. H. Pelham Burn, Mrs. Robert Grimston, and Miss Hermioné Cassell.

The christening of the infant daughter of Captain John Tollemache, The Gordon Highlanders, and of Mrs. Tollemache took place on Saturday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Brompton. Prebendary Gough officiated, and the child was named Lyona Violet Anne. The godparents were Captain Basil Taylour, R.N. (for whom Mr. Hugh Tollemache stood proxy), Mrs. Evelyn Oriebar, and Mrs. Jack Worthington.

THE QUEEN

VISIT TO THE STAR AND GARTER HOME AT RICHMOND

The Queen visited the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, Richmond, on Saturday afternoon. She was received by Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless, one of the governors, Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Gowlland, the commandant, and Miss Lawrence, the matron of the Home.

On going through the wards her Majesty talked with many of the patients. She inspected the chapel, presented by Lady Cowdray, and also visited the common room, dining hall, kitchen, and the quarters of the staff.

The Queen was much interested in the work of the disabled men, which she saw in their workshops. She stood by the side of one who, unable to use his hands, paints little wooden boxes by holding the brush with his teeth. The Queen watched him at work, gave him words of encouragement, and bought two of the boxes that he had painted. Her Majesty spent over an hour at the Home.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

VISCOUNT TIVERTON AND MISS CRICHTON-STUART

An engagement is announced between Viscount Tiverton, only son of the Earl and Countess of Halsbury, and Miss Ismay Crichton-Stuart, elder daughter of the late Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart and the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Maule Ramsay.

CAPTAIN Y. A. BURGES AND MISS POER O'SHEE

The marriage arranged between Captain Ynyr Burges, Coldstream Guards, and Miss Christine Poer O'Shee will take place at The Guards' Chapel at a quarter-past 2 o'clock on Wednesday, April 30.

MAJOR R. W. GALLOWAY AND MISS L. M. K. LEANING

An engagement is announced between Major Rudolf William Galloway, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., Ambala, son of Dr. Alexander Rudolf Galloway, O.B.E., of 250, Union-street, Aberdeen, Scotland, and Lois Mary Kerr Leaning, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Leaning, D.S.O., R.A.V.C., and Mrs. Leaning, Ambala.

CAPTAIN D. R. BATEMAN AND MISS CHAPMAN

The marriage arranged between Captain D. R. Bateman, The Baluch Regiment, and Violet May, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Milton Chapman, Armagh, will take place in London on March 27.

CAPTAIN G. C. G. GADEN AND MISS LANDON

The marriage arranged between Captain G. C. G. Gaden, M.C., and Miss B. Landon will take place on April 29, 1930, at the Cathedral, Barbados.

LIEUTENANT A. H. WESTON AND MISS GRAHAM

The engagement is announced between Angus Harold Weston, R.A.M.C., son of the late Mr. H. T. Weston, of Edinburgh, and Mrs. Weston, and Mary Cheyne Graham (Bubbles), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil I. Graham, 17, Upper Wimpole-street, W.1.

MR. F. B. W. MILLS AND MISS LEPETIT

The engagement is announced between Frederic Busick Woodgate, youngest son of the late Mr. Henry Maynard Mills and Mrs. Mills, of Buenos Aires, and Nanie Lepetit, elder daughter of M. and Mme. J. M. G. Lepetit, of Paris.

MR. N. JOSEPH AND MISS VAN ZWANENBERG

The engagement is announced of Mr. Norman Joseph, only son of the late Mr. Jack Joseph and of Mrs. Jack Joseph, 38, Hyde Park-gate, S.W.7, and Dora, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Zwanenberg, of 65, Redington-road, Hampstead.

MR. R. D. SCOTT AND MISS RUSSELL

The marriage arranged between Robert Donald Scott, of Caistron, Thropton, Northumberland, and Olive Anna Daphne Russell, of Ballygasson House, Dunleer, Ireland, will take place very quietly in London on April 23, 1930.

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVÉE

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S REGULATIONS

The King will hold a Levée at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, March 27, at 11.30 a.m.

DRESS

NAVY.—Officers, R.N., R.N.R., and R.N.V.R., in possession of Full Dress Uniform—No. 1 Dress (Full Dress). Officers, R.N., R.N.R., and R.N.V.R., not in possession of Full Dress Uniform—No. 3 Dress (Frock Coat with Epaulettes).

ARMY.—Officers in possession of Full Dress of their rank—Levée Dress. Officers not in possession of Full Dress Uniform of their rank—Service Dress.

AIR FORCE.—Officers in possession of Full Dress Uniform—Full Dress. Officers not in possession of Full Dress Uniform—Service Dress.

CIVILIANS.—Levée Dress.

The following are the Regulations to be observed:—

1. Peers, Bishops, His Majesty's Lieutenants of Counties, Deputy Lieutenants of Counties, Members of Parliament, Officials connected with the Houses of Parliament, Clergy of all Denominations, and all gentlemen other than those mentioned in the following Regulations, should communicate with the Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace. No applications can be received from gentlemen in the foregoing categories wishing to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the gentleman making the presentation.

2. All gentlemen referred to in the following Regulations, wishing to attend or be presented at a Levée, should make a written application as directed below.

3. All Officers, whether on the active or retired lists of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, will communicate with and obtain their cards, whether for attendance or presentation, from the Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

4. All Officers on the active, retired, and reserve lists of the Regular Army, the Militia, and the Territorial Army, except Officers of the Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Guards, and except Officers of the Indian Services and Indian Army and Colonial Service and Colonial Forces, will communicate with and obtain their cards, whether for attendance or presentation, from the Under-Secretary of State, War Office. Officers of the Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Guards will communicate, through their Regimental Headquarters, with the Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, to obtain their cards for attendance or presentation.

5. All Officers on the active list of the Royal Air Force and Officers of the Special Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force will obtain their cards, for attendance or presentation, through the usual channels. Officers of the Reserve of Air Force Officers and Officers on the retired list of the Royal Air Force will communicate with and obtain their cards, whether for attendance or presentation, from the Secretary, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2.

6. All Officers of his Majesty's Civil Service will communicate with and obtain their cards for attendance or presentation from the Department under which they serve.

7. All Officers of the Indian Services and of the Indian Army, whether on the active or retired lists, will communicate with and obtain their cards, for attendance or for presentation, from the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State at the India Office, Whitehall.

8. All Officers of the Colonial Service and Colonial Forces, whether on the active or retired lists, will communicate with and obtain their cards, whether for attendance or presentation, from the Ceremonial and Reception Secretary, Colonial Office, Whitehall, with the exception of Officers of the local Forces of the self-governing Dominions, who will apply to the Under-Secretary of State, the War Office, for their cards for attendance or for presentation, supporting their application in all cases by a credential from the Governor-General, Governor, Officer commanding the local Forces, or the representative in London of the Dominion concerned.

9. Gentlemen connected with the Treasury, the Foreign Office, and other Government Departments will make their applications, whether for attendance or for presentation, through the Private Secretaries to the Ministers of the respective Departments. Gentlemen serving under the Colonial Office will communicate with the Ceremonial and Reception Secretary, Colonial Office.

10. Lord Mayors and Mayors, High Sheriffs, Sheriffs, Recorders, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, Metropolitan Police Magistrates and other Stipendiary Magistrates, and gentlemen connected with the Home Office, will make their applications, whether for attendance or for presentation, through the Ceremonial and Reception Secretary, Home Office.

11. Lord Provosts and Provosts and Conveners of County Councils will make their applications for attendance or for presentation through the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Scotland, at the Scottish Office, Whitehall. Scottish Judges, Law Officers, King's Counsel, and Legal Officials in Scotland should make their applications through the Legal Secretary to the Lord Advocate.

12. Chairmen of County Councils, and gentlemen connected with the Ministry of Health, will similarly make their applications through the Private Secretary to the Minister of Health.

13. Judges, Law Officers, King's Counsel, and all Legal Officials holding appointments under the Crown, other than those already mentioned, will similarly make their applications through the Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

14. The names both for attendance and presentation must be received at the various Offices above indicated as soon as possible, and in any case not later than 10 days prior to the date of the Levée.

Wills and Bequests will be found on page 16

FUNERALS

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. BARKER

Colonel R. G. Earle (Aide-de-Camp to the King) represented his Majesty at the funeral, which took place with military honours, at East Lavant Church on Saturday, of Major-General Sir George Barker. A guard of honour of Royal Engineers attended. Bishop Southwell and the Rev. S. L. Buckwell (the rector) officiated.

The chief mourners were Mr. Francis Barker, Major Evelyn Barker, and Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. G. Bright. Among others present were:—

Lord Addington, the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley Williams, Mr. Berkeley Williams, the Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, Captain Gerald Hubbard, Violet Lady Beaumont, Miss Kirwan, Major-General Sir John Capper, Mrs. Capper, Colonel G. G. Brandon (representing the Eastern Command), Captain French, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Shaw, Commander and Mrs. Spicer, Mr. A. S. Williams, Sir Archibald Garland, Sir G. E. Theobald, Mr. W. D. Exell, Mr. E. Sadler, Mr. C. H. W. Dewitt, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzpatrick (representing the Royal Engineers), Captain C. W. Prince, and Mr. R. C. Speid Scott.

LORD KINTORE

The funeral of the Earl of Kintore took place at the family burial ground in the Keith Hall Estate, Inverurie, on Friday

The coffin, accompanied by Lord Falconer, arrived at Inverurie by train at 8.30 on Friday morning and was met at the station by the officiating clergy, the Marquess of Aberdeen, Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and the Hon. Ian Baird. All flags in the town were at half-mast, but officials and the public abstained from attending owing to the intimation that the funeral was to be private.

At the interment the pallbearers were Lord Falconer (son), the Hon. Ian Baird (grandson), the Marquess of Aberdeen, Mr. Arbuthnot Leslie of Warthill, Mr. Cockburn, factor, and the Earl's valet and chauffeur. There were many wreaths.

LORD GLADSTONE

The cremation of Viscount Gladstone has taken place at Golders Green, in the presence of his brother, Mr. Henry Gladstone, Sir Richard Paget, Bt., brother-in-law, and Commander Koehler, U.S.N. (retired).

The Bishop of St. Albans, Canon Green, and the Rev. E. S. G. Wickham (nephew) will officiate at the interment at Little Munden Church, Ware, Herts, at 3.30 p.m. to-day.

A memorial service will be held at Westminster Abbey to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

Among the many messages of sympathy which Viscountess Gladstone has received are messages from the King and Queen, the Duke of Connaught, the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Prime Minister of South Africa, Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Ceylon, the Belgian Government, the Bulgarian Government, and the Maharajah of Burdwan.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT

A funeral service for Mrs. Arthur Arbuthnot was held on Saturday morning at St. Mary's, Graham-street. The vicar, the Rev. Humphrey Whitby, officiated, and the chief mourners were Miss Madeline, Miss Marcia, and Miss Violet Arbuthnot, Mrs. Hartild, Miss Joan Hartild, Major-General Cuthbert, Mr. David Cuthbert, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Miss Vida Cuthbert, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. L. F. Green-Wilkinson, Miss Oonah and Miss Sheelah Green-Wilkinson, Mrs. Halford, Miss Constance Green-Wilkinson, the Rev. Lumley Green-Wilkinson, Colonel the Hon. Harry and Mrs. Heneage, Captain and Mrs. Frederick Pelham-Clinton, the Hon. Violet Cust, Miss Isabel Murray, Miss Aline Heneage, the Rev. Charles Arnold, Mrs. Ker Mahon, Mrs. M. Ray, Mrs. H. Loyd, Mrs. George d'Oyly, Mrs. Sidney Streatfield, Mrs. B. Clark, Miss Florence Arbuthnot, and Mr. Claud Cuthbert. Others present included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Makgill-Crichton, Mrs. St. George, Mrs. Hesketh Goddard, Mrs. Bendey Wells, Miss Astley-Corbett, Mrs. Cyril Spotiswoode, the Misses Chichester, Miss Streatfield, Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. Mr. Whately, Mr. H. D. Roberts, Miss Vivian, Miss Dickinson, Major and Mrs. O'Beirne, Mr. Ewart, Mrs. Nye, Miss Markham, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Peel, Miss Fisher, and Mr. and Mrs. Bliss.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SIR H. HOLMWOOD

A memorial service for Sir Herbert Holmwood was held on Saturday morning at the Church Army Church, Upper Berkeley-street. The officiating clergy were Dr. A. E. Richardson, the Rev. Philip Prior, and Canon Barnett, and Prebendary Carlile and Captain Hammore gave short addresses. Among those present were:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin and Lady Atkinson, Mr. S. Holmwood, Dr. Lionel Holmwood, Mr. Charles Oldham, Mr. Jocelyn Martindin, Mr. F. R. Saunders, Mr. J. W. F. Saunders.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir John Kerr, Lord Darrington, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Captain Young, Miss Rodwell, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Colonel Sir Hildred Carlile, Mrs. Holmwood, Mr. Leslie Langton, Mr. L. W. C. Schrader, Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Mr. R. S. Greenshields, Sir Thomas Richardson, Sir Louis Dane (representing the East India Association), Mrs. Le Lievre, Mr. E. R. Gill (representing the Homeless Poor Society), Mrs. Auser Ali, Mrs. Ernest Wagstaff, Sir Edward Gait, Mr. E. B. Kenstan, Mr. F. J. C. Richter (hon. secretary, the India Society), Mr. R. F. Hughes, Sir Basanta Mullick, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. T. W. Green, Major and Mrs. L. A. Sherrard, Miss Carlile, Mr. J. Cowse, Mr. White, Sir Duncan Macpherson, Mr. H. Warburton, and officers and staff from the Church Army Headquarters, who walked in procession behind the coffin.

After the service the cremation took place at Golders Green, and the interment will take place at Brompton Cemetery to-day.

REQUIEM MASS

MR. CHARLES NEVILE

A requiem Mass was said on Saturday for Mr. Charles Nevile in St. Joseph's Chapel, Brompton Oratory. Father Woodruff officiated, and among those present were:—

Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Lady Margaret Douglas, Lady O'Conor, Lady Rachel Howard, Colonel and Mrs. Kenny, Miss Mostyn, Mr. Henry Hope, Miss Joan Hope, Miss Hoche, Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, Mrs. Sherd, Mrs. Black, Miss Kathleen Baltz, Miss May Bateman, Dr. Cremow, Miss Beatrice Stourton, Mrs. Dease Makins, Mr. F. G. Hertford, Mrs. H. McMicking, Mrs. Andrew Carr, and Miss C. Cannon.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CAIRO, MARCH 1

The High Commissioner, accompanied by Lady Loraine and Lady Betty Butler, has returned from his visit to Luxor.

Earl Cadogan, Major-General Sir Pomeroy Holland-Pryor, the Earl and Countess of Radnor, Lady Helen Pleydell-Bouverie, and Sir George and Lady Murphy have been staying at Mena House.

Sir Philip and Lady Stott have arrived at the Continental-Savoy Hotel.

Sir Pierce and Lady Lacy, Sir Algernon and Lady Firth, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Fox are staying at the Semiramis Hotel.

Sir Thomas and Lady Strangman and Earl and Countess Lindsay have been at the Shepheard's Hotel.

Arrivals at Khartoum from the South have included Viscountess Powerscourt and Lady De L'Isle and Dudley.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford and Sir John and Lady Norton-Griffiths have been staying at the Cataract Hotel, Aswan.

Arrivals at the Winter Palace, Luxor, have included Sir Kay and Lady Muir.

MENTON, MARCH 5

The International Tennis Tournament is being played this week under ideal weather conditions.

The British Legion (Menton Branch) held their first annual dinner at the "Royalty," and among those who attended it were Major-General Sir Archibald and Lady Paris, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Paymaster Rear-Admiral Byron, Major and Mrs. Lepel-Glass, Mr. H. C. Belcher, and Mr. and Mrs. Dean.

Lady Sassoon and Sir Michael and Lady O'Loghlen have arrived at the Cap-Martin Hotel.

General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, is staying as the guest of M. Gabriel Hanatoux at Roquebrune.

MONTE CARLO, MARCH 5

The Monte Carlo Regatta came to an end last Friday. The enjoyment of watching it was marred this year by cold, gusty weather, but enthusiasts were not to be deterred by the conditions, and the leading hotels were quite full for Regatta week. The International Tennis Tournament was also affected by stormy weather, but to-day there is every indication of a change for the better, and it is mild and sunny.

M. Raoul Gunsbourg, who has been director of the Monte Carlo Opera for over 30 years, has accepted Prince Louis's invitation to continue the directorship of the Opera for a further period of seven years.

Among those present at the recent tennis *gala* dinner at the Restaurant des Ambassadeurs were:—Lord and Lady Weir, Captain Sir Gerald and Lady Burke, Lady Eva Dugdale, the Hon. Louis Greville, and Miss E. Buist.

Recent arrivals in the Principality include the Hon. Laurence and Mrs. Methuen, and General Sir Noel Birch, who are at the Windsor; Sir George and Lady Buchanan are at the Grand Hotel; and the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Sir Ian Malcolm, and the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor are at the Hotel de Paris.

RUPERT BROOKE

SOME MEMORIES AND A MEMORIAL

(BY VISCOUNT ERLEIGH, K.C.)

These slight recollections of Rupert Brooke have been stirred in my mind by reading of the memorial to be erected to him on Scyros. It is right that for the world at large there should be such a memorial, and fitting that it should be in Greece. But for our generation his best memorial must always be the numberless copies of a little black-bound volume that formed a furtive part of the baggage of so many British soldiers, who thus gave thanks to him for having set to immortal music their own dumb, formless thoughts.

Tradition requires that a future poet in his school-days should be painted as a morose and fragile outcast, despising and shunning the boorish heartiness of his fellows. For no such picture could Rupert Brooke at Rugby have served as a model, for few boys of his time displayed a greater versatility, or took a more prominent part in the current life of the school. In the Upper Bench of the VIth and head of his House, a member of the school XI. and XV., and a cadet officer in the Corps, he acquired a dazzling list of distinctions such as would have ensured to most other boys a reverent idolization.

And yet, in spite of his success in the spheres which chiefly make for popularity, it would not be true to say that, outside his own House, he was generally popular. I do not think that the cause was merely subconscious envy of his greater accomplishments or resentment that so many gifts should have been showered upon one being; it was based rather upon a vague feeling that he did not come out of the same mould as the rest of us, that he was somehow unusual. And at school the unusual is always sinister.

Looking back on those days over an interval of 25 years, I am more than ever convinced that his hair was to blame: very thick, very golden, and by our cropped and prosaic standards scandalously long, it was at once the symbol to him of his own singularity and the focus to us of our faint hostility. Long before he confirmed our worst suspicions by reading on Speech Day a poem of his own composition, we had felt instinctively that he must be in a sense an impostor, that no one who unashamedly flaunted that burnished mane could expect to be taken seriously as footballer or cricketer or even as soldier. And then came the day already mentioned when he read publicly and with quite inadequate embarrassment poetry of which he himself was the confessed author! It was, if my memory serves me right, a prize-poem on the "Taking of the Bastille." I believe it was not a very good poem, though it was no doubt far better than any other among us could have written, but it produced a most painful impression upon us to see one of our number, and that one rich in athletic triumph, thus humiliate himself before us and our friends. Even now I seem to remember being especially nauseated by the epithet "violet-lidded"; trite and innocuous as it was, it represented to my then barbarian mind the lowest depths of "preciousness."

He left at the end of that term, but later on, when I in due course had emerged from the Boeotian twilight into the Attic sunshine of the Upper Bench, he came down from King's one Sunday evening to read to the literary society of that august Form a paper on "The Vagabond Spirit in Poetry," and incidentally once and for all to reveal to at least one of his audiences not only the charm of poetry, but the charm of Rupert Brooke. And from that moment I have always seen him in retrospect as a chryselephantine figure beside our common clay. Thenceforth, our meetings were few and casual until August, 1914, when I saw him for the last time. It was in Regent's Park. We were then both in the elementary stages of our military education, still clad in civilian clothes, but equipped with rifle and haversack, and he had crowned this hybrid "turn-out" with a rakish, challenging, wide-brimmed black felt hat, worn with the air of an ancient Greek turned modern Mexican, which was the Poet's latest gesture of freedom before capitulating to the uniform drab.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. W. A. KNIGHT, vicar of Holy Trinity, Beckenham, since 1927, has accepted the offer of the rectory of Aldham, Essex.

The REV. DOUGLAS SMITH, rector of West Lynn from 1923, has been instituted by the Bishop of Norwich to the vicarage of Hunstanton with Ringstead Parva, on the presentation of Mr. le Strange, of Hunstanton Hall.

The REV. R. H. HORTON, lately Chaplain to the Forces and R.A.F., Cranwell (formerly curate of St. John the Evangelist, West Bromwich), has been appointed assistant priest at Guildford Cathedral.

NOTES

Dr. Nicholson will lecture on "Church Music" at St. Edmund's, Lombard-street, on Wednesday, at 1.10 p.m. Mr. Topliss Green will sing at 12.30 and also after the lecture.

Wednesday, March 19, will be a day of prayer and gifts for the South American Missionary Society. In the City of London, at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, there will be continuous prayer from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Bishop Taylor Smith will give an address at 1.15 p.m., and Canon F. C. Macdonald at 6.15. Gifts may be handed in at the door.

Sir Henry Lunn has addressed a letter to the Advisory Council of the *Review of the Churches* notifying his retirement at the end of the year from the editorial chair of the *Review*, which he founded in 1891. The Advisory Council includes the Bishops of Winchester, Chichester, Leicester, Plymouth, and other Anglicans, Dr. Scott-Lidgett, Professor Carnegie Simpson, Dr. Maldwyn Hughes, Dr. Norwood, and Dr. Charles Brown; Archbishop Germanos, of the Greek Church, the Archbishop of Upsala, Primate of Sweden, and Bishop McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S PORTRAIT

UNVEILING CEREMONY AT THE LEAGUE OF EMPIRE

LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY yesterday unveiled a portrait in oils of her father, the Duke of Connaught, at the headquarters of the League of Empire, 124, Belgrave-road, Westminster. The portrait, painted by Mr. James Quinn, an Australian artist resident in Britain, is a replica of the one by Sargent at Clarence House. The commission was given at the instance of many subscribers, who desired to express their appreciation of the Duke's long association with the League.

Mrs. ERSKINE BAGGALLAY, chairman of the ladies' committee, in making the presentation on behalf of the subscribers, said that members of the League and friends in all parts of the Empire had subscribed to show their appreciation of the Duke's public work for the Empire and his encouragement of the work of the League.

LORD ASKWITH, in accepting the gift on behalf of the League, said that the Duke of Connaught had been connected with the organization for 19 years, and had shown a practical interest in its work and in appeals for the headquarters for overseas teachers in London. The League could hold no better treasure than the picture of a great gentleman, a devoted soldier, a loved governor, and a most popular prince.

LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY, after unveiling the portrait, described it as a very fine one, and remarked that her father was pleased that the League had expressed a wish to have it hung at their headquarters.

Among those present at the unveiling were Lady Askwith, Professor E. A. Gardner (chairman of the executive committee), Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock, Sir John and the Hon. Lady Shelley-Rolls, Lady Maude, Mrs. Blackall, and Mrs. Ord Marshall (secretary).

PARIS FASHIONS

TREATMENT OF COLOUR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

With all dull colours at Auteuil a bright one is worn. Fur coats and fur-trimmed coats go over thin dresses; coats with straight skirts and coats cut with a dipping line behind are worn; blouses are tucked in at the waist, and hats are often close-fitting velvet bonnets. A new dusty cream colour called Isabelle has become fashionable.

Madeleine Vionnet has shown her dresses and coats. Her summer dresses are mostly white in two or three shades, including Isabelle, and for the spring there are vermillion red, olive green, beige, brown, and many tweed mixtures which include these colours. The cut of her dresses is easy and free from incrustations; her evening neck line is not low behind or in front, but the back is slit and the points, two or single, are brought to a knot in a scarf, which is drawn to the point in front. The charm of Vionnet clothes is that it is not easy to know where a tie, a line, a flounce, a drapery, begins and ends. Description fails to make these mysteries clear.

Day dresses are all made with the Raglan shoulders, and so are most of the coats. In an *ensemble* of beige, brown, and Isabelle white, the full skirt, straight and round at the hem, is of fine beige crêpe georgette, the hips have a deep fitted crêpe yoke of Isabelle white, the easy-fitting bodice is of the same with long sleeves, the three-quarter wrap is of brown velvet with seamless shoulders, and no collar or cuffs, and a brown satin lining. A tall young Englishwoman may be beautifully dressed by Madeleine Vionnet. Well built, with free movements, she may wear a full, straight skirt of silk crêpe or chiffon, drawn into the waist-line by a narrow belt of suède or ribbon; the neck is cut to a point in front and trimmed with a scarf collar which ties to a long bow and ends. The sleeves are long and wide at the wrists.

For the evening there are satin princess dresses, with deep flounces hung in slanting or dipping lines; the waist-line may be marked or not, seams may be fagoted, there may be lines of drawn-thread work. The colours are pale and of no clear tint.

There is not so much black as white in this collection, and no yellow. Printed chiffons, grey and white, grey and scarlet, pink and grey, almond green and yellow, amber and brown, are among the colour mixtures; the flower designs are large but not aggressive. On dresses without any pattern and in one colour bead necklaces are worn; ropes of fine beads are drawn into tight balls down one side of the chain, the other side is left straight. Bright red or bright green necklaces are worn on white, beige, and cream dresses. One chiffon dress of Isabelle white has a belt and necklace of silver beads and no other trimming.

The bodices of white silk pique tennis dresses are fastened down the front with small or large crystal buttons. None of the dresses has a cape, but there are little coats, boleros, three-quarter coats, and long coats to be slipped on and off easily. Tweed coats are put over plain crêpe frocks. Tweeds and morning *ensembles* contain plenty of red. Many coats are trimmed with fur, and there are some summer coats of cream broadtail and shaved lamb. A white mackintosh coat with a cowhide bag will do for a rainy day in summer. Afternoon skirt hems may be uneven, and georgette and chiffon dresses may have a deep corselet of light embroidery. It is likely that embroidered dresses will come back to fashion. An evening dress for state parties is made with a long sweeping train; it is of untrimmed beige georgette. On all white dresses for the seaside and country are narrow belts of scarlet suède, and bright red buttons may be put on skirt or bodice. No flowers are worn. Evening wraps are of velvet or chiffon to match dresses. A plain chiffon or georgette dress with a long flounced cloak to match will be a summer *ensemble*. A short wrap may have a long fringe reaching to the feet. Several summer evening *ensembles* are called transformation dresses, since the wrap may be worn as a drapery or a cloak. Coloured chiffon handkerchiefs give a touch of bright colour to white, black, and beige dresses, and so does a bright scarf to a black dress.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, at singing and folk dance festival for the Girl Guides of London. London University, 7.30.

Royal Society of British Sculptors: Annual dinner, Hyde Park Hotel, 7.45.

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches: Annual Assembly, Nottingham.

Board of Trade Inquiry: Marking of imported brooms and brushes, 11.30.

Metropolitan Conservative Lecture: Mrs. Costello on "Is Money Superior to Other Forms of Wealth? The Gold Standard." Caxton Hall, 3.

Near and Middle East Association: Mr. H. C. Luke on "The Story of the Assassins." Sir E. Denison Ross presiding, 64, Queen's-gate, 8.45.

Royal Geographical Society: Mr. F. Kingdon Ward on "The Eastern Gate to India." Æolian Hall, 8.30.

Social and Political Education League: Professor Julian Huxley delivers presidential address on "Scientific Humanism as the New Social Outlook." University College, 8.30.

Surveyors' Institution: Sir Harry Haward on "Recent Developments in the Electricity Supply of Great Britain, with Special Reference to Rural Electrification," 8.

Institute of Transport: Joint meeting with Royal Aeronautical Society: Mr. Martin Wronsky on "German Commercial Air Transport."

Royal Medical Benevolent Fund: Annual meeting, 5.

National Liberal Club: Sir Edgar Harper on "The Taxation of Land Values," 8.15.

Insurance Institute of London: Mr. W. A. Workman on "A Review of Some Life Assurance Problems," Cordwainers' Hall, 5.30.

Regent Advertising Club: Exhibition of members' work, 7.

London "Safety First" Council: Mr. Eric Farmer on "The Psychology of Industrial Accidents." Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 7.

People's League of Health: Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones on "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System." National Union of Teachers, 6.

University College: Professor E. J. Salisbury on "Concerning the Study of Plants," 5.30; Professor Otto Meyerhof on "Chemistry of Muscle in Relation to Problems of Cellular Physiology," 5.15.

King's College: Professor Edgar Prestage on "Portuguese Voyages of Discovery and Empire-Building," 4.30; the Rev. A. C. Headlam on "Christian Reunion," 5.30; Professor R. W. Seton-Watson on "Outlines of British Foreign Policy (1815-80)," 5.30.

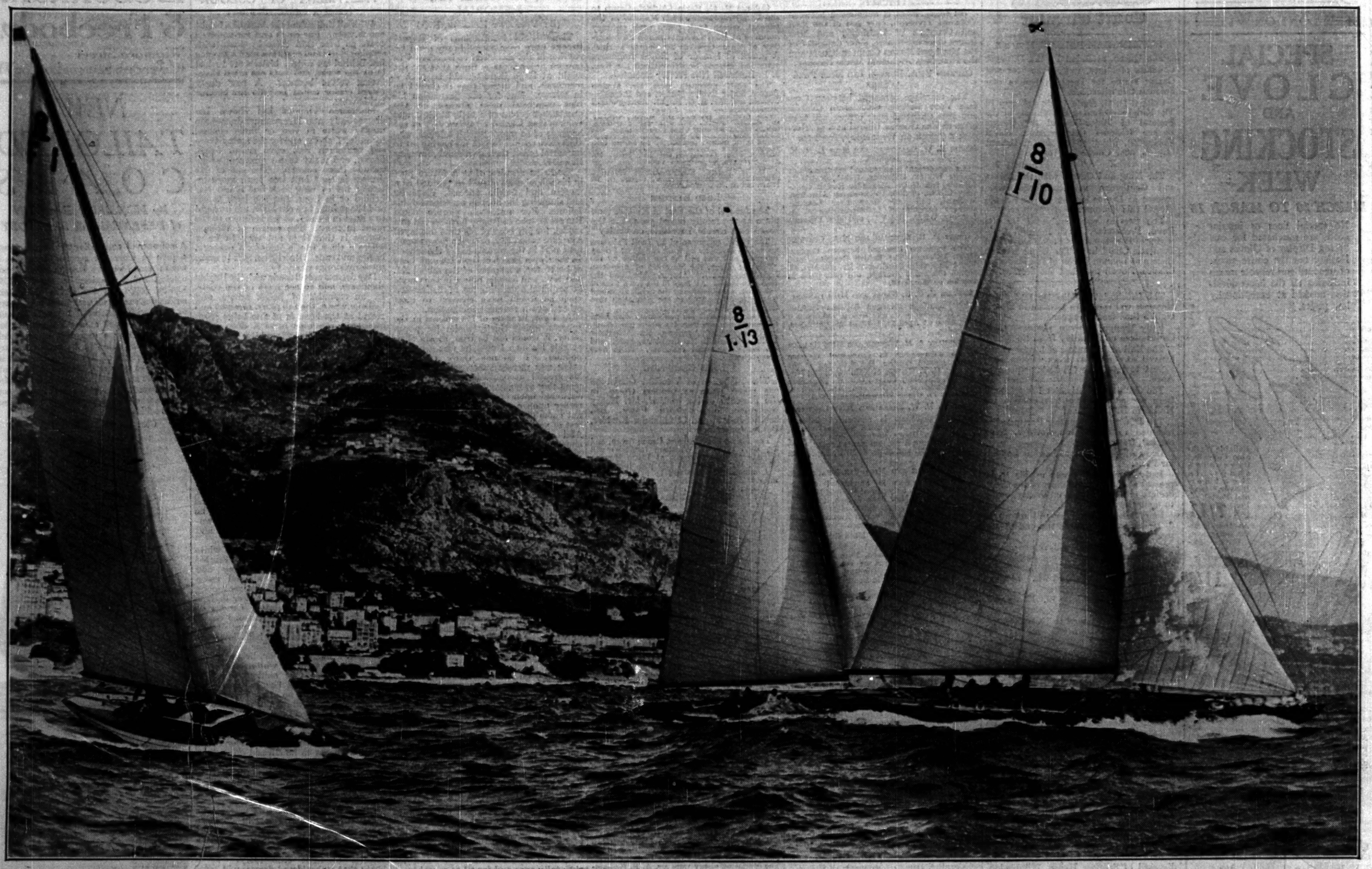
Birkbeck College: Professor Dr. V. M. Goldschmidt on "Chemical Geology," 5.30.

Royalty Theatre: *Appearances*, 8.15.

Funeral: Viscount Gladstone, Little Munden Church, Ware, Herts, 3.30.

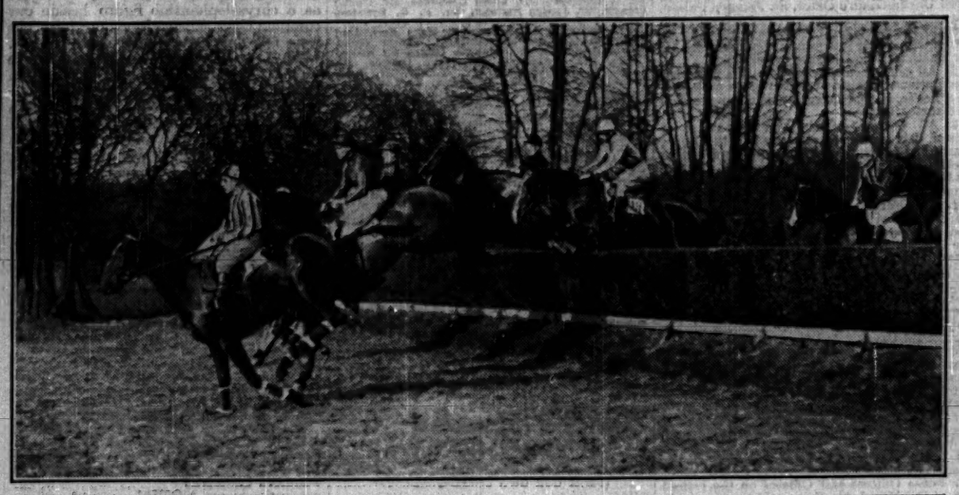
Marriage: Mr. E. Hutchins and Mrs. G. Fortescue,

THE RIVIERA YACHTING SEASON: IN THE ROADSTEAD OF MONACO



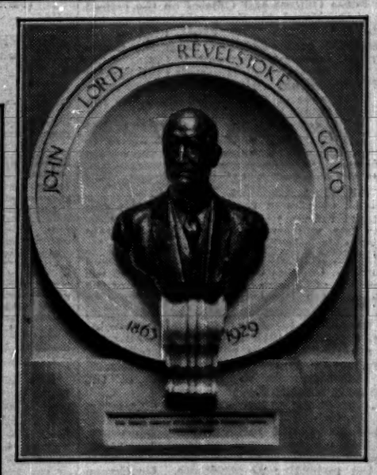
THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE and M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, arrived on a visit to the flooded areas on Saturday. They are seen at Moissac, in the Department of Tarn-et-Garonne. The main floods are now subsiding.

THE REGATTA AT MONACO.—The programme of international regattas at the various Riviera ports is now in full progress, and our photograph was taken during a race for eight-metre yachts at Monaco. Behind the houses at the east end of Monte Carlo can be seen the Grande-Corniche where from La Turbie it descends towards Roquebrune.



RACING AT LINGFIELD.—Taking the first jump in the Lingfield Park Handicap Steeplechase on Saturday, when several Grand National Horses were running. Castletown is leading, and on the extreme right is Spear O'War, the favourite. Glangesia, an outsider, was the winner.

A TUDOR PLAY.—The procession scene from the adaptation of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, a 16th-century comedy, which the Little Gaddesden Players are giving to-night at Crosby Hall, Chelsea. The characters seen in the picture include King Edward VI., Princess Mary, Princess Elizabeth, and Lady Jane Grey.



LORD REVELSTOKE.—The bronze bust of the late Lord Revelstoke which has been erected at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. It is the work of Mr. Arthur J. Pollen, and the setting was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A.

MR. W. H. TAFT, former President of the United States, who has died, aged 72. He was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Make Certain of being Dry and Comfortable on Wet or Chilly Days
by wearing
THE
BURBERRY

As a WEATHERPROOF, The Burberry is "the world's best"; a safeguard that keeps out drenching rain in a wonderful way.

As an OVERCOAT, it excludes wind, and keeps its wearer snug and warm on cold days, yet, notwithstanding this, it ventilates naturally and is almost weightless.

For town or country, The Burberry is the most useful coat a woman can possess—a coat that does duty, as Weatherproof or Overcoat, in every kind of weather, at every season of the year.

THE BURBERRY BOOK containing illustrations of the various styles in which The Burberry is made, patterns of the materials and prices, post free on mention of THE TIMES

BURBERRYS Ltd. HAYMARKET LONDON S.W.1

RNLI
EACH YEAR
5/- we need 1,000,000 contributions of 5/-
FIVE SHILLINGS
to maintain the whole Life-Boat Service.
Please send your 5/- to-day and be
"ONE IN A MILLION"
This British Enterprise is supported solely by voluntary contributions.
YOUR 5/- WILL HELP US
(1) To reward the Crews whenever Boats are launched on service, whether or not life is saved;
(2) To compensate those who are injured in the Service;
(3) To pension the widows and orphans of those who may lose their lives in the Service;
(4) To add to our Fleet of Motor Life-Boats, which have again and again saved lives which otherwise would have been lost.
OVER 62,000 LIVES SAVED
Will you give now, and remember the Life-Boats in your Will?
THE EARL OF HARROWBY, *Honorary Treasurer.* GEORGE F. SHEE, M.A., *Secretary.*
Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
Life-Boat House,
22, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Can *you* say YES?
Can you find any document when you want it?
Do the letters you send out look good?
Are your ledgers posted up to date?
Can you trace any customer's order quickly?
Can your typists add while they type?
Is your office work free from error?
Even if you can say yes to these questions you may still find some valuable ideas at the
BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION
WHITE CITY
(Shepherd's Bush Entrance)
Open until March 15.
11 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.
Admission One Shilling.
C.F.H. 32

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE RECENT STREET
THIRD WONDERFUL WEEK!
"STAMPEDE"
By Major and Mrs. Court Treatt.
A HUNDRED MILES OF BLAZING FOREST!
A STAMPEDE OF TERROR-STRICKEN ANIMALS AND MEN!!
DAILY AT 2.30, 6.30, 8.30
BOX OFFICE 10-10 LANGHAM 1744.

SUPER ADAMS'S POLISH for Furniture & Floors
100 YEARS RENOWN
One Trial Convinces
For FURNITURE in BOTTLES — For FLOORS in TINS
Sold throughout the world for 100 years—Works Sheffield, Eng.

NEW DESIGNS IN LIBERTY DRESSES
READY-TO-WEAR DAY DRESS IN YORU CRAPE DAINTILY EMBROIDERED IN VARIOUS COLOURS
42/-
SIZES SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE
POST FREE COLOURED SKETCHES WITH PATTERNS OF MATERIALS
LIBERTY & CO REGENT ST. LONDON W.1
MODEL 98

THE WHITE LIQUEUR
COINTREAU
Extra Dry for England
IN THE SQUARE AMBER BOTTLE

Obituary

MR. W. H. TAFT

FROM WHITE HOUSE TO SUPREME COURT

Few men in any country have ever achieved such high distinction during a long life of public service as William Howard Taft, whose death at the age of 72 we record to-day with much regret. He was the only man in the history of America who has ever been chosen to fill the two highest positions in the land. From 1909, after his masterly administration of the Philippines, till 1913 he was President of the United States, the chief executive authority, and in 1921 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the head of the American judicial authority, to which by the Constitution extensive powers for the review of legislation have been entrusted. His resignation of the office of Chief Justice, owing to continued ill-health, was announced in *The Times* of February 4.

The question is often asked in America, "What are we to do with our ex-Presidents?" Mr. Taft seemed to solve the problem in his own manner. Defeated at the polls in 1912, he retired to private life to emerge in the end a more powerful and more popular figure than ever before, and it was amid universal rejoicing that he achieved his early ambition, long cast aside, of becoming Chief Justice. It would have been a misfortune for his country if, after leaving office in 1913, he had been forced into a life of dignified ease and retirement.

His whole career was an ideal training for the Chief Magistracy. His father had been a statesman and jurist of more than average ability, Cabinet Minister in two Administrations, and a diplomatist who represented his country in Vienna and St. Petersburg. Of independent means and of good New England family, although his home was in Ohio, Mr. Alphonso Taft was able to give his son an education superior to that of the average American politician. Born on September 15, 1857, young Taft entered Yale at the age of 17. There he first acquired the name of "Big Bill," which stuck to him throughout his life. It was the custom of Yale, when he went there, to treat the freshmen a little roughly. Taft, like other new arrivals, suffered the indignity of being elbowed off the pavement into the gutter by his seniors. He said to the friend who was with him, "I wish you would walk a little behind me when we meet that fellow next." "Yes, but why?" "Because if he tries that again I am going to throw him over my shoulder, and I should like you to catch him." He was as good as his word; and from that time nobody molested the young freshman. On the Campus there his fame as an athlete became legendary, but he also took the highest place in his classes and earned the distinction of delivering the class oration at the close of his university career.

LAW AND POLITICS

After graduating, Taft studied law at first in the Cincinnati Law School, and afterwards in the office of his father, working also as law reporter for a local newspaper. Admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1880, he visited England in 1883 and was assiduous in attending our Law Courts, as also on later visits in 1886 and 1888. After holding local offices he began practice on his own account in 1883, and four years later he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio by the Governor, Senator Foraker, who in after years was to become one of his bitterest opponents.

In 1890 President Harrison called him to Washington as Solicitor-General, and he argued several important cases before the Supreme Court. His most striking achievement was, perhaps, his success in the Behring Sea dispute, in which the British Government appeared as a suitor. The brief which he submitted composed a volume of nearly 300 pages—a work of minute and illuminating accuracy. Taft, however, was not happy as an advocate. The prospect of making a large fortune as a lawyer in private practice at the end of his term as Solicitor-General did not appeal to him. "There are bigger things than money" is said to have been his answer to a friend who tried to persuade him not to accept the President's offer of an appointment as a Federal Judge.

In 1892 he was therefore commissioned United States Circuit Judge for the sixth circuit. He once stigmatized the administration of American law, and especially of American criminal law, as a disgrace to the civilization of his country. On the Bench he practised what he had since preached. Efficiency and fearlessness characterized the proceedings of his Court. His Labour decisions were distinguished by a ruthless legal logic which made them unpalatable to the Labour interests of the time, and by a sense of justice and a broad perspective which have since made lawyers accept them as laying down important principles for the settlement of economic and social disputes. Taft then, as afterwards, condemned and attacked the wide application which the more extreme leaders of Labour are apt to concede to the right of boycott, refused to listen to Labour's claims for indiscriminate immunity from writs of injunction, but, on the other hand, was ever ready to help the worker to uphold his just rights against his employer.

THE PHILIPPINES

In 1900 Taft was again called to Washington to undertake, sorely against his will, the task for which he will be remembered in American history. The Spanish war had left the United States with responsibilities of a kind which they had never contemplated. The Philippines were theirs, burdened with a heritage of political unrest and social misery with which military government, diluted by much well-meant executive and legislative interference from Washington, had since the war been unable to cope. "I want a man who is big, strong, patient, tactful yet firm, and willing to kill himself with hard work, if necessary," President McKinley is reported to have said to his Secretary of State. "Then why not send for Judge Taft?" was the answer.

The President's offer was not one that tempted him. His ambition was the Supreme Court, and not a great executive position; but he accepted from a sheer sense of duty. He stayed for three years, for a year as President of the Philippine Commission and for two years as Civil Governor of the islands. He found the Philippines a chaos, and he left them at least the beginnings of a commonwealth. His labours were herculean. Seldom has it fallen to an administrator to cleanse a land so foul with every political vice, from armed rebellion downwards. The whole country had been reduced by years of lawlessness to a welter of poverty and brigandage. Taft realized that the natives might be cowed into submission by military rule, but never into genuine loyalty to the American flag. Hence his famous "policy of attraction." He set himself to win the confidence of the Filipinos. He made them understand that the Americans had occupied the islands, not to further selfish ends, but in the interests of the natives themselves. No detail which might help the work of conciliation was overlooked. To please the inhabitants of Manila, he acquired the steps of the Spanish quadrille, which is the mode there, attended 20 balls in 40 days, and danced himself into the hearts of the people.

The next task—the establishment of civil government—was a work which, as Mr. Root said, had to be done from the ground up. A Civil Service law had to be drawn up, a system of local and central government to be devised, public finance to be put upon a stable basis, Courts to be organized, public safety to be secured, an education scheme to be worked out, and all the thousand and one details which pass without notice in civilized lands to be provided for. All this had in a measure been achieved when, in 1903, Taft returned to Washington. In the autumn of 1907, in the presence of the statesman who had called it into being, the Philippine Legislative Assembly was opened.

SECRETARY OF WAR

Taft left the Philippines to take his place in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet as unwillingly as three years before he had gone out to the islands. He felt that he was morally bound to finish to the best of his abilities the great work which he had undertaken. Twice at least while Secretary of War he refused what would then have been to him the supreme crown of his career—a place among the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States—because he felt that to retire from active political life in such a way would have made it at once impossible for him to guard the interests of the Philippines. His altruism was well rewarded. Not only as Secretary of War did he have many opportunities of promoting the interests of the people whom he regarded as his wards, but as President he signed the Tariff Bill which gave to the Philippines the boon which above all others he had seen from the beginning was essential for their material prosperity—namely, free trade with the United States.

At Washington, indeed, Taft, by virtue of his office, fulfilled the duties not only of a Minister of War, but of a Colonial Minister. His position in the official life of Washington was indeed unique. It was he who advised the President as to his attitude towards Labour and on many other complicated points of domestic policy. It was he who set in motion the great machinery which dug the Panama Canal, and settled the jarring claims of the Republics of Colombia and Panama when they threatened the peace of the Isthmus. It was he who went to Cuba during the troubled autumn of 1906, when the Palma Administration had fallen, and by a proclamation which was a masterpiece of diplomacy warded off the dangers of civil war and annexation, and made possible the peaceable resumption of Cuban autonomy.

Under the stress of modern conditions the American Presidency has become very different from what the framers of the Constitution, in their fear of "one-man power," meant it to be. In foreign affairs especially the President must be able to guide his country along the difficult path of world politics. For this great task Taft was admirably qualified. His knowledge of international relations was probably greater than that of any other American, and he was by nature and by training a diplomatist. In 1902, when he was Governor of the Philippines, it became necessary for the United States to arrange with the Vatican for the purchase of certain lands in the islands. The matter was extremely delicate. Negotiators unfamiliar with its complicated details of mixed law, territorial titles, and conflicting interests might easily have failed to settle it. Taft mastered the subject, went to Rome himself, and speedily brought the negotiations to a successful issue. This was his method. When possible he did a thing himself, and did it, not by what used to be known as American "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy, but by means of a tact and sympathetic understanding which seldom failed. When the occasion arose, however, he could be as direct and uncompromising as any of his predecessors.

PRESIDENT

With the approach of the Presidential election of 1908 Roosevelt threw his immense influence in favour of Taft, upon whom he had exerted tremendous and ultimately successful pressure to secure his consent to accept nomination. Taft was elected 27th President of the United States by 321 electoral votes to 162 cast for William J. Bryan. From the first things went against the President. He entered office amid great expectations to undertake a thankless task. He had to carry on, in the dull constructive sense, the work of a predecessor whose vivid methods had made the Radicals more Radical, and had goaded the Conservatives to sullenness.

Within a twelvemonth of his inauguration Taft was being attacked by both parties alike. His chief fault was that of optimistic procrastination. Taft's habits of thought and action were those of a lawyer. He had none of the instincts or the arts of the party politician. His enemies magnified his mistakes, and he was unable to capitalize his achievements. Among those achievements were the creation of a postal savings bank system and a parcel post service, the formation of a Tariff Board, the successful prosecution of certain great holding companies for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, important reforms in judicial procedure, the reorganization of the Army and Navy, a law against the "white slave" traffic, another ameliorating conditions in mines, another to promote the welfare of children, and the drafting of arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France, and of a reciprocal treaty for commerce with Canada.

In normal times achievements such as these would have been accounted a fair success. But Roosevelt, as leader of the Progressive wing, opposed Taft at the Republican Convention, and later formed his own party, with the result that Woodrow Wilson scored an overwhelming victory over the divided Republicans. When he left the White House, in 1913, Taft became Kent Professor of Law at Yale, president of the American Bar Association, and first president of the American Institute of Jurisprudence.

THE WAR AND AFTER

During the Great War Taft was chiefly conspicuous as President of the American Red Cross and as President of the League to Enforce Peace—not a stop-the-war movement, but one which held it desirable to form a League of Nations after the War who should bind themselves, among other things, to submit all justiciable questions not settled by negotiation to a judicial tribunal. In 1919 he endorsed the Versailles Treaty, regarding its most important part to be the Covenant of the League, on behalf of which he spoke throughout the country. In July, 1920, he was appointed the representative of the Grand Trunk Railway on the Board of Arbitration to determine the sum payable by the Dominion of Canada.

On June 30, 1921, Taft was appointed by President Harding Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the summer of 1922 he paid his fourth and most memorable visit to England. His object this time was to study the English operation of rules of procedure by rules of Court as distinguished from statutory limitations and machinery, with a view to improving the dispatch of business in the numerous Federal Courts in the United States. His reception was enthusiastic. The Bench and Bar of England gave him a banquet, he was elected an honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple, and Oxford, Cambridge, and Aberdeen added to his store of honorary degrees.

Taft was a big man physically as well as mentally. He loved to jest of his bulk. He was one of the most human and approachable of men. He gave himself no airs. Nothing delighted him so much as to lay aside the weight and dignity of office, and escape to his happy holiday ground at Murray Bay, on the St. Lawrence, in Canada. There he would live a simple life far from the cares of office. He was a delightful companion, with a wise wit and a great store of humour. His broad smile was most infectious, and it generally broke into a rich chuckle, ending in full-throated laughter, which revealed the amiability of the man and his innate desire for fellowship. He won the esteem and respect of his countrymen, not only by his diligence in office, by his ability as lawyer and Judge and wisdom as administrator, but by his wide and human sympathy, his high personal character, his unflinching courage, his cheerful acceptance of the untoward accidents of life, and his wisdom in keeping the middle path between extremes.

Mr. Taft married, in 1886, Helen Herron, daughter of Mr. J. W. Herron, of Cincinnati, State Senator. A lady of remarkable charm and intellectual ability, she undoubtedly played an important part in shaping his career. They had, with two sons, a daughter who was formerly on the staff of the women's college, Bryn Mawr.

JUSTICE SANFORD

A LOSS TO THE SUPREME COURT

The death of Justice Edward Terry Sanford, of the United States Supreme Court, which we record on another page, takes from that tribunal a man whose only field of activity had been the law, and who was little known to the mass of his fellow-countrymen until his appointment by President Harding in 1923 to an associate justiceship. He had not, like his departed chief, Mr. Taft, sought any purely political office, and his quiet worth won recognition chiefly from the members of his own profession.

Justice Sanford was born on July 23, 1865, at Knoxville, Tennessee, and it was from the university of his native State that he graduated 18 years later. In 1885 he took a B.A. at Harvard, and in 1889—one year after his admission to the Bar—he advanced to the Master's degree. Several years of practice at the Bar followed, and in 1907, he was made Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, a post he relinquished in 1908 to become Federal Judge of the Eastern and Middle districts of Tennessee. This judgeship he held for 15 years, advancing steadily in the esteem of those who knew and could appreciate his quiet worth and genuine ability. He found time for occasional articles on legal and historical subjects, was a speaker more notable for the matter than the manner of his addresses, played a useful part in the activities of the American Bar Association, and will be remembered as a wise trustee or governor by more than one public institution. He brought to the Supreme Court an excellent reputation and a power of sustained work which are eminently necessary in the members of a body so heavily charged with responsibility. His appointment followed two years after that of Mr. Taft to the post of Chief Justice, and death has claimed him within a few hours of his colleague.

MR. A. M. PATTERSON

Mr. Albert Mansfield Patterson, who died in New York on March 5, earned during the War the lasting gratitude of this country, though he was only known to a few here.

He came of Lowland Scottish stock, for his ancestors went from Galloway to the United States a few generations ago. He was the head of the textiles firm of Patterson and Greenhough, and on the outbreak of the War was president of the Textile Alliance, an organization of American firms which had been formed to deal collectively with dyers and dye merchants, and was to become well known to the Allied nations, particularly Great Britain. Mr. Patterson was whole-heartedly with us, and by an arrangement made with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Sir Richard Crawford in Washington, and approved by the Foreign Office here, the alliance became the consignee of all textile goods and their raw materials imported from the British Empire and India or carried in ships that had bunker agreements with us. Thus, all imported wool, flax, and jute, and goods made from them, passed into the control of the alliance. Since the United States depend mainly upon Australasian wool and entirely upon Indian jute, the alliance became a very powerful body. It gave its guarantees and extracted from its members guarantees that none of these goods should reach Germany or German firms, directly or indirectly. Very quickly every American textile firm was a member except the avowedly pro-Germans, who naturally and unsuccessfully fought it.

Such was the respect in which Mr. Patterson was held in America that he had little difficulty in persuading even rival firms of his own to let him inspect their books. His work became a very important branch of the blockade, and in 1917 the alliance became practically a Government department of the United States. He had to come frequently to London, where his visits confirmed the confidence that the Minister of Blockade, then Lord Robert Cecil, and the Foreign Office had placed in him. He then formed friendships with those who knew what we owed to him and also realized his great abilities, high character, humour, and charming friendliness to those who worked with him here. He belonged to the Republican Party, but took little part in politics. Three years ago he had a serious operation, after which he never recovered in health. He is survived by his wife and their only son.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GIMLETTE

Lieutenant-Colonel George Hart Desmond Gimlette, C.I.E., late Indian Medical Service, died at Sandford House, Southsea, on Friday, at the age of 74.

The eldest son of Hart Gimlette, Fleet Surgeon, R.N., he was born on September 8, 1855, and followed his father's profession, being commissioned to the Indian Medical Service in March, 1879. He shared in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, being present at the engagements of Tel-el-Kebir and Zagazig. He was awarded the medal with clasp and the bronze star. He remained in Egypt on special cholera work until the autumn of 1883, and then went to the remote Himalayan capital of Khatmandu as Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant Resident. In 1891 he became Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand; six years later he went to Indore in the same capacity, and from 1901 (when he was made a C.I.E.) to 1908 was at the Hyderabad Residency. He retired in 1910, but eagerly responded to the call of the Great War. He first served as P.M.O. of H.M. hospital ship Sicilia, and then in France, Egypt, and Gallipoli. In the summer of 1917 he was re-employed in the I.M.S. as Residency Surgeon, Mysore, but soon after returned to military duty in Mesopotamia. He was a member of the East India United Service Club.

The death has occurred at Lingfield, Surrey, at the age of 86, of Mr. H. A. Baron, a grand-nephew of Captain Cook, the explorer. At the bicentenary celebrations in 1918 Mr. Baron presented to the Admiralty a number of relics of his ancestor, including a snuff-box, ivory chessmen, dice-box, cribbage board, and a bookcase, for the National, Naval, and Nautical Museum at Greenwich.

THE HON. EDWARD STRUTT

A GREAT PRACTICAL FARMER

The Hon. Edward Gerald Strutt, C.H., who died on Saturday at Hatfield Peverel, Essex, at the age of 75, was one of the most active, progressive, and influential agriculturists of his time. His position in the counsels of contemporary deliberative bodies, and the general confidence in his leadership, were due to a rare combination of qualities. Mr. Strutt was always on the alert for new ideas and methods, and seldom rejected proposed reforms without subjecting them to a severe test in practice, but his chief qualification for the responsible offices he filled and duties he undertook was the intimate knowledge of practical farming which he acquired and cultivated with remarkable adaptability on the family farms in Essex. He entered the profession of land agency, which occupied much of his time, for the firm of Strutt and Parker is widely known and extensively consulted, but agriculturists will think of Edward Strutt primarily as farmer, sharing with them the risks and worries, as well as the relieving interludes of brighter experiences, that have characterized the industry in recent years.

The Rayleigh farms are both extensive and representative in character. The land in hand, for the use and care of which Mr. Strutt was for long chiefly responsible, comprises some thousands of acres, and the system of management, with dairying a conspicuous feature, was intelligently varied to secure a high degree of harmony in the effective relationship of soil and crop or animal. He firmly rejected the suggestion that there was anything of the show order about the farming under his control. The enterprise was essentially commercial, and it was this concentration upon the economic side of the business that contributed most to the success of the venture, and made pupilage under Mr. Strutt so valuable a training for the many young men who began their career at Terling. The Terling farms have experienced, with others, the difficulties of recent years when imports, produced and transported under unequal conditions, have seriously depressed the markets for the main Essex products, especially wheat, but the history of the farms over a long period of years shows a remarkable degree of skill and business foresight in their management. The late Lord Rayleigh, great chemist and man of science as he was, never lost his lively interest in the land and its uses, and followed the work on the farms, as it was developed under the care of his brother, with close attention. When a party of South African farmers visited this country in 1914, Terling was one of the farms inspected, and in addressing the visitors and a large company of British agriculturists at Terling Place, Lord Rayleigh remarked upon the common belief, or experience, that agriculture required support from supplementary sources, and added that at Terling it was agriculture that maintained the family and enabled him to pursue his researches in science. Whatever benefit had resulted from his discoveries, he said, could be regarded as agriculture's contribution to science in return for what science had accomplished for the industry. This observation was a notable tribute to Mr. Strutt's efficiency as farmer and man of business. Indeed, it would hardly be over-estimating his achievements as an agriculturist to say that they were not unworthy to be compared with his brother's achievements in science.

Mr. Strutt's public work was difficult to assess, because it was spread over a wide field and much of it was performed in the unostentatious manner characteristic of the man. He seldom made a public speech, and his writings were equally few and intermittent, but in the giving of advice, privately, in the qualified form that springs from full understanding of the complicated nature of the industry, he was always generous. Apart from his services to the industry in such capacities as a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, as past-president of the Surveyors' Institution, and in different offices in the county of Essex, Mr. Strutt will be remembered for the conspicuous part he played in the guiding of agricultural activities during the War. As Agricultural Adviser to the Board of Agriculture of that time, he collaborated happily with Lord Ernle and others in the responsible and difficult work of piloting the industry through a troublous period. The joint effort exceeded the temporary requirements of the War years; it was sought to place the industry on a new and stronger footing in order that the anticipated reaction after hostilities ceased might be suitably faced, and that the future of farming might be based upon a sound and enduring foundation. A notable outcome of the collaboration was the Corn Production Act, which was designed to establish an equitable relationship between prices and wages. The farmer was to have assured to him a price for his cereals commensurate with the wages he had to pay to his employees. The Act, however, never really operated, for before prices fell to the point that would have involved State contributions, the measure was rescinded, and has never been restored in its original form. The skeleton that exists to-day, and makes the position so hard for producers, consists of the compulsory wages part without any sort of guarantee to those who have to pay them. As his action many years ago in instituting on his own farms a system of co-partnership proves, Mr. Strutt was deeply appreciative of the claims of farm workers, but he knew from his own experience that the payment of wages fixed on a basis disproportionate to the prices procurable in open markets for farm produce, was economically irreconcilable with justice and would, in most years, be an economic impossibility. By his death agriculture has lost one of its greatest exponents in both shrewd counsel and practical achievement.

Born on April 10, 1854, and educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1875, he was the fifth son of the second Lord Rayleigh, and uncle of the present peer. He was made a Companion of Honour in 1917. He married in 1878 Maria Louisa, daughter of Mr. J. J. Tufnell, of Langleys, Essex, and leaves three sons and three daughters.

LADY ELLIOTT

Alice Louisa Lady Elliott died on Saturday at her residence at Wimbledon Common after a long illness at the age of 84. She was a daughter of Mr. Thomas Gasseon, of Bank Moor, Belfast, and afterwards of Guernsey. In 1870 she married Mr. T. J. Murray, Indian Civil Service, of Edenderry, Ireland, who died in 1885, leaving three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Major T. F. Murray, of the Highland Light Infantry, was killed in France in 1914. The second son, Mr. E. W. Murray, was lost in the wreck of the Stella off the Casquets in 1899. The third son is Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Murray, of the Indian Army, now holding the post of Controller of Military Accounts. Her elder daughter is the wife of Mr. Frank Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, and the younger is the wife of Mr. C. A. Radice, formerly of the Indian Civil Service.

In 1887 she married Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., who was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1890 to 1895, and who died in 1911. There was one son of the second marriage, Mr. Claude Elliott, who is Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge. Lady Elliott left a great reputation in India as a charming and witty hostess, which was maintained when Sir Charles and she settled after their retirement at "Fernwood," Wimbledon Park.

THE BISHOP OF ST. HELENA

The Right Rev. W. A. Holbech, D.D., Bishop of St. Helena, died on Friday at St. Luke's Hostel, Fitzroy-square, after an operation, at the age of 79.

William Arthur Holbech was born on December 14, 1850, the third son of the Rev. Charles William Holbech, of Farnborough. He was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1873, afterwards going to Wells Theological College. He was ordained in 1874 to the curacy of St. Mark Lakenham, but soon began his long association with the Church in South Africa. In 1876 he became rector of Du Toits Pan, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony, and in 1881 rector and rural dean of Harrismith, Orange River Colony. In 1885 Bishop Webb appointed him Canon of Bloemfontein, and in 1887 Chancellor of the Cathedral. From 1887 to 1899 he was also warden of the Sisterhood of St. Michael and All Angels. Bishop Hicks made him Archdeacon and Rector of Kimberley in 1899, and he was Dean of Bloemfontein from 1902 to 1905. His appointment in the latter year to the Bishopric of St. Helena, in succession to the late Dr. Garraway Holmes, did not sever him from the province of Cape Town. His diocese included St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha. There are a few English settlers, but most of the people have sprung from an intermixture of Indians, Chinese, Malays, and Africans. The church population is estimated at 3,525, out of about 4,000.

SIR DAVID WILSON

Sir David Wilson, Bt., of Carbeth, died at Carbeth, Stirlingshire, on Saturday, at the age of 74.

Born on April 4, 1855, and educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A. and D.Sc., he was one of the best known men in Stirlingshire. He had been convener of the county since 1927, and an influential member of the county council. A practical farmer, he was hon. treasurer and formerly chairman of directors and convener of the science committee of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. He served on the departmental committees on seeds, food production in Scotland, and game and heather burning, and contributed many papers to scientific and agricultural journals. For some time he was a member of the Development Commission's advisory committee on agricultural science, and of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland's advisory committee. He was created a baronet in 1920. He married Susan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. Mitchell Harvey, and had four sons and one daughter. His eldest son was killed in the War, and he is succeeded by his second son, Mr. J. M. H. Wilson, barrister-at-law, who is married and has a son.

SIR W. H. MILTON

"An Old Marlburian" writes:—

Sir William Milton, of fine physique, in youth was a most accomplished athlete. At Marlborough he was prominent both in cricket and in football, and was an outstanding member of a strong school cricket eleven at Lord's in 1872. The story was always current among his contemporaries that he owed his first appointment at the Cape—to which, I believe, he went out on "spec" with no scholastic qualifications—to his cricket. It so happened that an England eleven soon after his arrival was playing South African teams. He was enlisted to play for a Cape eighteen, and achieved such a brilliant innings as to win the notice and favour of the then Governor and a subsequent appointment in the Civil Service, which he ultimately more than justified.

Our New York Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Abraham L. Erlanger, the most conspicuously successful of American theatrical producers, died at his home in New York on Friday, aged 70. He was always credited with establishing the American stage on a sound business basis, and by his contemporaries was called "The Napoleon of theatrical affairs."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER LINDSAY

SERVICE WITH THE GUNS

Major-General Sir Walter Lindsay died in London on Friday after a long illness, gallantly borne, at the age of 74. Although he twice commanded a Territorial Division, Lindsay was little known outside his own regiment. That was but natural, since, with the exception of these two commands, he never strayed far from the Artillery fold. At heart he remained a simple-minded gunner to the end of his days, and by his old regiment he will be mourned as one representing some of its best qualities and traditions.

Walter Fullarton Lodovic, son of Captain Alexander Lindsay, of the 8th Hussars, was born on May 15, 1855. As his name betokens, he came of an old Scottish family, of which he was justly proud. After being educated in Scotland, he passed into Woolwich, and was gazetted to the Royal Artillery in January, 1875. For the next few years his career was that of any painstaking artillery subaltern—active and always with his guns and horses. In 1882 he went to Egypt with Wolseley's expedition, and was thus present at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. He was selected for horse artillery; was promoted captain in 1884; then major in 1894; and spent a year doing a course at the School of Gunnery.

It was, however, in the South African War that Lindsay made a reputation for calm judgment in the face of difficult circumstances. Landing with Lord Methuen's forces, he fought in all the actions leading up to the relief of Kimberley. Both at Modder River and at Magersfontein he rose to the occasion, especially in the last-named action, where, by keeping his battery firing over the heads of the Highlanders in their unfortunate attack, he greatly facilitated their withdrawal. He was himself wounded in that fighting, and for his part in these actions he received the D.S.O. After the relief of Kimberley he continued with Lord Roberts to Pretoria, being present, among other engagements, at Paardeberg. Promoted lieutenant-colonel in November, 1900, he then had to return home, there being little scope for gunner officers of that rank at the front.

In November, 1903, after being on half-pay for a short while, and now brevet colonel, Lindsay was appointed Staff Officer for Royal Artillery, Southern Command; this appointment shortly became that of C.R.A., 3rd Division. There he remained until advanced to be Inspector of Royal Horse and Field Artillery in October, 1908. During the next four years Lindsay held this post, enjoying the rank of brigadier-general. These were, perhaps, the happiest years of his life. His common sense and good humour never failed. Known and respected as a thoroughly sound artilleryman—possibly with a dash of the old-fashioned school about him—he was able to do his work well. The gunners of the Expeditionary Force of 1914 owed not a little to Lindsay.

In February, 1912, he was promoted major-general, and thus had to leave his employment. Shortly afterwards he was given the command of the West Lancashire Division of the Territorial Force. There he was as popular with his Liverpool citizen soldiers as he had been with the Regular Artillery. Jokingly he used to say that he knew nothing about other arms than artillery, but these remarks used to be accepted with more than good-natured scepticism.

On the outbreak of the Great War he received the appointment of major-general, Royal Artillery, with the Expeditionary Force. For that post he had been specially selected by Sir John French, who was mindful of Lindsay's South African record. But all the circumstances were against him here, and as a climax, after the Ypres fighting, he was most unjustly blamed for the deficiency of ammunition that was crippling the action of the British artillery.

He returned later to France to command the 50th (Northumbrian) Territorial Division, and only a few days after landing he became involved in the Second Battle of Ypres. His infantry brigades were thereupon taken from him, to be sent into action one by one and never under his own control. Thus they were destroyed piecemeal. Lindsay was so deeply affected by this that he broke down and was sent home—a tragic end to a gallant old gunner's career. He remained inconsolable and unfit, so that he was not re-employed. Finally he was allowed to retire in the autumn of 1917.

Sir Walter Lindsay was created C.B. in 1908, and promoted K.C.B. in 1915. In 1891 he married Ethel, daughter of Mr. H. Thorpe. Lady Lindsay died in 1927. He leaves one daughter.

LADY FRY

Lady Fry, widow of Sir Edward Fry, Lord Justice of Appeal, died yesterday at Failand, near Bristol, at the age of 97.

She was born at Tottenham on February 16, 1833. Her father was John Hodgkin, a leading conveyancing barrister of the day, and her mother was Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Luke Howard, F.R.S., the meteorologist and author of "The Modification of the Clouds." Tottenham was at that time a country village with a considerable Quaker population, and her parents and grandparents were both members of the society to which she and her husband also belonged to the end of their lives. Although the strictness and simplicity of the Quaker surroundings of those days led to a banning of such things as music and the theatre, drawing and scientific and literary activities were encouraged among the large circle of young Friends in which Mariabella Hodgkin, as she then was, grew up, while visitors to her father's house included many leading men of the day. The breadth of the education given to the children of John and Elizabeth Hodgkin was evident from the interests and work in after life, not only of Lady Fry herself, but also of her brothers, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, the historian, Eliot Hodgkin, the collector and antiquary, and her sister, Mrs. Waterhouse, wife of the architect, Alfred W. Waterhouse.

With her keen intellect, Lady Fry was well able to enter into and appreciate the successful career of her husband. She married Edward Fry, then a rising barrister, in 1859. They made their home in the Grove, Highgate, until 1887, and then moved to Bayswater, until, in 1892, on Sir Edward's retirement, they went to live at Failand House, Bristol. Lady Fry frequently accompanied her husband on the journeys entailed by the public work which engaged him on his retirement from the Bench. These included visits to The Hague when he served as Arbitrator on The Hague Tribunal and as British Plenipotentiary at the 1907 Peace Conference, and also to Paris for the North Sea Inquiry. Her appearance, with her very dark complexion, hair, and eyes, was distinguished. She had a delightful humour, but was always retiring in society. Though delicate in her younger days and middle life, she attained to a serene old age with vigorous mental powers. Although she was 81 when the Great War broke out, she followed the activities making for international peace in the post-War years with a keen, critical, and sympathetic understanding, showing that her mind developed even in actual old age. She visited London in 1926 at the age of 92.

Sir Edward Fry died in 1918. Seven of their nine children survive her, including Mr. Roger Fry, the art critic, Miss Margery Fry, principal of Somerville College, Oxford, Dr. Joan Mary Fry, and Miss A. Ruth Fry. The last two have taken very prominent parts in the international work of the Society of Friends during and since the War. Another daughter, Miss Agnes Fry, wrote her father's life.

VICE-ADMIRAL KONDO

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Tokyo of Vice-Admiral Motoki Kondo. He was born in Tokyo in 1864. His father was a pioneer in naval education in Japan and founded the private school known as Kogyokusha, to the direction of which Vice-Admiral Kondo succeeded. He was formerly Inspector-General of Naval Construction in the Imperial Government shipyards.

MEMORIAL TO AIRMEN

A chapel was dedicated for the use of the Royal Air Force at Northolt Aerodrome, Ruislip, Middlesex, yesterday, by the Rev. R. E. V. Hanson, Chaplain-in-Chief to the Royal Air Force. Air Chief-Marshal Sir John Salmond unveiled a memorial tablet to Squadron-Leader A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins, who lost their lives near Tunis last December while attempting a non-stop record flight from Cranwell to Cape Town.

HARRODS REPTILE SHOES

'It is not what you pay *but what you* get *for what you pay that makes shopping at Harrods so well worth while'*

Harrods world-wide reputation for Reptile Shoes of quality and distinction is further enhanced in this new collection of Style-right Shoes. They are made from wonderfully soft Lizard, Python and Baby Crocodile Skins, specially selected for the exquisite beauty of their markings. These are the Shoes to wear with Tweeds, whether in town or country, perfect-fitting Shoes built for comfort, and offered at a price that is unequalled anywhere.

29/6 PER PAIR

Crocodile Lace Shoes, in the new dark Tan shade, trimmed with Tan Willow Calf to tone. Welted soles and leather heels. All sizes and fittings, 3—8. 29/6

One-Bar Crocodile Shoes in medium Tan shade, with welted soles and leather military heels. All sizes and fittings, 3—8. 29/6

Ladies' Shoes First Floor

Python Shoes, made of wonderfully supple skins in the new Fawn-Grey shade. Welted soles and leather heels. All sizes, half sizes and fittings, 3—8. 29/6

Python Shoes, made of dark Tan coloured skins and trimmed with Willow Calf to tone. Welted soles and leather heels. All sizes and fittings, 3—8. 29/6

POST ORDERS

All these Shoes will be sent Post Free

Please send pencilled outline of stockinged foot when ordering by post. Harrods Guarantee Satisfaction.

Fawn Lizard Lace Shoes, made of beautifully marked fine quality skins. Welted soles and leather heels. All sizes, half sizes and fittings, 3—8. 29/6

One-Bar Shoes of beautifully marked dark Tan Python, combined with Willow Calf to tone. Welted soles and leather military heels. All sizes, half sizes and fittings, 3—8. 29/6

HARRODS LTD SLOane 1234 KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW1

Agriculture

BLENDED BUTTER

IDENTIFICATION OF IMPORTS

CALL FOR INQUIRY

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

Now that at last we have awakened to the importance of looking into the state of our markets, and of facilitating the sale of the various commodities under their correct definitions, it would be well to pay appropriate heed to butter. Butter-making has not in recent years been regarded as a staple business in this country, the remarkable development of the liquid milk trade having so overshadowed it in the public mind that it is apt to be viewed as a minor pursuit. But official statistics show that the making of butter is still a practice of substantial significance in England and Wales. The 1925 returns of output of farm produce record about equal weights of butter and cheese (22,700 tons and 24,050 tons respectively), and reveal the interesting point that about 2½ times the quantity of milk is used for butter that goes into the cheese dairies. Of the total quantity of milk sold, about 13 per cent. is made into butter, and since this represents 133,000,000 gallons, the figure cannot be regarded as unimportant.

Circumstances in the past few years have accumulated to invest both butter and cheese with increasing importance to farmers. There has been such excessive production of milk that the surplus milk problem has assumed an acute form, and promises to disorganize the dairying industry if nothing effective is done to solve it. More of this subject will be heard, it is expected, in the next few months, certainly before milk contracts are renewed at Michaelmas. In the meantime, the alert bodies are endeavouring to anticipate and avert the serious consequences of the near future by exploring and considering avenues of at least partial escape from the impending difficulties.

ENORMOUS BUTTER IMPORTS

In well-informed quarters it is believed that greater attention will have to be given to both butter and cheese as an alternative to reducing the dairy herds. As a preliminary to the extension or reorganization of the butter and cheese pursuits, it is essential that the markets should be carefully examined in order to discover existing defects, and to devise plans for suitable expansion. Already it has been found that business in both butter and cheese is urgently in need of readjustment. Sir Douglas Newton brought the subject of butter before the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society on Wednesday, and the British Dairy Farmers' Association and the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture also have given prominence to the question, as did Sir William Wayland in a speech reported in *The Times* of March 1. The figures presented by Sir Douglas Newton, as given in *The Times* of Thursday, indicated great scope and urgency for interference with existing systems of trading. The value of the total imports of butter reaches the amazing figures of £34,000,000, but it is not the quantity of the imports that calls for investigation so much as the use that is made of, and the manner of retailing, about one-fourth of the quantity. Roughly 80,000 tons of imported butter is used for blending.

It is here that intervention is called for, in the interests alike of the home producers and consumers. The processes of blending are a fit subject for close inquiry, for, although the blended article may be palatable, equity and prudence suggest the adoption of measures to ensure that the nutritive quality of the butter is not impaired. It is not proposed that the blending of butter and the sale of the blended brands should be prohibited; all that agriculturists urge is that it should be made impracticable for butter of this description to be sold, wholesale or retail, as genuine butter. This is a perfectly reasonable demand, and it should be possible to devise means for safeguarding home producers against the restriction of markets and the depression of prices through competition with commodities which, however attractive to eye or palate, are definitely inferior in food value. Equally, the consumer has claims to be saved from paying higher prices for the blended article than are consonant with the merit of the commodity. Sir Douglas Newton stated that under existing conditions consumers were paying £2,000,000 a year more for blended butter than its actual worth. He asserted that the process of blending and the manner of selling the butter enabled the vendors to charge 3d. or 4d. a pound more than the butter would make before blending.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS MILK

These are remarkable figures, and in the common interest it is important that the question should be thoroughly investigated, and, if the suggestions are confirmed, no time should be lost in framing and enforcing measures for protecting farmers and the consuming public from the results of systems that act adversely upon home industry and domestic economy. Sir Douglas Newton cited in support of his case the notable fact that, while large quantities of butter are imported from countries as far apart as Russia and South America, butter from those countries is seldom obtainable on the retail market. Dominion butter and butter from certain other sources, of course, are purchasable as imported in almost any shop, but the supplies from many of the smaller sources, the purity and quality of which may fairly be questioned, disappear after their arrival in this country, and it is suggested that they reappear in the guises referred to at the meetings of the different bodies last week.

The subject may not be new, but it has acquired a new meaning on account of the pressing necessity for disposing to better advantage of the surplus milk in this country. It is believed that the Ministry of Agriculture is sympathetic to any scheme that would make the position better for the producers, but some uncertainty obtains regarding the attitude of the Ministry of Health. It is fair that the position of the Departments should be elucidated by searching inquiry without loss of time, for the immediate future of the milk business is creating growing concern. Nothing more is asked for than that it should be made impossible, or exceedingly difficult, for imported butter to be blended and sold under conditions that make identification difficult or uncertain.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

SPRING CEREAL CROPS

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The weather conditions of the past few weeks have been the most, perhaps the only, encouraging feature in the farming situation. A five or six weeks' spell of unusually fine weather has been greatly appreciated on the land. The rainfall in that time has been small, the frost sufficient to retard premature development in fruit plantations, and never intense enough to injure winter corn and other susceptible vegetation, while, equally important, the northerly winds have seldom been more than seasonably keen. The responsive character of the arable land has rarely been so definitely and pleasingly exemplified as during the earlier weeks of the present seeding season. This experience is rather remarkable after a winter of heavy and persistent rainfall and little frost, but it is clearly attributable to the helpful influences of the prolonged frost of 1929. The heaviest soils retain, and show when under cultivation, the beneficent effects of last year's conditions. The frost effected the preliminary improvement, and the summer suns perfected the amelioration of land that had been consolidated and made irresponsive by several years of wet winters and sunless summers. Seasonable frost is one of the most valuable factors in the management of arable land, and the rarity of its occurrence forms a serious hindrance to speedy and inexpensive farming in Southern England. The auspicious nature of the present seeding season is due entirely to sustained influences of the 1929 frosts, for the land has worked easily, and, in Norfolk, for instance, a larger area of spring cereals was drilled in February this year than in any other February within living memory. This winter has contributed little to this result; the main factor was the favourable effects bequeathed by 1929.

SCOTTISH FARMING LOSSES

It is common in England, especially outside farming circles, to attribute farming losses to incompetent management or some remediable defect in the farmer. The non-practical imagination ranges into foreign fields for evidence in support of its theories, or is satisfied to turn to Scotland. Impartial examination has failed to disclose considerable success abroad—when differing conditions are taken into account—and expectation of testimony from the North will be sadly disappointed by some of the latest figures. At a meeting at Inverness a prominent farmer in the county stated that the certified figures concerning 12 local farms with a gross capital of £82,300 showed a total loss of £26,300 during the four years beginning Whitsunday, 1925. The individual deficits varied considerably, but not more probably than could be accounted for by normal variations in human and natural capability, for which there can be no certain remedy. The fact that none of the 12 farms shows a profit in the years mentioned is, in itself, significant of the depressing state of the industry in a part of the North of Scotland long noted for enterprise, resource, and frugality in farm management.

THE DRAIN ON FODDER SUPPLIES

The open and mild winter has conformed to the experience of one of the oldest and best farmers in the country that an unproductive summer is followed by a lenient winter. But while mild, the house or trough feeding season is proving hard on many stockowners on account of its long duration. The feeding of cattle, indoors or out, began as early as September, or even August, instead of October or November, or sometimes December, and thus supplies, never very plentiful, have drained away until empty stackyards and barns are in early prospect. Hay and straw are vanishing steadily, and exhaustion will follow, it is feared, before the grass can relieve the situation. The mildness of the winter has made it possible to reduce rack or trough allowances to the lowest level possible, but "it's steady does" applies in this case as surely as in the sense in which the expression is commonly used, and supplies have melted away until the margins left for the critical weeks between the herds and the pastures are often extremely small. Indeed, the buying of additional quantities has been fairly general, and it is felt that the next few weeks may be exceedingly difficult for farmers whose holdings are fully stocked.

CATTLE PRICES

Most of the bull sales that are a prominent feature in the spring programme have now been held, and breeders, whether sellers or buyers, are in a position to examine the position minutely. Owners of pure-bred herds, who provide the classes of animals upon which successful cattle-breeding depends, usually make a point of surveying the proceedings of a season for evidence bearing alike upon immediate and future results. The records in a collective sense have not been very encouraging. Certain breeds have produced good returns and appear to be attracting favour, but the position generally does not inspire much confidence in the future of the pedigreed herds. The Scottish sales were marked by spasms of buoyancy, as were also in lesser degree, some of the English fixtures, but if valuable herds are to be maintained at an appropriate level of merit and condition, the averages, and not merely the higher prices, will have to range about £50. The £30 to £40 figures are not compatible with the highest standard in bulls, the production of which entails heavy outlay and considerable risks. Buyers of sires for use in commercial herds would do well to recognize the importance of good bulls and to be suitably generous in securing their supplies.

FEEDING STUFFS

Dr. Voelcker continues his efforts to elucidate some of the problems that stockowners encounter in the purchase and use of concentrated feeding stuffs. One of the most persistent troubles hinges on federal and Canadian feed barleys owing to the high percentages of impurities permitted in this class of barley. On the point of impurities they are in a different standard altogether from home-grown barley, and buyers would be well advised to bear this difference in mind when comparing prices. Above all, imported barleys should be bought before they are ground, as after grinding chemical analysis cannot apportion ingredients with certain accuracy. Another matter raised again by Dr. Voelcker before the Chemical Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society was the very serious injury done to a large herd of fattening cattle in Shropshire by the presence of castor-bean, it is believed, in foreign linseed cake of the screw-press kind. The damage resulting is computed at £500.

GUIDES TO SPRING SEEDING

The annual spring publications of the leading firms of seedsmen are welcomed by farmers as sources of valuable information on current subjects or points of detail. These volumes are much more than catalogues, as they are packed with information, suitably illustrated, relating to the selection and planting or sowing of the seed and the management of the crops. Among the more notable publications are Sutton's Farmers' Year Book (Sutton and Sons, Reading); Carter's Farmers' Guide (Raynes Park, S.W.20); Webbs' Farm Manual (Wordsley, Stourbridge); Gartons' Farm Seed Annual (Warrington); Hunters, Limited (Chester); Dunns' Farm Seeds (Salisbury); and Little and Ballantyne (Carlisle).

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

Hotel and restaurant managements will welcome the arrangements that have been made by the Ministry of Agriculture for providing a stamp that may be attached to menu cards indicating the origin of the beef supplied. So far investigations have not shown leading establishments in London to be extensive buyers of genuine British beef, but the improved facilities that are now being provided will doubtless rectify this defect, and at any rate the identification stamp will enable those hotels and restaurants serving British beef to inform their customers of the source whence the supplies are derived.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' GUIDE

The 1930 number of the *Shorthorn Breeders' Guide* (12, Hanover-square, London, W.1) will be welcomed by owners and supporters of the premier breed of cattle. Not only is it important for reference regarding many matters connected with the Shorthorn, but its contents include illustrated descriptions of the exhibits at the leading shows of 1929, and other contributions of historic importance. While the volume is helpful to home breeders, it will be of still greater service to overseas breeders who may be wise enough to consult its pages. In this age of keen rivalry and easy and safe transit, breed records of this type are essential to progress and expansion.

MR. RICHARD STRATTON

I referred recently to Mr. Alfred Mansell's long connexion with the Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture, remarking that he had issued his 53rd report as secretary. The record of officials in the Monmouthshire Chamber of Agriculture is equally notable. Mr. Richard Stratton, owner of the famous Duffryn herd of Shorthorn cattle, has been re-elected hon. secretary of that body for the 62nd time, and Mr. Morris Prosser was re-elected secretary for the 42nd year. All three have been exceedingly active during their long terms of public service, Mr. Stratton and Mr. Mansell in particular being among the best-known agriculturists and most prominent members of representative bodies of their time.

BRITISH MUSEUM EXPEDITION

SEARCH FOR DINOSAURS IN AFRICA

The British Museum East Africa Expeditions to recover the remains of Dinosaurs will be continued by a party which leaves London for Tanganyika this week. Mr. F. W. H. Migeod continues as leader, and he will be accompanied by Mr. F. R. Parrington, of the Cambridge Museum of Zoology.

This is Mr. Migeod's third investigation of this territory, and a more extended programme has been drawn up for the present season's work. After about six weeks' work at Tendaguru, where much excavation has already been done without exhausting the possibilities of the locality, the expedition will move up country by way of Liwale to Songea, examining the Cretaceous beds on that line. From Songea it will proceed to Manda, on Lake Nyasa, crossing the lake to meet at Florence Bay Dr. F. Dixey, the Nyasaland Government Geologist.

Mr. Migeod proposes to examine some beds on the western side of the lake known to contain Dinosaur bones, as well as some of the "Karoo" beds in the neighbourhood. It is hoped to secure, together with the Dinosaur remains, a good collection of the bones of mammals, as well as specimens of the territory's extant botanical and zoological species. The expedition is to return to Tendaguru by another route and will embark at Lindi at the beginning of the November rains.

POULTRY ON FARMS

REPLACEMENT OF LAYING STOCK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The replacement of laying stock raises several questions of economic importance to general farmers, the chief of which is whether it pays better to breed and raise one's own stock or to purchase either eggs for hatching day-old chicks, or half-grown or nearly full-grown pullets. There is a tendency, which has become a positive policy in America, for poultry-keepers to specialize—for general practitioners to keep laying stock and to rely upon the skilled specialists to supply them with the means of replacement in the form of either day-old chicks or semi-grown pullets. If it were merely a question of convenience this method would quickly become accepted as the correct policy; but to British farmers individual conditions necessitate consideration of the question upon the basis of which is the more economical and profitable plan.

It is very difficult indeed to obtain accurate costings relating to the rearing of pullets, because the whole cost is not covered when the food bill is paid. The bare cost of feeding a pullet from the day of its birth to the beginning of egg-production should be covered by from 4s. to 5s., according to the breed, the time of year, and the conditions of rearing. A farmer who ran his chickens on free range might do it for less than 4s., especially if he kept light breeds which lay when they are little more than five months old; but this advantage is set off by the unsuitability of the male chicks for table purposes, so that the cost of rearing the pullets will depend to some extent upon whether the cockerels incur a loss. Mortality among the chickens is another determining factor; and the farmer who breeds his own replacement stock must charge his operations with the cost of producing each egg for hatching by calculating the capital value of his breeding stock and allowing for interest and depreciation as well as for maintenance.

The personal element is an important consideration, for unless a farmer is interested in breeding and takes every precaution to maintain stock of a high standard by careful selection and systematic culling it seems certain that the policy of undertaking sole responsibility for replacement will not be justified by results. On the other hand, the farmer who buys replacement stock in the form of day-old chicks or half-grown pullets is not in a position to guarantee the productive character of such stock unless he buys from breeders of high repute, in which case he is likely to have to pay substantial prices which may render this method of replacement comparatively uneconomical. In an ideal state one can visualize a class of general farmer who breeds poultry of high productive character specially to recruit the flocks of another who devotes attention entirely to egg-production; and one can even discern a beginning of such a state in the scheme adopted by many county agricultural committees, by which farmers and cottagers are helped to purchase eggs and chickens from approved stock at reasonable prices.

Thus, the only conclusion one can come to for the present is that, while the unskilled poultry-keeper is likely to raise a better class of stock by purchasing eggs, chickens, or pullets from specialist breeders, the desirability of a general policy of specialization must be determined by economic considerations, which will differ in individual cases. It is, therefore, essential to devote more attention to the study of replacement costs, so that the breeder can tell within a penny or two what his pullets have actually cost to rear, not merely for food, but for maintenance of parent stock, cost of hatching and brooding, labour, and overhead charges. For until some accurate conclusion can be reached upon the cost of replacement by one's own breeding the economy of any alternative method cannot be compared.

PREFERENCES IN PEARS

"NIPPING" BY BIRDS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The list of pears suitable for plantings given in *The Times* of Monday last attracted the attention of pear enthusiasts, and some criticism has been levelled because of the omission of Jargonelle, Louise Bonne, Beurre Hardy, Thompson, Marie Louise, and Josephine de Malines. The great value of the Jargonelle is that it is ready in August. It is a very straggling tree and grows best against a wall, though fairly good standards have been seen. It is a very old variety and one day something better will be introduced.

Louise Bonne, of Jersey, is a variety of good quality and a reliable cropper, and can be well recommended to those who wish for an October pear. It would appear in any list of the best 12; its omission from the list in *The Times* was due to limitation of that list to six. Beurre Hardy is rather too vigorous a grower for small gardens, and while it is large and juicy the specimens scab badly, while the flesh on many soils is gritty. As an October pear the Louise Bonne de Jersey is to be preferred.

Thompson is an extremely good pear known only to a very few, by whom it is much appreciated—not a handsome fruit but of the finest flavour. Its season is October-November, which is the same as the Conference (mentioned in the list), and few would dispute that over a number of seasons the Conference would give the better results.

Marie Louise was omitted for the same reason. It is an excellent October-November pear, but not to be preferred to the Conference when size of crop as well as flavour are taken into consideration.

It is gratifying to find someone supporting Josephine de Malines as a late pear. It keeps well into February, March, and even April without an undue amount of wastage. It is a good to fair cropper and of delicious quality. By many it may be preferred to the Winter Nelis, good as is that variety. No one has suggested that the list contains too many or the name of any pear that should be excluded.

One correspondent asks for information of any plan that will prevent bullfinches from "nipping" off the buds of pears, especially the Doyenne du Comice, just as they are on the point of opening. Bullfinches, though the worst, are not the only offenders, for cases are recorded of chaffinches also "nipping" off the buds of plum trees. The peculiar feature is that such havoc is not done every year, nor at any stated intervals. Perhaps in one season little or no damage is caused, and then in another the blossom buds of pears and plums are nipped off and strewn all over the ground. Why the birds should do this seemingly useless work is not apparent. Growers who make a practice of spraying trees just when the buds are appearing say that birds will not then touch the buds that are covered with lime-sulphur spray. If this method proves successful generally the remedy is a very simple one.

EGG-MARKETING ADVANCE

THE CENTRAL COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A great amount of interest has been aroused among egg-producers by Mr. Buxton's announcement, at the dinner of the London Egg Exchange, of the creation of a central cooperative association of National Mark egg-packing stations to arrange for supplies of National Mark eggs to be marketed through accredited trade agents in London and certain large provincial centres. This development is the outcome of the proposal of the conference of National Mark egg packers to form a packers' federation, and it is intended to provide an effective link that will shorten the route between producer and consumer. The "accredited trade agents" will be recruited from the ranks of existing egg traders, many of whom, it is significant to note, have previously been associated mainly or entirely with the sale of imported eggs. They have their own channels of distribution, which will thus become available for home-produced eggs of the highest grades, so that within a short time National Mark eggs should become available in every consuming centre.

The formation of the new organization, which will be known as National Mark Egg Central, Limited, not only removes any doubt of the success of the National Mark scheme for marketing eggs, but it presents opportunities for great advance in the economical handling of produce. Hitherto, the functions of the National Mark packing stations have been restricted to the collection and grading of eggs, and the suggestion of a packers' federation, which has taken the form of a cooperative association, was to enable control of the National Mark eggs to be carried a stage farther—indeed, right up to their sale to the retailer.

LIVE STOCK SALES

175 GUINEAS FOR SUSSEX BULL

Messrs. T. Bannister and Co. conducted the annual spring show and sale of pedigree Sussex bulls, on behalf of the Sussex Herd Book Society, at Haywards Heath, Sussex, on Thursday, when 58 animals changed hands and brought in £1,878 9s., with the excellent average of £32 7s. 8d. The championship was won by Lord Leconfield with Petworth Toreador 22nd, a two-year-old, which also topped its class; at the auction it was purchased for 175 guineas (one of the highest prices for a Sussex bull in recent years) by Leibig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, and is destined for export. Mr. P. R. Mann's Bolebroke Orion 6th, a yearling which gained reserve championship honours and headed another class, was claimed at 130 guineas, the second highest price, by Mr. E. D. Rice, Eastry, Kent. Most of the others were in good demand, and the trade was very healthy throughout.

A satisfactory demand was experienced for Guernsey cattle at Reading on Wednesday by Messrs. Thimbleby and Shorland, the conducting auctioneers, and entries numbered about 70 head, and included a consignment of animals specially sent to the sale by breeders in Guernsey. The highest price of the day was 67 guineas, at which figure Mr. R. M. Thornely's cow Herriard Queen Marcelle and her calf were sold to join Sir Louis Baron's herd near Dorking; Sir Louis Baron also paid the highest price among the imported animals, obtaining Mr. W. Mauger's in-calf heifer Desboro's Daisy for 54 guineas. Bulls made up to 48 guineas, bid on behalf of the Duke of Newcastle for Mr. R. C. Vaughan's yearling Bushbury Rex. Non-pedigree cows and heifers made as high as 40 guineas, twice paid, and the calved and in-calf pedigree females realized the satisfactory average of £37 4s. 5d., while the non-pedigree females averaged £31 12s. 10d.

At Wellingore, 10 miles from Lincoln, on Thursday, Messrs. Joseph E. Walter and Son, of Horncastle, sold the pedigree Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn cattle, which formed one of the original herds of this breed in the county and was the property of the late Mr. W. B. Burtt. Trade was very level, and prices paid for cows included 24½ guineas for Wellingore No. 82; she is now 13 years old, and otherwise would doubtless have made a lot more money, a remark applying to many of the dams. The top price for a heifer-in-calf was 20 guineas, and other heifers realized up to 15½ guineas. There was a good competition for pure-bred Lincoln Longwool sheep, which sold as follows:—In-lamb ewes, 3 to 4½ guineas; she-hogs, 3½ to 3¾ guineas, and he-hogs from 65s. to 77s. each. The sale also included some pedigree Aberdeen-Angus bull calves, entered by Mr. G. H. Neville, the prices given for these by various buyers being 31, 29, 25, 20, and 17½ guineas.

JERSEYS AT GUILDFORD

At Messrs. Hammond and Craufurd's first sale this year of pure-bred Jersey cattle at Guildford on Thursday 39 head entered by various Southern breeders changed hands at satisfactory prices, the average for females being £17 15s. 8d. and for bulls £22 11s. 6d. Major Larnach-Nevill's Brambletye Turtle Dove, a three-year-old heifer, was acquired at the top price of 31 guineas by Mr. F. L. Jacob, a Middlesex buyer, who also became the owner of the same vendor's two-year-old heifer Brambletye Dawn when 25 guineas had been bid. Mrs. Oscar Guest, for her herd in Surrey, paid 30 guineas for Miss R. B. Babcock's Pearcelands Boy's Majora, a freshly calved cow, and among other prices for females were 25 guineas (twice) and 23 guineas.

Although there were no high prices, there was a good level trade for pedigree and other British Friesian cattle at The Vale Farm, Westleton, on Friday, at the dispersal of the late Mrs. Isaac W. Jory's herd. Pure-bred cows changed hands at prices up to £31 15s., given for Westleton Ida, a three-year-old heifer, sired by Thorpe Beatty. An unregistered cow, Tulip, however, realized the best price among the cattle, falling to a bid of £37, while Daisy was sold for £35 5s. and Dot for £31. The pure-bred Friesian bull Aldeburgh Friesland Emperor, the sire of most of the young stock, made £22 5s., and horses made up to 40 guineas for Proctor, a six-year-old bay gelding. Messrs. Flick and Son, of Saxmundham, were the auctioneers.

SUFFOLK HORSES

Over 100 animals were entered for the Suffolk Horse Society's annual spring sale at Ipswich on Wednesday, when Mr. Alfred Preston, of Worlingworth, Woodbridge, disposed of 80 head for a total of £4,405 5s., the average being £55 1s. 10d. Trade was considered surprisingly good, especially for the stallions, 14 of these having an average of £72 1s. Three of these went above the century, and 195gns. was paid by Mr. J. Rackham, of Carlton Colville, a new breeder, for Major Norman Everett's Rushmere Beau Geste, a three-year-old, sired by Tattingstone Beau Esprit, and the winner of a second prize at the previous day's show; 125gns. was also bid on two occasions for stallions, Captain R. S. Hall's Tendring Foch making this money from Major J. A. Berners, while the eight-year-old horse, Blyford Seabroke, a son of the Royal champion, Sudbourne Beau Brocade, was sold by the executors of the late Mr. Henry Turner at 125gns. to Mr. Hollis, of Chichester. The highest gelding price was 100gns., for Mr. Denny Wright's Briton; mares having a best price of 84gns. for Mr. Denny Wright's Moulton Marvel 2nd.

The comparatively high price of 80 guineas was paid by Mr. E. Gotheridge, Romford, Essex, for a brown cart gelding, which won a first prize for Mr. J. F. Shaw at the show and sale of horses conducted by Messrs. Escritt and Barrell at Grantham on Thursday, when most of the best animals were secured by Metropolitan buyers. In the same class Messrs. Hall and Co., of Croydon, gave 62 guineas for Mr. W. R. Williamson's bay gelding, which was awarded the second prize; Mr. E. Lee's black gelding realized 60 guineas to another London buyer, and the third prize-winner of Mr. F. Baker was claimed at 56 guineas by Mr. Gotheridge. A good class of parcel carters and vanners was led by Mr. F. A. Stannage's grey mare, the buyer for 62 guineas being Mr. Thompson, of Nottingham. Other prices included 47 guineas, paid on two occasions.

PIG AUCTION IN LANCASHIRE

Nearly 1,000 persons attended the sale, conducted by Messrs. E. G. Hothersall and Sons, in conjunction with Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co., at Whittingham Hall Farm, Preston, Lancashire, on Wednesday, of a selection of pure-bred Large White, Middle White, and Tamworth pigs from herds the property of the Lancashire County Mental Hospital Committee of Visitors. This was the 22nd annual sale at Whittingham, and one of the most successful pig auctions held for several years past. The total for 169 head was £3,492 16s. 6d., the average of £20 13s. 4d. being exceptionally high for so many pigs at one sale. The 150 Large Whites provided the chief attraction and these realized £3,121 2s. 6d., averaging £20 16s. 2d., 105 served gilts averaging no less than £23 11s. 3d. A gilt of this breed registered the top price, going at 60 guineas to the noted herd of Mr. W. W. Ryman near Lichfield. This was the outstanding price but many other Large Whites made from 30 guineas upwards, 40 guineas being successfully bid by Mr. F. G. Williams from Warrington for another gilt. Prices for Middle White gilts included 30 guineas, 28 guineas (twice), 27 guineas, and 26 guineas downwards. Tamworth boars had a leading price of 22 guineas for a pig only nine months old.

Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. held a sale of pure-bred Large White pigs at Scarcroft, near Leeds, on Thursday, when a selection of 75 head from the herd of the Misses Watson realized £1,387 11s. 6d. and averaged £18 10s. Forty-five served gilts had the high average of £22 11s. 9d., the other averages being £11 19s. 9d. for empty gilts and £12 19s. for boars.

Mr. J. T. Florey's pure-bred Wessex Saddleback pigs were sold at Hardwick, near Witney, on Thursday by Messrs. Franklin and Gale. Prices were very level, and practically all of the females realized "double figures" and went to buyers over a wide area. Sows with litters averaged £24 1s. each, while 47 gilts had an average price of over £16, and the total of the sale, including store pigs, was about £1,334.

POWERS OF MINISTERS OF THE CROWN

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore, to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown by way of delegated legislation and judicial or quasi-judicial decision will be held in the Lord Chairman's room, House of Lords, to-day, at 4 p.m. Mr. W. A. Robson, Lecturer in Industrial and Administrative Law at the London School of Economics and Political Science, will give evidence. The meeting will be public.

COLLECTION OF TITHE

ADVANTAGES OF NEW SYSTEM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The report issued by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year 1929 on the collection and the administration of the Ecclesiastical Tithe of England mentioned at least three notable results which have been achieved through careful office work. Though I am a member of the committee dealing with this great financial task (which among other things involves responsibility for the collection each year of more than £2,000,000 tithe arising in some 8,000 parishes), I can venture to draw attention to these substantial advantages which have already accrued to the clergy, and mainly to the parochial clergy, because not the smallest credit for them belongs to me.

One of the greatest difficulties which the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty had to face, when it fell to them to collect the tithe, was the identification of the land in respect of which it was payable, many of the collection lists being useless for this purpose. The attention which has been paid by the Central Office, and especially by the local area committees, to the revision of the lists has already resulted in the restoration to regular collection of annual sums amounting to £2,377 2s. 8d. This additional collection represents a capital value of more than £40,000.

Owing mainly to defective returns made by incumbents in respect of land tax and income-tax, the tithe belonging to a considerable number of benefices was substantially over-assessed. As a result of inquiries made by the Governors, land tax assessments amounting to about £12,700 have during the past year been reduced to about £8,600, and income-tax assessments amounting to about £5,700 have been reduced to about £4,490. In some cases the assessments of corn rents to local rates have been more than halved.

It was found that in many parishes the tithe rent-charge included numerous small annual sums from 1d. upwards, which it seemed desirable to extinguish in the interests of the tithe payers and the tithe owners alike. A voluntary scheme has been initiated by which small amounts of this kind can be extinguished with a minimum of trouble to the payers, and from this source money amounting to £32,290 was received by the Governors during the year 1929 alone. The advantage of this simplification will be appreciated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. NORWIC:

The Palace, Norwich, March 6.

GUARANTEED PRICE FOR WHEAT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—These are some thoughts that struck me on reading Sir Herbert Samuel's recent speech in the Sudbury Division.

Are we making the best use of our land? In 1868, 4,000,000 acres of wheat were under the plough, which produced two-thirds of our bread requirements. What a glorious sight of golden waving corn our Cotswolds were that wonderful summer! This year an equally good crop on the acreage planted is estimated at 6,000,000 quarters—about two months' consumption. Is it an economic proposition for this country that is the largest importer of wheat in the world to sacrifice 14,000,000 quarters of wheat, worth at harvest time £35,000,000? Yet this has been done. To grow wheat except at a loss has long been almost impossible, and so year by year wheat cultivation has dwindled—dwindled, till from 4,000,000 acres we have got down to about 1,250,000, only about enough to feed London alone for a year; and this 1,250,000 acres will disappear still further in the next two years unless the country sees the red light.

Another thought. How many more men were there on the land in 1868 growing corn than now? I do not know. The number on the dole makes one furiously to think. How many will be left two years hence? The 200 Scottish ploughmen who recently marched into a small north country town and enlisted in the Army are a startling answer. How many small tradesmen, blacksmiths, and village carpenters from the countryside are now forced to augment the town unemployed? Can you measure it in money? Heaven forgive the nation that does.

Is it common sense for the largest importer of wheat in the world to grow only two months' consumption on her own fields and allow some 3,000,000 acres of probably the best heavy clay wheat and bean land to lie derelict or only growing half a sheep to the acre? Look at it now, greyish green, looking sick and miserable, almost crying out to be allowed to be of service and grow golden grain again.

We are seemingly considering scrapping our warships, a gesture of good will to the nations. We need not build up walls of ill will; but surely it is folly to offer ourselves an easy prey to those who certainly hardly reciprocate our gesture, even if many have not yet arrived at the capacity to understand the law of good will to men. The strong man well armed is helpless on an empty stomach: a nation with an empty larder still more so. Every 1,000,000 quarters of home-grown wheat in the stack is worth many battleships.

The best and cheapest reserve of wheat is English in a well-built rick; it improves for a year; foreign deteriorates and costs more to keep. Wheat is the premier cereal. If wheat is put in its proper position on the farm everything else settles itself automatically. How put wheat right again? A safeguarding guarantee for a period of five or six years arranged by the men of good will now working it out.

Yours truly,

GEORGE NEWMAN.

3, Howard-street, Gloucester, March 1.

RAISING OF LIVESTOCK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent articles in *The Times* on the serious position of the cattle herds of the world and the coming dearth of meat supplies, suggest another serious side to the question as it applies to the United Kingdom.

Outside of the question of the shortage of meat it is important to note that the diminution of stock-rearing in these islands applies just as seriously to the question of unemployment in other directions as it does to agricultural depression and unemployment. It should be realized that the animal provides not only meat for consumption, but a great variety of by-products, and these in turn provide employment for many hands. To enumerate a few:—The wool from the sheep and hair from cattle; the tanning industry for all classes of leather; the grease and kindred products, including glycerine extracted from the fats; the sizing material, fertilizing products, and bone-cutting material; catgut, sausage skins, &c. From the above it will be seen that employment for many workers, in industries other than the breeding and raising of cattle and sheep, is dependent upon this latter. The question therefore is a serious one for the country at large, and the slogan "Buy British" is doubly powerful in this light.

The land for grazing is here, but by reason of the plight of agriculture generally the capital necessary to stock the land is hard to find. If it be difficult for the Government to help the farmer in the matter of corn, it should at least be possible to help him to stock his grazing land with cattle and sheep, and to ensure him a fair price for his fat stock.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. WALDEGRAVE CARTER.

Maubeuge, Church-road, Caversham, Oxon.

SUPPLIES OF WHEAT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to supplement the letter which you published in your issue of last Monday by mentioning that, since writing it, I have discussed the question of price with competent growers and they consider 60s. per quarter as not a penny too much? In my own case, depending largely upon pigs, we exchange, upon terms, much of our wheat for offals, but for wheat grown to sell the stabilized price should certainly be 60s.

The costs of production in agriculture are bound to increase with a higher price for coal, with higher taxation of the community at large, and with greater difficulties in the matter of labour due to a higher age for leaving school.

C. F. RYDER.

Thurlow, Suffolk, March 4.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

PERMANENCE OF CONTINENTS

LOST BRIDGES

(FROM OUR SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT)

There are still wide differences of opinion among geologists, arguing from strata and fossils, and naturalists, arguing from the present distribution of animals and plants, on the permanence of the existing continental and oceanic areas of the globe. Vertical movements of the order of 100 fathoms are accepted as probable events in the past and the future, and it is undoubted that such changes would greatly alter the present distribution of land and sea, with consequent alterations in ocean currents, prevailing winds and average temperatures. Such a rise would unite most of the great land masses of the globe; there would be a continuous continent round the North Pole with three tongues—South America, Africa, and Malaya—reaching across the Equator down towards the South Pole. It is still uncertain whether or not Australia would be joined by such an elevation, as the soundings of the ocean are not sufficient. New Zealand, Madagascar, the West Indies, and many oceanic islands would still remain isolated. A fall of 100 fathoms would divide and isolate North and South America, Asia, and Africa, and would turn Europe into a system of islands and peninsulas.

But elevations or depressions of a much greater extent, say amounting to about 500 fathoms, would make very little further changes. There are no deposits on the continental masses of a kind like those formed in the ocean abysses, and thus, although there is abundant evidence that the existing continents have often been covered by shallow seas, the steep slope of the great land masses down into the ocean depths, and the well-marked existence of what is called the continental shelf, suggest strongly the antiquity of the oceanic basins and of the continental masses. None the less many naturalists insist that continents now submerged and land bridges on an extensive scale are required to explain the present distribution of living creatures.

In a superb treatise recently published by the Clarendon Press, "The Oligochaeta," Lieut.-Colonel Stephenson has discussed incidentally the bearing of the distribution of the segmented worms, of which the earthworms are the familiar type, on palæogeography. Some of the oligochaetes, frequenters of streams and marshes, can be dispersed so easily by following river systems, by being carried on the feet of wading birds, and so forth, that their presence in any part of the world has no more significance than that of rotifers; others, haunters of the shore, are tolerant of sea-water, and they, or their cocoons, can travel by ocean currents, in masses of seaweeds, or can follow the contours of the shore to great distances. But the true terrestrial earthworms have limited powers of spreading. Most of them do not willingly leave their burrows, those found wandering on the surface being sick. Their cocoons are usually deposited underground, beyond reach of accidental transport. Mountain ranges, the sea, deserts, and climate are all effective barriers.

EVIDENCE FROM EARTHWORMS

It has to be recognized, therefore, that true earthworms, except those that are clearly transported by man, afford useful evidence as to the existence of land connexions. If endemic species or genera are common to two regions, it is highly probable that recently or remotely there has been land connexion between the regions. It is to be noted moreover that, as earthworms can be supposed to travel only very slowly, time sufficient for their wandering must be more than sufficient for the passage of swift mammals or reptiles. From his very careful study of the group, which has occupied his time for research over many years, Lieut.-Colonel Stephenson is able to distinguish primitive types from more recent types, and has come to the conclusion that earthworms are on the whole a modern and rather rapidly evolving division of worms. The application of his results to palæogeography is conservative and opposed to those who propose sunken continents and extensive land bridges.

There is insufficient evidence for the existence of a great Antarctic continent linking South America, Australia, and South Africa. A few of the earthworms common to those region appear to be extremely primitive types which may well have had an almost world-wide distribution and have migrated down from the northern hemisphere. Other common groups may have been carried by floating tree-trunks and seaweed tangle along the regular current due to "west-wind drift," which exists in these latitudes and has an average velocity of over 20 miles in 24 days. There is a marked absence of similarity or identity of the endemic and modern species.

A bridge between India and Australia has been supposed necessary by many naturalists. There seems no doubt that the western part of the Malay Archipelago was joined to the Asiatic mainland not so very long ago. But, as Wallace himself pointed out, the dissimilarity between the faunas of the Australian and Oriental regions is one of the best established principles of distribution, and if the slow-moving earthworms are similar it is beyond imagination to suppose that mammals would not also have crossed the division. In fact, however, Stephenson finds no sufficient evidence among the earthworms for the existence of the connexion since the early Eocene epoch

The List of Applications will be closed on or before Wednesday, the 12th March, 1930.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION

ISSUE OF

£1,650,000 5% REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1947-1967.

Sanctioned by the Council of the County Borough of Southampton and authorised by various Public Acts of Parliament, and a Consent Order of the Minister of Health given thereunder.

PRICE OF ISSUE £99 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On Application	£5 per cent.
On Tuesday, 18th March, 1930	£24 „ „
On Friday, 2nd May, 1930 ..	£35 „ „
On Thursday, 19th June, 1930..	£35 „ „
	£99 per cent.

Trustees are authorised by the "Trustee Act, 1925," to invest funds in this Stock, unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

Interest payable half-yearly on the 31st March and 30th September.

A first payment of £2 0s. 0d. per £100 Stock, being Interest on the instalments, will be made on the 30th September, 1930.

In pursuance of Resolutions of the Council of the Corporation of Southampton:

National Provincial Bank Limited,

15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2,

as Bankers to the Corporation, are authorised to receive applications for

£1,650,000 Southampton Corporation 5 per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1947-1967.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 31st March, 1967, unless the same shall have been previously cancelled either by purchase in the open market or by agreement with the Stockholders, but the Corporation will have the option of redeeming the same at par at any time on or after the 31st March, 1947, on giving three calendar months' notice to the Stockholders in writing or by public advertisement.

The Stock will be registered and transferable by deed (common form) free of transfer stamp duty and registration fees at National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

The Dividends on the Stock will be payable half-yearly on the 31st March and 30th September in each year, and dividend warrants will be transmitted by post unless otherwise desired. The first dividend of £2 per £100 Stock, representing interest on the instalments, will be paid on the 30th September, 1930.

The Corporation are required by Act of Parliament to make annual provision for the ultimate redemption of their Stock by means of Redemption Funds, and to furnish to the Ministry of Health returns showing the position of their Redemption Fund Accounts.

The Stock and the interest thereon are secured upon all the Rates and Revenues of the Corporation, including the revenues of the Trading Undertakings and Estates and Properties. The Stock will rank *pari passu* with all other issues of Southampton Corporation Stock.

The Rateable Value of the County Borough is £1,266,738, and is steadily increasing. A penny rate is estimated to produce £4,950. The total Rates for the year ending March, 1930, are 10s. 10d. in the pound, and the amount which may be levied by Rates is unlimited. The estimated population of the County Borough is 172,300.

The Borrowing Powers of the Corporation total £7,995,656, of which £6,098,960 has been exercised; the outstanding debt is £5,689,787, of which £1,644,702 is in respect of reproductive undertakings and £1,136,640 for Housing purposes.

The proceeds of the present Issue of Stock will be applied for Electricity, Water and Tramway Undertakings, Street Improvements, Sanitary, Housing, Education, and other purposes, including the Expenses of Issue of this Stock, and for repayment of existing loans.

The Corporation own the Tramways, Electricity and Water Undertakings, the area of supply of the two latter Undertakings extending outside the Borough boundaries.

The Tramways and Electricity Undertakings have between them contributed a total sum of over £150,000 towards relief of the rates, including £16,500 for the year 1929-1930, and it is estimated that further contributions of £18,500 will be made for the year 1930-1931.

The Corporation also own valuable Corporate Estates yielding a gross income of over £16,000 per annum, and in addition the Corporation receive a share in Harbour Dues which amounted to £13,000 for the year 1929.

No application must be for less than £50 Stock, and all applications must be in multiples of £50. The Stock once registered will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of one penny.

In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment due on the 18th March, 1930, and should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque. Default in the payment of any instalment at its due date will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Payment in full may be made any time on or after the 18th March, 1930, and discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed from that date, or from any subsequent date.

Scrip Certificates to bearer will be issued, if desired, after payment of the amount due on the 18th March, 1930. Such Certificates when paid in full will be convertible into Registered Stock on presentation at National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

On 1st September, 1930, the Stock will be amalgamated with the £850,000 Southampton Corporation 5% Redeemable Stock, 1947-1967, previously issued.

A commission of 5s. per £100 of Stock will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

An application will be made in due course for the addition of this Issue to the existing Stock already officially quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Copies of this Prospectus and the Forms of Application may be obtained at National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or at any of the Branches of the Bank; of Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, London, W.C.2, and Branches; of Grindlay and Co., Limited, 54, Parliament-street, London, S.W.1; of Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, London, E.C.2; and the Town Clerk and the Borough Treasurer, Municipal Offices, Southampton.

B. RONALD H. MEGGESON, Town Clerk.
J. BRADLEY, Borough Treasurer.
10th March, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

No. .....

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION

5% Redeemable Stock, 1947-1967

Issue of £1,650,000 Stock at £99 per cent.

(E)

TO NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, Head Office: 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

I/we hereby apply for £.....

out of the £ SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION 5 PER CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1947-1967, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus dated the 10th March, 1930, and I/we undertake to pay £99 for every £100 of Stock and to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/we enclose the required deposit of £....., being £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

Ordinary signature .....

Full Name (in block capitals) .....
State whether Mrs. or Miss. and Title, if any.

Address .....

.....MARCH, 1930.

Please write distinctly.

This Form must be filled up and sent to National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, with a cheque payable to "Bearer" for the amount of the deposit. Cheques must be crossed, and any alteration (even "Order" to "Bearer") must be signed by the drawer.

No application must be for less than £50, and all applications must be in multiples of £50.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4703

CITY NOTES

SOUTHAMPTON LOAN PROSPECTUS

ARGENTINE DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

Subscriptions are invited to-day for £1,650,000 of Five per Cent. Stock of the Southampton Corporation. The stock will be repaid at par on March 31, 1967, but the Corporation has the option of redeeming it at any time on and after March 31, 1947, on three months' notice. The price of issue is 99. Five per cent. is payable on application, 24 per cent. on March 18, 35 per cent. on May 2, and the remaining 35 per cent. on June 19. Interest will be payable on March 31 and September 30, and the first payment amounting to £2 per cent., being interest on the instalments, will be made on September 30 next. The population of Southampton is 172,300. Its rateable value is £1,266,738, and is steadily increasing. For the current year the total rates amount to 10s. 10d. in the pound. The Corporation has power to borrow up to £7,995,656, of which £6,098,960 has been exercised. The outstanding debt, however, is only £5,689,787, of which £1,644,702 is in respect of reproductive undertakings, while £1,136,640 is invested in housing.

Objects of the Issue

The proceeds of the present issue are to be spent on electricity, water and tramway undertakings, street improvements, and various other purposes, including the repayment of existing loans. In the year 1929-30 the tramway and electricity undertakings contributed £16,500 towards the relief of the rates, and in the coming year the contribution is expected to be £2,000 more. Estates owned by the corporation yield a gross income of over £16,000 a year, while its share of the harbour dues last year reached £13,000. The new issue will be amalgamated on September 1 with £850,000 of similar stock already existing, the price of which on Friday was 99 ex the March coupon. The new stock of course is a trustee investment. In view of the high credit enjoyed by Southampton, the firmer tone of the gilt-edged market, and the reduction of Bank rate, a better response should be made to this issue than to recent emissions of this class of stock.

The Australian Pound

The further fall in the sterling value of the Australian pound announced by the banks on Saturday and the Commonwealth Bank's intimation that for the time being it will not cash Australian notes outside the Commonwealth emphasize the seriousness of the financial situation in that country—the outcome of low prices for her chief products and the enforced reduction of borrowing overseas. Both these measures, however, are designed to improve the position. Thus the cheapening of Australian pounds will, among other things, tend to encourage foreign lending to that country, since the speculatively minded will be tempted to buy 100 Australian pounds for 90½ English pounds in the hope of making a profit of the difference when the exchange position improves. In short, the cheapening of the Australian pound has the indirect effect of increasing the rate of interest that may be earned on foreign moneys lent to Australia. To suspend even temporarily the encashments of its notes abroad is a drastic step for the Commonwealth Bank to take, but an unusual situation requires unusual remedies. Obviously, the object of the bank is to restrict expenditure abroad, which is undoubtedly necessary. Many tourists finding themselves warned of the danger of running short of money may decide to forgo a holiday abroad. In the interests of their country Australians should, at this juncture, refrain from incurring, in any form, unnecessary external expenditure. The figures published in our columns on March 6, showing that during the last 10 years Australia had borrowed abroad over £50,000,000 more than she paid in interest during that period, indicate fairly clearly that Australia's exchange difficulties to-day are largely due to overborrowing in the past. If she had borrowed less rapidly she would have been less dependent on foreign borrowings to maintain her exchange, and her financial position to-day would be much less difficult.

Argentine Railway Dividend Prospects

Within a few days the interim dividends of the Argentine railways are due to be announced, and judging by the recent course of stock quotations the market has been preparing for the possibility of reduced payments. Such a possibility has been indicated by the downward tendency of traffic returns. For a number of years down to 1929 Argentina had made very rapid headway, and this was plainly reflected in the returns of the railway companies, but the country is now feeling the effects both of reduced crops—the result of last year's prolonged drought—and of the severe fall that has occurred in wheat and wool prices. For the purpose of throwing light on the current position of the railways the following table has been compiled:—

—	B.A. Gt. Southern	B.A. Western	B.A. and Pacific	Cent. Arg.
	£	£	£	£
Net receipts, 1929 ..	4,312,243	1,817,502	2,688,110	4,433,800
Available for Ord.	2,904,000	1,549,707	1,469,510	2,916,175
Paid on Ord.	2,580,000	1,314,338	700,000	1,973,086
Rate	8%	7%	7%	7%
Total reserve ..	11,660,348	4,483,869	5,370,587	6,412,552
Carried fwd.	344,000	235,371	769,510	312,174
Price of Ordinary	94½	74	85½	78½
Yield % on last year's dividend..	£9	£9 9s.	£8 4s.	£8 15s.
Yield assuming 1% reduction	£7 8s.	£8 2s.	£7	£7 15s.
Traffic July 1 to date				
(35 weeks)	8,447,000	3,051,000	5,345,000	8,240,000
Decrease ..	99,000	417,000	490,000	1,150,000

As the stocks of the four leading companies would still return at to-day's quotations from 7 to 8 per cent. if dividends were 1 per cent. smaller than last year, it may be said that the market has already discounted such a possibility.

Traffic Losses

The extent to which traffic returns have decreased varies considerably. Relatively the heaviest declines are shown by the Buenos Ayres Western and the Central Argentine. The falling off in receipts of the latter company now exceeds £1,000,000, and it remains to be seen whether the maize harvest, in which this company is very largely interested, will reduce the difference later in the year. While the outlook points to a lower dividend, the extent of the reduction will be influenced doubtless by the very liberal reserve strength of the company, whose financial policy for years has been very conservative; last year, indeed, the results were so good that an increased dividend was seriously considered, but the directors decided to conserve their funds. The reduction of £99,000 to date in the receipts of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern is relatively unimportant, and suggests that the board would have no difficulty in maintaining last year's dividend, if such a course were thought desirable. It would, however, be as well to allow in this case, as in that of the other companies, for the possibility of a reduced payment.

Incidence of Exchange

Of the smaller companies, the Entre Rios shows a traffic decrease for 35 weeks of £88,000; this seems large when it is remembered that 1 per cent. on the Ordinary capital amounts to only £17,800. But it is comforting to recall that last year's dividend of 7 per cent. was paid after £100,000 had been placed to reserve. From the dividend standpoint the Cordoba Central seems likely to suffer most; this company has a traffic decrease to date of £311,000, which appears to place dividends on the company's Preference stocks in jeopardy. The fall in exchange that has followed the country's lapse from the gold standard will, of course, affect materially the value of remittances. Its incidence, however, will vary considerably; in the case of the Great Southern and Central Argentine there should be no present need to remit funds from Argentina, as each of these companies has quite recently issued £3,000,000 of capital in London. The Pacific fortified its sterling resources in November last by the issue of £1,000,000 of Preference shares.

China and Imports of Silver

The silver market on Saturday discussed with interest the announcement made by our Shanghai Correspondent that the Chinese Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labour was recommending the Government to impose a ban on imports of silver coin into China and possibly of silver in other forms. There had been talk in London market circles recently of the possibility of China imposing an import duty on silver, on the ground that the country was being made more and more a dumping ground for the world's surplus stocks of the metal, and that the action of the Indian Government in reimposing the silver duty made similar action on China's part imperative. The possibility of such a development has, however, not seriously disturbed the market; indeed, on Saturday silver made a further small recovery. The logical first effect of a duty should be to send the Shanghai exchange up and silver down. But doubts are expressed as to whether any marked change in the price of silver will occur. It is considered that with a country having so many foreign inlets as China anything in the nature of a ban on imports would be impracticable, and that an import duty would be much more difficult to make effective than in India. In any case, China's needs as a purchaser of silver will remain, and a duty will not prevent her obtaining all the silver she requires in the ordinary course of trade. The duty was re-established in India for revenue purposes; and China's need of revenue may conceivably have been at least as powerful a reason as the desire for protection in bringing the question of a duty to the front.

Life Policies with Disability Benefits

A new prospectus of a scheme of combined life assurance and disability benefits is issued by the Phœnix Assurance Company which differs from the usual plans linking up various forms of financial protection. The present scheme provides for the cessation of all premium payments while the disability lasts, and the payment of the sum assured, together with any accumulated bonuses (if any) in the event of the disability proving to be of a permanent nature. The more usual benefits are the waiving of the premium during the period of disability and the payment of a monthly income during the same period, leaving the sum assured intact. It may be recalled that the principles of these schemes and the experience with working them in Canada and the United States were discussed in a paper read before the Institute of Actuaries on February 25. The cost of the total disability benefits under the Phœnix scheme is shown in the form of the additional charges for ordinary life assurances of £100 under the with and without profit plans for policies carrying premiums payable throughout life and for 20 years only, and for endowment assurances under both plans for terms of 20 and 30 years. The rates quoted are those for first-class lives engaged in non-hazardous occupations, and the risk is excluded of total disability occurring as a result of a flight in any aircraft.

Examples of the Cost

The additional cost for a non-profit whole life policy effected by a male life at the age of 30, and subject to 20 payments, is 8s. 6d. per annum per £100 assured, and for a corresponding endowment assurance for a term of 30 years the rate is 8s. 7d. per £100. In the with-profit scale the additional premium for a whole life assurance with premiums payable throughout life is 10s. 2d. and for a similar policy subject to 20 payments it is 11s. 2d. For an endowment assurance with a term of 30 years on the with-profit plan the rate is 11s. 1d., and for 20 years 12s. 2d. The table includes the additional rates to provide for the disability benefits on assurances effected at each age between 25 and 50 inclusive, and the amounts range between 6s. 6d. and 16s. 9d per £100 per annum. Under this scheme the proposer knows the precise cost of the additional benefits which are limited to the age of 60. "Total disablement" for the purpose of the scheme, and without prejudice to any other cause, includes the loss of the sight of both eyes or of the use of both hands or of both feet or of the use of one hand and one foot. Obviously the special form of protection given by such a policy is valuable, and it might be particularly suitable to reinforce an ordinary whole life assurance effected at low rates of premium and providing for a fairly large payment on the occurrence of death. In any event, there would then be a capital sum available for dependents.

DUTCH EAST INDIES TIN OUTPUT

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, MARCH 9

The Dutch East Indies Government has issued a statement on the tin position in which it declares that the equilibrium in the tin market was upset chiefly by the large increase of tin production in Bolivia and Malacca. The result is that the prices have fallen to a level that if maintained for any length of time must inevitably lead to such a decline in the output that the consumption will eventually again exceed the production. This in time will again cause a sharp increase of prices.

The Government considers such violent price fluctuations as a serious detriment to producers as well as to consumers. The Government therefore favours every effort that will lead to the stabilization of the tin trade on a reasonable level of price, and has decided to limit the tin production for 1930 to 32,000 tons, which is about the same as last year.

NEW YORK BANK RATE

PRESIDENT HOOVER ON UNEMPLOYMENT

SMALLER FOREIGN TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 9

The failure of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to lower its rediscount rate after the Bank of England had reduced its rate on Thursday has had no adverse influence on financial sentiment here, because it is taken for granted that the rate will be reduced this week. The inference is generally drawn that postponement was dictated by the directors' desire to avoid for political reasons the suggestion that the central banks of the two countries are working under a hard and fast agreement.

Lower Money Rates

During the week dealers in bills made three successive reductions of ¼ per cent. each in their "asked" price for acceptances, and on all but the last occasion the Reserve Bank promptly reduced its buying rate to the dealers' "asked" rate. The bank continues to buy bills in quantity, although they have now become somewhat scarce, and it is apparently definitely committed to an easy-money policy. During the week call money dropped to a new low level, 3½ per cent.—3 per cent. in the outside market—and best-name commercial paper declined ¼ per cent. to 4¼ per cent.

Security markets maintain a cheerful tone, in face of unsatisfactory trade conditions, but while bond prices are better, stock prices, with some conspicuous exceptions, have not changed their level. New offerings of bonds during the week amounted to about $100,000,000, of which more than half were issues on behalf of public utility companies.

Further Fall in Prices

Commodity prices continue their downward movement. Towards the end of the week cotton declined to a new low level; and wheat markets, for all the activity of the Farm Board, were nervous and unsettled. The absence of a strong export demand and congestion of terminal facilities in primary markets, together with the prospect of a large wheat production this year, make the situation far from satisfactory. Because of the congestion in warehouses the Board has had to threaten farmers with a railway embargo on wheat shipments. Yesterday President Hoover asked Congress to appropriate another $100,000,000 for the use of the Farm Board, because the margin of $50,000,000 still remaining from the first appropriation of $150,000,000 is considered to be dangerously low in view of all the Board is attempting to do. Some of the additional funds will be used to finance the construction of new storage facilities by the Farmers' Cooperative Associations.

There has been no upturn of moment in trade or industry, and unemployment is now such a pressing problem that President Hoover felt the necessity last Friday of reassuring the country as to conditions. On the basis of reports from the secretaries of commerce and labour, he stated that unemployment "amounting to distress" was mainly concentrated now in 12 States, and conditions in the other 36 were either normal or steadily improving. He expressed the belief that the worst effects of the slump in employment, which he attributed to the stock market crash, will have passed within 60 days. The President did not name the 12 States in which unemployment is greatest, but they include, of course, such important industrial regions as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Indiana.

Bank Mergers

During the week there appeared two new reminders that America's exports are bound to diminish as she increases the difficulties of her foreign customers in finding means to pay for her products. One of these was the statement that foreign security flotations here in 1929 were less than half the 1928 figure; the other was the detailed foreign trade figures for January. Foreign trade of the United States with every one of the grand divisions except Africa showed a heavy reduction from the total of a year ago in both exports and imports. Exports to Europe decreased by 12 per cent.; to North America, 20 per cent.; South America, 28 per cent.; Asia, 15 per cent.; and to Oceania, 21 per cent., while those to Africa increased by 6 per cent. The decrease in imports from Europe was 17 per cent.; from North America, 16 per cent.; South America, 24 per cent.; Asia, 8 per cent.; and from Oceania, 38 per cent. Imports from Africa increased by 30 per cent.

The Treasury is offering $450,000,000 of nine months certificates on a 3½ per cent. basis—an increase of ¼ per cent. over the last offering in December.

It is circumstantially reported that the Equitable Trust Company and the Chase National Bank are arranging a merger which would create a bank with resources of more than $2,700,000,000, with deposits in excess of $2,000,000,000. Other bank mergers are in prospect.

NANTYGLO AND BLAINA IRON SCHEME

FURTHER CIRCULARS

The secretary of the Nantyglo and Blaina Ironworks Company has issued a further circular, dated March 5, to the Preference shareholders in which reference is made to the circular dated February 27 issued by Mr. O. Gordon Jolliffe and Mr. H. O. R. Thompson criticising the capital reconstruction scheme.

In his circular the secretary states that in the board's opinion, and in the opinion of those advising them, it is "not correct to say that the potential dividend return which the Preference shareholders can expect will be prejudiced under the proposed reorganization, because there will no longer be the same obligation to place profits to reserve for the purpose of providing for the conflict of interests of two classes of shareholders, as at present. . . . The directors are firmly convinced that the scheme which they have put forward is advantageous to both Preference and Ordinary shareholders, and recommend them to support it."

In reply Messrs. Jolliffe and Thompson have issued a second circular, dated March 7, in the course of which they write:—

"We fail to appreciate why the board should suddenly discover that conflicts of interests do actually exist between the two classes of shareholders. The rights of each class of shareholder are presumably clearly defined in the memorandum and articles of association of the company and at the time the individual investments were made we can only presume that they were so made with the full knowledge of the investor as to the then existing rights attaching to the Ordinary and Preference shares . . . If the scheme provides for the transfer to the Ordinary shareholders of part of the income to which the Preference shareholders are at the present moment entitled, we fail to understand how the board can justify their remarks that in their opinion our statement is not correct when we say the potential dividend return will be prejudiced. Surely the handing over to a third party by another of that part of the income to which the latter is entitled is to the prejudice of the income received by the latter. . . . We may say up to the moment we have received no less than 105 proxies (many representing joint holdings)."

The signatories invite those shareholders who share their views to send them proxies against the scheme.

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNT RATES LOWER

AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGE WEAKER

The fall in discount rates was carried a stage farther on Saturday. There appeared to be a general demand for bills, and the market, having missed the Treasury Bills on Friday, showed increased keenness as a buyer. One of the discount houses, which bid for three-months paper at 3 5-32 per cent. and regarded this as a cutting rate, admitted that it was unable to fill its requirements, the rate in competition being scarcely better than 3½ per cent. One of the banks was a buyer of Treasury Bills at 3½ per cent., and at the opening of business was successful in obtaining a small line. Later in the morning business for spot delivery was done at 3 1-16 per cent.; indeed, there was even a suspicion of business on lower terms. The market sold some April bills at 3 3-16 per cent. Money was in fair supply at rates varying from 2½ to 3 per cent. As will be seen below, the discount on the Australian pound has further increased.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2¼–3¼	3½	3⅛–3¼	3⅛–3⅜	3¼–3⅜	3¼–3⅜

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
3⅛–3¼	3¼	4–4⅛	4¼–4⅜	4¼–4

CALLS OF THE WEEK

Mar. 10	Ceylon Government 5% Stock	44%	£550,000
„ 10	Hull Corporation "A" 5% Stk.	94%	£80,000
„ 13	South African 5% Stock ..	23½%	£1,415,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

There was a further rise in the London-New York exchange rate, which closed at $4.86⅞c., against a shade above $4.86⅜c. on Friday. Dollars were offered on London account, but the movement in the spot rate caused firmness in forward dollars, which were bid for at 1½c. discount and 1¾c. discount, respectively, for the usual positions. The Montreal rate was lower at $4.85 1-16c. A sharp advance occurred in the German exchange on the reduction in the Berlin rate of discount, the final quotation—the highest of the morning—being 20m. 39½pf., against 20m. 37½pf. on Friday. French francs were also offered, the rate on Paris closing 1c. higher at 124f. 24c., but the Zurich rate continued to move in favour of Switzerland, and the closing quotation of 25f. 13c. showed a fall of ¼c. on the day and ⅝c. on the week. The Spanish note followed a downward course throughout the morning, and closed at practically the lowest point—namely, 39p. 90¼c., a fall of 37c. The Brazilian rate rose further to 5 49-64d., this comparing with 5 23-32d. on the previous day. There was a further alteration in the Australian exchange, the selling rate for cable transfers on Australia being reduced from £97 10s. to £96 10s. per £100. The following quotations were current:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 8	March 7
New York	8 to £	4.86½	4.86 15-16	4.86 29/32
Montreal	8 to £	4.86½	4.85 31/32	4.85 31/32
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	124.22-27	124.20-25
Brussels ..	Belgas to £	34.96	34.95-95¼	34.95¼-95½
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.79-93	92.79-92.89
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.15-15½	25.13-14½
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374½-375¼	375-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.93	193.10-30	193.10-99
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	35.2215	39.90-40.35	39.80-40.30
Lisbon ..	Escs. to £	—	109⅛-109⅝	109¼-109⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½-13⅛	12.12-13⅛
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-39½	20.36½-38½
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.585	34.49-52	34.49-52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79-83	27.79-84
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43.38	43.31-43	43.32-38
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-20	25.18-20
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-819
Constan'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,080-1,120	1,080-1,120
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	35.2215	275½-278	275½-278
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	43.86	43½-49	43½-49
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.17-18.27	18.17-18.23
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.150	18.17-18.17½	18.16½-17½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16¾-17½	18.16¾-18.18
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16½-18.17	18.16½-18.17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 7/16-97⅝	97 7/16-97 9/16
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 7/32	1/3 7/32
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 7/32	1/3 7/32
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 7/32	1/3 7/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/1½-1/1¾	1/1½-1/1¾
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10½-11¼	1/10½-11¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-3 1/16	2/3 31/32-3 1/16
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10⅞-11⅛	12.10⅞-11⅛
Manila ..	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0¼	2/0⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.866d.	5 29/32-5 31/32	5 29/32-5 31/32
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 15/16-42⅞	43 1/16-42⅞
Valp'raiso	9 to £	40	39.82	39.81
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	42¾-44¼	42¾-44¼
Lima ..	Pr. to £	270.3	271⅛% Prem. †	271⅛% Prem. †
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.06 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN RATES £1 PER CENT. LOWER

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On—				
Australia ..	96 0 0	96 5 8	96 10 17	96 16 5
New Zealand ..	96 0 0	96 5 8	96 9 17	96 14 6
Africa & Rhodesia	96 15 0	96 19 2	97 3 10	97 8 17

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On—		
Australia ..	96 10 0	96 2 6
New Zealand ..	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa ..	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia ..	99 15 0	99 13 0

A Reuter telegram from Sydney states that the banks announce that, in the case of telegraphic transfers operating to-day, buying will be at 70s. and selling at 82s. 6d.

The Bank of England on Saturday announced the sale of £3,436 in BAR GOLD, together with the export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £23,088, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
March 6—		March 6 —	Nil
Sovs. .. —	30,817	March 7—	
March 7—		Sovs. .. —	4,000
Bar gold	1,889		
Foreign gold coin ..	13	March 9—	
March 9 ..	Nil	Bar gold ..	3,436
		Sovs.	2,000
		Net influx ..	23,088
Total ..	£32,524	Total ..	£32,524

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,237,484; net influx for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of gold in the open market was raised ¼d. to 84s. 11½d. per fine oz.

A further recovery of ¼d. took place in SILVER, the prices being fixed at 19 3/16d. per oz. for cash and 18 15/16d. per oz. for two months' forward delivery. Both India and China were buyers; the market closed steady, with the demand satisfied.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4	3 1-32–3⅛	2½–3½
New York	4	3 1-32–3½	Nominal
Paris	3†	2¾	2¾
Berlin	5½	5½	6-8
Swiss Bank places ..	3½	2½	—
Milan	6½	6¼	—
Amsterdam ..	3½	2½	2¾
Brussels	3½	3⅛	2½

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING PROFITS

Net profits of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for 1929 amounted to $14,148,209, which compares with $13,430,061 for 1928. The directors have transferred $5,000,000 (which at 2s. equals £500,000) from the silver reserve to the sterling reserve and they recommend the transfer of $500,000 from profits to the silver reserve. The sterling reserve will then stand at £6,500,000 and the silver reserve at $9,500,000. It is also proposed, as last year, to write $750,000 off bank premises account. The dividend for the year is unchanged at £6 per share (of $125), but the bonus is reduced from £2 to £1 per share. The balance forward is $3,397,478 (against $3,397,813). In the following table the results for the past three years are compared:

—	1929	1928	1927
	$	$	$
Net profit ..	14,148,209	13,430,062	14,239,288
Brought in ..	3,397,813	3,411,430	3,326,066
Dividend & bonus	12,555,545	12,645,679	12,676,923
Amount per share	£7	£8	£8
To silver reserve ..	500,000	—	500,000
To bank premises	750,000	750,000	1,500,000
Forward*	3,397,478	3,397,813	3,411,431

* After allowing $50,000 to directors.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

One Hundred and Fourteenth

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

to the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of

SHAREHOLDERS,

held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1930, at 11.30 a.m.

To the Proprietors of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN,

The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The net profits for the year, together with $3,397,812.80 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to $17,546,022.46.

The Directors have transferred $2,000,000 at 2s. = £500,000 from the Silver Reserve to the Sterling Reserve.

They recommend the transfer of $500,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to the Silver Reserve.

Including these transfers the Reserve Funds will stand as follows:—

Sterling Reserve £6,500,000. Silver Reserve $9,500,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of $750,000.

After making these transfers, deducting the Interim Dividend of £3 per Share, paid on 6th August last, viz., £480,000 at 1s. 11½d. = $4,981,621.62, and Remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation $11,284,400.84, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Final Dividend of £3 per Share, viz., £480,000, and a Bonus of £1 per Share, viz., £160,000, amounting in all to £640,000, which, at 1s. 7½d., the rate of the day, will absorb $7,876,923.08.

The balance $3,397,477.76 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

The Sterling equivalents of the Assets and Liabilities are shown at 1s. 7½d., the rate ruling on the last day of the year.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

A Sub-Agency of the Bank was opened at Muar, Johore, Malay States, on 1st January, 1930.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. A. PLUMMER has been elected Chairman for the year 1930, and Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE has been elected Deputy-Chairman.

During the year Mr. NEILAGH S. BROWN, Mr. T. G. WHALL, and Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, and Mr. J. P. WARREN, Mr. T. H. R. SHAW, Mr. M. T. JOHNSON, and Mr. T. E. PEARCE were invited to join the Board. Mr. M. T. JOHNSON resigned his seat on the return to the Colony of Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE, who was invited to rejoin the Board.

These appointments require confirmation at this Meeting.

Mr. W. L. RAPPENECKER, Mr. A. H. COMPTON, and Mr. R. D. F. BARTH retire in rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors very much regret to have to record the death last February of their colleague Mr. H. P. White.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A., and Mr. JOHN FLEMING, C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

W. H. BELL, *Ch

COMPANY MEETINGS

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL FUNDS INCREASED TO £17,451,000

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

ORDINARY BRANCH BONUS OF £2 2s. 0d. PER CENT.

PROGRESS OF "INDUSTRIAL" BUSINESS

SCHEME FOR CASH ADDITION TO SUMS ASSURED

SOUND POSITION

MR. JEFFERSON'S REVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS

The SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Britannic Assurance Company, Limited, was held on Friday last at the Chief Offices, Broad-street Corner, Birmingham.

Mr. J. A. JEFFERSON, F.I.A. (the chairman) presided.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Mr. F. A. Powell, A.C.A.) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume I may, as on previous occasions, take the directors' report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days now, as having been read. (Agreed.)

It has been my custom before dealing with the figures of the company to review as briefly as possible the salient features of the year to which the accounts refer. The first feature that would naturally come to one's mind is the influenza epidemic which was raging just about 12 months ago, and you will probably remember that at our last annual meeting I informed you of the drain on the company's resources caused by these epidemics, stating that at the time of the meeting our death claims in the Industrial Branch were £35,000 in excess of those of 1928. I also well remember that in 1927 in my reference to the epidemic of 1926 I appealed to the medical profession, pointing out the enormous scope that lay before them in the direction of investigating the cause, prevention, and naturally the remedy of this oft-recurring disease.

CLAIMS DUE TO INFLUENZA EPIDEMICS

It will no doubt bring home to you the effect of these scourges when I tell you that the figure of £35,000 mentioned had, in the following seven weeks, increased to £131,000. Normally, of course, we expect our claims to increase as the business grows, and a reference to the accounts will show that in the Industrial Branch our death claims for 1929 exceeded those for 1928 by practically £150,000, and of this increase over £131,000 was incurred during the epidemic. In one week alone—namely, the 10th week of the year, we had to meet no less than 4,364 death claims for a sum assured amounting to £36,969—by a long way the highest figures in the company's history. In this connexion may I also draw your attention to the words of Sir Thomas Neill in his last annual report of the National Amalgamated Approved Society in which he expressed the hope "that the serious character of the last epidemic of influenza will so have impressed the Minister of Health and those responsible for the health of the country that while the statistics are available a committee will be set up to inquire where the weight of the illness has been, whether the treatment has been equal to the needs, and what, if any, improvements in methods of treatment can be recommended to protect the community as far as possible against a similar visitation." Please do not think your directors are complaining at having to pay these claims, because, as we have so often stated, our business consists of having to pay just claims, but it is because of our unique position that we are able to see and have practical experience of the enormous drain these epidemics inflict on the country as a whole.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES ON CHILDREN'S LIVES

The next outstanding event which followed very closely on the influenza epidemic was the passing of the 1929 Industrial and Friendly Societies Act, which was given Royal Assent on May 10 last. So much misunderstanding of the true position appears to exist that I feel it my bounden duty to you, as shareholders, and also to the holders of our 4,000,000 policies, to explain as briefly as possible exactly what led up to the position in which we found ourselves last year. For years all companies and societies had been in the habit of issuing endowment policies on the lives of children—that is, policies providing for the payment of a sum of money on the survivance of the child to a given age, or for the return of premiums in event of earlier death. We always considered this class of business to be perfectly legitimate, and that the return of premiums on the death of a child could be ignored in considering the statutory limitations imposed by Parliament on the sum assured that could be paid on the death of a child under 10 years of age.

Our views had on more than one occasion been confirmed by the powers that be, whose assurances on the matter were sufficient to remove any doubt that might exist regarding the legality of these contracts. However, when the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, was before Parliament, those acting on our behalf suggested an amendment that would have removed even the slightest possibility of doubt, but, on the very distinct assurance that same would be quite unnecessary, the amendment was withdrawn.

FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES OF MAGISTRATES' DECISION

Imagine, therefore, our astonishment when we learned that based on a decision of a Magistrates' Court at Merthyr Tydfil against one of the friendly societies all these policies, numbering many hundreds of thousands, issued in perfectly good faith, were to be deemed illegal. That such far-reaching consequences should follow from such a decision may strike you as remarkable, but after prolonged conferences and consultations it was found that the only practicable way to remedy this most unsatisfactory state of affairs was to seek new legislation, and the irony of the whole position is that this new legislation would have been absolutely unnecessary if the simple amendment to which I have referred had been accepted in 1923.

Time does not permit me to go into further details, but I must refer to one point because of its bearing on the figures with which I deal later. I refer to the cash surrender value and free policy privileges which were imposed upon the offices by the new Act. These were of an unprecedentedly generous character, and they affect existing as well as future contracts, and come into operation after only twelve months' premiums have been paid.

May I point out that the purely ordinary life offices always have been able and are still continuing to issue similar policies on the lives of children, free from any restrictions either as to the amount assured or the conditions governing cash surrender values and free paid up policies.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH BONUS SCHEME

You will remember the pleasure it gave me last year to make a preliminary announcement that we were considering some scheme of bonuses to our clients in the Industrial Branch. The directors considered many schemes, and finally in August we launched what we believed to be a logical, and at the same time a simple, scheme under which policies, with certain few exceptions, which, becoming claims by death or maturity prior to March 31 of this year, have a cash addition to the sum assured varying from 5 per cent. for policies ten years in force to 20 per cent. for policies 40 years or more in force. During the period the scheme was in operation last year the cost was over £11,000, and you will notice that out of this year's surplus we have allocated the sum of £50,000 to carry on the same scheme until March 31, 1931. Although we have committed ourselves for one year only, that is simply characteristic of our usual cautious policy, and if we did not believe that we could continue some such scheme as a permanent feature we should not have introduced it at all.

Since our meeting of last year I am very proud indeed to inform you that I have been elected president of the National Amalgamated Approved Society—a society with which my late father was so closely connected, and who had so much to do with its formation. Having myself been associated with the society since its inception, I have had the great satisfaction of seeing its registered office staff grow from a solitary typist to its present total of 1,530.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Since the Insurance Act came into force in 1912 our agents have been actively engaged in this work of National Health Insurance; recruiting new members, collecting contribution cards, and paying the members benefits under the Act. This has been of very great service to the compulsorily insured persons who are also policyholders of the company, and to-day our representatives are serving over 340,000 insured members of the National Amalgamated.

During 1929 our representatives paid to these members no less than 663,621 benefit payments in respect of sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits, amounting in all to a total of £424,922, representing an average payment of £1 5s. per member. You will see, therefore, that your company, although primarily engaged on life assurance, is also taking no mean part in the great work of National Health Insurance.

HOUSE PURCHASE ADVANCES

On several occasions I have referred to our house purchase scheme, and it may interest you to know that during the year under review we completed 768 cases for a total amount advanced of £355,000. From this you will see the average amount advanced per case is over £450, and once again I submit that we are doing excellent work in this connexion in helping to create a body of small capitalists—a feature which I think you will agree is very desirable in the interests of the nation. Since the scheme was launched—namely, in 1908—we have made advances in nearly 8,500 cases, and, of course, you must remember the hiatus caused by the War and the shortage of houses which followed for some years. Of these cases approximately 3,500 have been repaid. This number includes many where the premature death of the mortgagor liquidated the debt in terms of the scheme and left the widow in full and unencumbered possession of the house. In many cases the mortgage was repaid by the borrower surviving the maturity date of the policy, thus enabling him to enjoy the fruits of his early thrift.

THE DECLINE IN SECURITY VALUES

I can well imagine you are all expecting me to say something on another matter of great importance affecting our results for last year—namely, the financial position as affected by the unfortunate Hatry crash, and the heavy deflation which occurred on the collapse of the American markets following the reckless gambling there. These occurrences, as you can well understand, seriously affected the market values of securities of every class, and no financial institution escaped their effect. Further, the depression caused by these occurrences was at its worst at the close of 1929—i.e., the very time as at which we are required to revalue our Stock Exchange securities. Under such circumstances it affords me very great pleasure to assure you that this company came through the ordeal remarkably well, thanks to the conservative policy which we have pursued in past years. I notice at some recent annual meetings statements have been made as to the effect on the values of the company's securities of the widespread depreciation following these occurrences, and I am glad to be able to assure you that the depreciation we experienced did not even encroach upon our special reserves. The fact that we have added a substantial sum to our investment reserve fund is a step taken purely as a precaution against any possible similar occurrence in the future. As was to be expected, there has been a substantial improvement in the values of securities during the few weeks of the present year which have already elapsed, and I find that this is represented by a sum of over £100,000 so far as the assets of this company are concerned.

Referring to our pensioners, you will note, we are transferring a further £75,000 to the trustees of the pension fund, and it will no doubt interest you to know that at the moment we are paying out pensions at the rate of £26,000 per annum to our old servants, some of whom I am delighted to see present with us to-day.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

Taking a general survey of the accounts I think you will agree our figures show that despite the adverse circumstances to which I have already referred we have had quite a successful year, and on referring to my remarks last year I see I stated that 1929 held out brighter prospects for us than we had had for some years past. I think the report we are now considering confirms those views, and in this connexion I might say that our industrial debit for 1929 shows the largest increase made since the boom year of 1920, and is, in fact, 50 per cent. greater than our debit increase for 1928. I have often stated that a company like ours can be likened to a very sensitive barometer in that its progress indicates the economic conditions of the working classes, whose financial position is in turn dependent on the prosperity of the country generally. If this be accepted as a fact then all I can say is that our results, as also the results of our friendly rivals which have already been published, show clearly that matters are not altogether bad in the Old Country, and, frankly, my own view is that we all require to cultivate a more optimistic outlook, and to have greater confidence in the future. At any rate, I am still an optimist, and I venture to say that satisfactory as 1929 was for us as a company, I believe that the year 1930 will be a still better year.

THE ACCOUNTS—INCREASE IN COMPANY'S FUNDS

May I now ask you to turn to the report and accounts?

You will notice that our total funds, excluding capital paid up, amounted to £17,451,779—showing an increase of £1,239,946. This compares with the increase for 1928 of £1,420,052—an apparent drop of £180,000; but this is more than accounted for by the much heavier payments made to policyholders during the year.

Our total claims in Life Branches, that is to say, claims by death or maturity, amount to over £1,750,000, and if we take into account amounts paid under the heading surrenders, this figure is increased to £2,030,000—the first time in the history of the company we have even approached the two million mark—and is almost exactly half a million in excess of the figure for 1927.

ORDINARY BRANCH FIGURES

Dealing with the Ordinary Branch figures, you will notice our net new sums assured, after deducting reassurances, amount to over two and a-half million. This figure is some £6,000 less than the corresponding figure for 1928, which constituted a record for the company; but in this connexion I would point out that in 1928 our single premiums amounted to practically £80,000, as compared with £10,000 for 1929, and if this be taken into account you will see that our new sums assured show a slight increase. The total outgo in this branch under the headings deaths, maturities, and surrenders amounts to £604,000—an increase of £64,000 over the previous year. This increase is made up of £34,000 on account of deaths and maturities and no less than £30,000 on account of surrenders.

Our expenses show a ratio to premium income of 13.35 per cent., which is a slight increase, namely, .3 per cent. over that of 1928, and this again is more than accounted for by the difference in the single premiums referred to above.

The premium income in this branch amounts to £976,000, as compared with £990,000 in the previous year. When allowance is made for the difference in single premiums an increase in the annual premiums of £49,000 is shown.

The funds have increased by £492,000, which I am sure you will consider a very satisfactory showing.

HIGHER INTEREST YIELD

At this point I would like to refer to the matter of our interest yield, both in this branch and the Industrial Branch. Our gross interest yield in the Ordinary Branch was £5 15s. 6d. per cent., which shows an increase of 2s. 6d. per cent. over the previous year, and in the Industrial Branch the yield was £5 14s. 7d. per cent., showing an increase of 4s. 1d. per cent. I am, of course, very pleased to report these increases, but I should like to explain how they have arisen. In the first place, during 1928 I purchased a considerable amount of Ordinary shares, which brought no income into that financial year, as, of course, one does not take into account accrued interest on Ordinary stocks as one does with fixed interest bearing securities. In the second place, the serious depression that existed in the latter half of the year on the Stock Exchange gave me opportunities of investing our surplus funds at very much better rates than had appertained for some years past.

VALUATION RESULTS AND BONUS

Referring very briefly to Mr. Murray Laing's valuation of the Ordinary Branch, you will notice that we have, out of the surplus disclosed, transferred £42,000 to the investment reserve fund.

We have again maintained our rate of reversionary bonus of £2 2s. per cent.—the cost being just over £200,000, and you will note we have carried forward the substantial sum of £114,000. Your directors, guided by Mr. Laing, feel that it is wise, in the interests of our policyholders, to carry forward approximately one-half of the cost of the bonus, and this is in addition to the £50,000 contingency fund, which we still maintain.

In regard to the Ordinary Branch business of the British Legal you will note a surplus is disclosed of just over £7,000 inclusive of some £2,500 brought forward from 1928. Out of this surplus we have transferred £3,000 to the investment reserve fund and carried out our contract under the amalgamation agreement to provide a bonus of £1 per £100 sum assured to the with-profit policyholders, and have carried forward a balance of just over £3,000.

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE BUSINESS

Turning to the Industrial Branch account, you will there notice the premium income amounts to £2,957,000—showing an increase for the year of approximately £104,000. Personally I consider this quite a satisfactory increase under the circumstances, especially having regard to the fact that debit amounting to no less than £3,570 per week went of on account of deaths, maturities, and surrenders, and, of course, this drain on the debit has to be covered before any increase can be shown. It is quite clear that if we had passed through a normal year our income in this branch would have been well over the three million mark.

Our funds in this branch advanced by just over £600,000, and now stand at £9,975,000. Here again under normal circumstances we should have passed the 10 million milestone.

I have already referred to our interest yield in this branch, but I would again draw your attention to the fact that there is a margin no less than 2½ per cent. between our valuation rate and the net rate actually earned, and the value of this factor as a source of profit for the future must be clear to everybody.

As regards the other side of the account, I have already referred to the fact that our claims by death are up by over £130,000. Our claims by maturity are slightly down, but our payments by way of cash surrender values have practically trebled from £56,000 to £165,000, and unfortunately for all concerned this feature is continuing in our returns for this year up to the present.

On the matter of expenses there is a slight increase as compared with last year—the ratio being 36.09 per cent. for 1929 as compared with 35.94 per cent. for 1928. The increase is very slight, and is more than accounted for by the fact that our new business costs have risen from 8.39 per cent. to 8.80 per cent., but this latter is a feature we do not regard with any regret in view of the fact that I have already been able to report such a satisfactory increase in our debit.

VALUATION SURPLUS

You will notice that out of the surplus disclosed by Mr. Laing's valuation we have written £75,000 off the cost of acquiring the British Legal Assurance Company, which leaves only £75,000 still to be dealt with, and I have not the slightest doubt that this item will entirely disappear from our next balance-sheet, and I am sure we can all congratulate ourselves on the manner in which we have been able to deal with this item.

The sum of £80,000 has been transferred to the investment reserve fund, and as already stated £50,000 has been allocated to the bonus scheme for Britannic policyholders.

In regard to the Industrial Branch of the British Legal, we have again strengthened the valuation bases—our object being to bring the valuation bases of this fund into line with the Britannic valuation as soon as possible.

Mr. Laing discloses a surplus of just over £11,000, of which £10,000 has been transferred to investment reserve fund.

As a result of the various transfers to investment reserve fund, amounting in all to £135,000, this fund now stands at the very substantial figure of £500,000.

In the General Branch you will notice our premium income now amounts to £65,189 as compared with £52,644 last year. While the growth is not rapid it is quite substantial, and moreover, as the premium income steadily increases year by year so will our profits from this branch increase. Our relations with the British General, I am glad to say, are still of the most cordial nature.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

As is my usual custom I would now like to draw your attention to a few of the more interesting features of the balance-sheet.

Our mortgages on property have increased by £267,000, and this is mainly on account of our house purchase scheme, to which I have already referred.

British Government securities as at December 31 last actually show a slight decrease, but at the present moment there is a considerable increase under this heading, as we invested £250,000 in the new Conversion Loan issued in November last.

The three classes of Indian and Colonial securities have increased by over £240,000, as we still have great faith in our Colonies.

There is a small increase in our Foreign Government and municipal securities of approximately £80,000. The major portion of our surplus funds has been invested in the three classes of debenture, preference, and ordinary stocks—the total amount being over £750,000, of which approximately £400,000 was invested in ordinary stocks, and here again may I say that the very greatest possible care is taken with regard to the selection of these investments, and it is mainly due to our holding in ordinary stocks that I have been able to report to you such a satisfactory interest yield?

Before closing you will allow me to take this opportunity of offering my personal thanks to my colleagues on the board, the staff at chief office, and the field staff generally throughout the country for their loyal cooperation during a year which has not been without its difficulties. When a board of directors has such a loyal staff as we have we feel we can face any troubles that may come along, and emerge from them triumphantly.

THE ACTUARY'S REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY LAING, in seconding the resolution, said the impression conveyed by the chairman's lucid survey of the company's financial position was one of "Britannic stability." The shareholders had grown accustomed year by year to the statement that the financial position of the company is thoroughly sound, but he wished to emphasize the fact that such an assurance given at the present time meant much more than in normal times. The far-reaching effects of the financial crisis of 1929 were such as to test the stability of every institution having large sums invested in Stock Exchange securities. The reassuring announcement, therefore, would be as welcome to the shareholders as it would be comforting to the policyholders.

The conditions which led to the heavy depreciation of market values towards the close of 1929 were quite outside the control of any life office, and it behoved every financial institution which had come safely through such a trying experience to take special precautions against even the possibility of a recurrence. That was the justification for adding so much as £135,000 to the investment reserve fund, despite the fact that the assets are still worth more than the figure at which they stand in the balance-sheet.

Such a step indicates that the directors quite properly recognize that, in a business like that of life assurance where the assets are in the nature of trust funds for the protection of widows and orphans, or for provision for old age, the factor which outweighs all others in importance is that of security—security as absolute as it is humanly possible to ensure—and that is what the "Britannic" offers to its clients.

He was glad to be able to say that, despite the heavy claim rate in the early months of last year, the mortality experienced for the year, taking the company as a whole, was "within the expectation." This is a tribute to the stringency of the standards used in the valuation of the liabilities. It was highly satisfactory to be able to show this year surpluses which, in the aggregate, are in excess of those of any previous year, and it afforded him special pleasure to point out that the factor which more than any other had rendered such a position possible had been the very welcome increase in the rate of interest earned on the company's funds, a result for which the greatest credit was due to the chairman, whose special attention is given to this most important branch of the company's work.

ADVANTAGES OF LIFE ASSURANCE

The maintenance of the Ordinary Branch bonus of 42s. per cent., and the definite announcement of a profit-sharing scheme to the policyholders in the Industrial Branch who, in terms of their contracts, are not legally entitled to any such profits, were features of special significance. Results such as these ought, he thought, to bring home to every thoughtful person the outstanding advantages of life assurance—advantages which render it by far the best form of investment for those of moderate means. The number of occasions in the past few months when one has read in the Press of limited companies in difficulties or in liquidation, or of individuals who have been ruined if not driven to despair through the collapse of the company in which their savings have been invested, have been all too frequent. Much of this misfortune has been due to the impossible, and therefore alluring, prospects held out to investors by unscrupulous company promoters, and to the amazing credulity of the unwary investor anxious to "get rich quick." The end of all such cases is either loss or ruin.

The wise man, and the happy man, is he who applies his savings to provide, by means of life assurance, for the protection of his dependents and for his own future needs, and he ventured to suggest that the present time is a most opportune one for bringing home this lesson. The British Legal exists to provide life assurance of all classes, and it is the constant aim of the company to offer the best benefits and the best service at the lowest rate of cost consistent with sound principles.

ORDINARY BRANCH NEW BUSINESS

Satisfactory as the progress had been during the past year, Mr. Laing did not think that even yet it is sufficiently recognized that the "Britannic" caters for those of substantial means as well as for the smaller investor, and he mentioned that of the new business of £2,500,000 transacted in the Ordinary Branch last year no fewer than 1,161 policies were for sums assured of £500 and upwards, the total amount assured under such policies being £840,000. The sums assured at risk in the Ordinary Branch amount, with bonus additions, to over £20,000,000, which sum includes no less than £1,250,000 of bonus additions. Certificates for this year's bonuses to the number of over 100,000 would, he stated, be issued to their branch offices throughout the country that day and would, he hoped, be the means of bringing further business to the company from satisfied policyholders.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Mr. S. J. Port was unanimously re-elected a director of the company, and Messrs. Flint and Thompson reappointed auditors to the company.

Votes of thanks to the directors, officials, and the inside and outside staffs of the company for their loyal and efficient services throughout the year, and to the chairman for presiding, terminated the proceedings.

ISAAC WALTON AND CO.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Isaac Walton and Co., Limited, was held on Friday at 169, Newington-causeway, London, S.E.

Mr. CHAS. STUTTAFORD (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. Gunn, F.C.I.S., F.I.A.C.) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that last year he said they had gone through a strenuous time and hoped that the coming year would see some improvement in their business. He was sorry to say they seemed to have found things more difficult in the year they had just completed than in any previous year. The fact that so many of our basic industries were in a depressed state, and the undoubted shortness of money, clearly shown by the lower average purchasing power of their customers, accounted for most of the difficulties they had had to contend with. Under these conditions he had no hesitation in saying that the results were very satisfactory.

The accounts for the year showed a profit of £30,389, against a figure last year of £31,316, and after deducting directors' remuneration, interest on mortgages, &c., there remained a balance of £25,449. The stock had been carefully taken and was in a healthy condition.

In accordance with the new Companies Act, they now stated that the freehold properties were "at cost." The larger portion of the business was carried on in their own freehold property, the greater part of which was acquired many years ago. As the premises were all in commanding positions they were a valuable asset over and above the balance-sheet figure of £244,084. The leasehold properties had also many years to run, the cost of which had been entirely written off out of profits. Goodwill stood at the nominal figure of £8,000, £35,489 having already been written off out of profits. They had no general reserve, but, taking into consideration the amount written off goodwill and the appreciation in their properties, he thought it would be agreed that these two items might be looked upon as a large and sound reserve.

Since it had been required that the full details, including the gross amount of dividend paid free of tax, should be shown on the warrant, the directors proposed in future to pay the Ordinary dividend subject to income-tax and not free of tax as in the past. In conclusion, he moved the adoption of the report and the payment of a final dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year.

Mr. EDMUND W. WALTON (managing director) seconded the motion, which was duly carried, and the proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

FEBRUARY RUBBER SHIPMENTS

An official cable from Singapore to the Malayan Information Agency states that ocean shipments of rubber from Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Port Swettenham during February amounted to 48,804 tons, excluding latex revertex. The destination was as follows:—United Kingdom, 9,980 tons; United States, 30,942 tons; Continent of Europe, 5,261 tons; British Possessions, 685 tons; Japan, 1,844 tons; and other countries, 91 tons. In addition, latex revertex shipments were 143 tons. Actual imports by land and sea during February amounted to 3,176 dry and 9,784 tons wet.

Shipments for January were announced at 52,330 tons, plus 205 tons of latex revertex, of which 32,840 tons of rubber were destined for the United States and 11,274 tons for the United Kingdom.

CITY OF VILNA 5% BONDS

The British Bank for Foreign Trade informs holders of the City of Vilna Five per Cent. bonds that it has received a letter from the Commercial and Financial Counsellor of the Polish Embassy stating that it has been decided to pass the negotiations for a settlement of the debt to the British Overseas Bank, with a view to the latter arranging for a final settlement. The letter adds that the final settlement cannot be as prompt as could be desired, but that the matter is progressing in the right direction. The British Bank for Foreign Trade is retiring from the negotiations, but the Vilna Bondholders' Committee (which was formed in 1925) will continue to function and will pursue the matter with the British Overseas Bank.

COMPANY RESULTS

BRITISH PORTLAND CEMENT

RADIATION REPORT

John Baker and Bessemer.—Dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, for year.

Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation.—Regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 14.

Barcelona Traction, L. & P.—Dividend on the Ordinary stock at the rate of 1 per cent. (the same in 1928), again making 2 per cent. for the year 1929, together with the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Seven per Cent. Non-Cumulative Participating Preference shares. In addition, a further dividend of 1 per cent. is proposed on the Preference shares (the same). The dividends are payable on March 31.

Celanese Corp. of America.—Quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Series Prior Preferred stock, payable April 1 (the same); also a dividend to the holders of the Seven per Cent. Cumulative First Participating Preferred stock of 10 per cent. of the profits for the year 1929, after current dividends on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Series Prior Preferred stock and the Seven per Cent. Cumulative First Participating Preferred stock during 1929. The dividend is equivalent to 75 cents per share and is payable on April 1.

MIDLAND COUNTIES MOTOR FINANCE

The first report of the Midland Counties Motor Finance Company shows a turnover for the 13 months ended December of £200,651. Net profits amounted to £4,395, and a dividend of 7 per cent. is to be paid, leaving £797 to be carried forward after writing off expenses of the Debenture and share capital issues.

UNITED TURKEY RED

The net profit of the United Turkey Red Company (turkey red dyers and printers) for 1929 amounted to £82,301 (as compared with £124,814 for 1928). With £44,502 brought in there is available £126,853, of which Preference dividends require £42,063. The directors recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 1 per cent., absorbing, with the interim dividend at a similar rate, £40,950. This leaves £43,840 to be carried forward. The Ordinary dividend for 1928 was 10 per cent.

UNITED CARLO GATTI, STEVENSON AND SLATERS

The net profit of United Carlo Gatti, Stevenson and Slaters, Limited, ice merchants, for 1929 amounted to £55,317 (against £57,970 for 1928), out of which, as last year, £10,000 has been used in writing down goodwill and £5,000 has been placed to general reserve. The proposed final dividend on the Ordinary shares, as previously announced, is 7 per cent., making 11 per cent., free of tax, for the year (against 12½ per cent., free of tax), while the carry-forward is reduced slightly from £29,064 to £28,883. Meeting, March 17.

H. YAGER (LONDON)

The net profit of H. Yager (London) for the year ended November 30 last amounted to £45,011 (against £60,189 for the preceding accounting period from date of formation to November 30, 1928). A dividend of 10 per cent. (against 20 per cent.) is proposed on the Ordinary shares, and Preference shareholders are to receive a participating dividend of 2 per cent., making a total of 10 per cent. for the year (the same). The balance forward is increased from £9,812 to £12,558. The expenses amounting to £19,372 in connexion with the issue of capital have been written off out of capital reserve. Meeting, March 14.

TORBAY PAINT

Net profits of the Torbay Paint Company for 1929 were £10,805, and £1,521 was brought forward. After deducting £2,331 as provision for income-tax, the directors recommend a dividend of 12½ per cent., less tax, requiring £8,100, and £2,255 is carried forward. The directors state that while home sales were well maintained, unfavourable conditions were encountered in many overseas markets, resulting in a considerable falling-off of trade. An improvement is already observable for the current year, and it is hoped this will continue. For 1928 net profits were £13,738, the dividend was 15 per cent., and £1,000 was placed to general reserve. Meeting, March 18.

STROUD WATER

Profits of the Stroud Water Company for 1929 were £4,398, from which has to be deducted interest on Debenture stocks and bank overdrafts, and income-tax. After allowing for these deductions and setting aside £1,000 to contingency fund, there remains a balance of £1,975, making, with the sum brought in, a disposable total of £2,520. After paying the Preference dividend, the directors recommend a dividend on the "A" Ordinary stock for 1929, and of 6½ per cent. on account of arrears of dividend in respect of 1925 and 1926, and a dividend on the "B" Ordinary stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the half-year to December 31. The sum of £362 is carried forward. Meeting, March 17.

RADIATION

The accounts of Radiation, Limited, for 1929 show that the income from subsidiary companies, after charging taxation and general administration expenses, and including transfer fees, &c., amounted to £305,997 (against £279,650 for 1928), to which is added £123,925 brought forward. After allowing for the year's Preference dividend and the interim Ordinary dividend already paid, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 9½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 12½ per cent. for the year (the same), leaving £169,660 to be carried forward. The balance-sheet shows investments in subsidiary companies unchanged at £3,992,675, and amounts owing by those companies at £1,233,358 (against £1,242,825). A statement of the combined assets and liabilities of the constituent companies at December 31 is calculated with the report. This shows a total of £4,142,105, the assets including investments amounting to £1,366,904 and cash amounting to £400,988. Meeting, March 17.

BRITISH PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS

The accounts of the British Portland Cement Manufacturers for 1929 show a profit, after meeting management expenses, taxation, &c., of £721,096 (against £722,344 for 1928). Deducting directors' and trustees' fees (£3,135), Debenture interest, and redemption charges (£126,040), and allocations of £350,000 (the same) to general depreciation reserve account, and £5,000 (the same) to barge depreciation account, there remains the balance of £237,417 (against £237,740). The total dividends for the year take £337,050 (that on the Ordinary shares being unchanged at 15 per cent.), and the carry-forward is raised by £767 to £104,429. The directors report that a good demand for cement was experienced during the year, and that notwithstanding severe competition on the coast the volume of the company's trade was well maintained. Selling prices were lower, but economies were effected in the cost of production. The fixed asset item in the balance-sheet shows an increase on the year from £3,300,348 to £4,686,860, the additional capital expenditure being in respect of the company's programme of works reconstruction and extensions. Meeting, March 18.

ROAD TRANSPORT AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The net fire premium income of the Road Transport and General Insurance Company for 1929 amounted to £6,194, and the net claims absorbed 63.6 per cent. of the net premiums. After crediting interest on the fund and reserving 40 per cent. for unexpired risks, there is a net profit of £4,594 transferred to profit and loss account. The transfer of a further £5,000 has been made from the profit and loss account as an additional reserve to this account. In the profit and loss account, after making full provision for taxation, there was a balance of £16,944. The following additional reserves have been set aside:—Employers' liability, accident, and general account, £5,000; general reserve fund, £1,000. It is again recommended that a dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, be declared, payable on April 4, which will absorb £6,375, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £6,660. Meeting, March 10.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE OF CANADA

The report of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada for 1929 states that the new insurance issued amounted to £19,191,109, exceeding that of any previous year in the company's history. The insurance in force now amounts to £103,660,521, representing an increase of £10,511,772. The total income for the year was £5,766,621, both the premium income and the interest income showing substantial increases. The total payments to policyholders in the year amounted to £2,117,896. Of this amount £738,979 consisted of death claim payments, the balance being payments under maturing and existing policies, including £516,441 in dividends to policyholders. The assets of the company increased during the year by over £2,450,000, and at the end of the year amounted to £20,481,968. Adequate provision has been made in the balance-sheet for the unusually low market value of securities which existed at the close of the year. Of the invested assets the greater part consists of first mortgages on real estate and high-grade Government, municipal, school, and public utility bonds. Policy and annuity reserves now amount to £17,231,504. The reserve for dividends to policyholders has been increased to £1,450,427, included in which is the sum of £607,986 covering dividends payable to policyholders in 1930. After making the foregoing provisions and increasing the contingency reserve to £195,505, the surplus amounts to £955,545. An increased scale of dividends to policyholders has been authorized for policies completing their dividend periods in 1930.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

LOWER BENICHI (NIGERIA) TIN.—Output for February, 4½ tons.

SOUTH CROFTY.—Tonnage crushed during February, 5,520; estimated recovery of black tin, 55 tons; and value, including arsenic, &c., £6,420.

ATTOCK OIL.—Production for February, 20,449 barrels; production from the well reported drilled into an oil sand at 4,900ft. on March 1 is unsteady, but there are fair prospects of a moderate well.

DACIA ROMANO PETROLEUM SYND.—Production for February, 6,153 tons. Ceuri Field:—Well No. 2 continues to give 110-120 tons daily. Well No. 17 has entered the Drader sand, and is now 850 metres. A further well will shortly be commenced, and preparations are in hand to drill wells on other fields.

MINING JOURNAL.—Weekly progress report.—Mount Isa.—Ore shaft depth, 477ft.; No. 46 shaft depth, 225ft.; drifts and crosscuts, 75ft. (Rifle Creek Dam full and overflowing.) New Guinea Goldfields.—Loqtien No. 8.—S.E. drift advanced 12ft.; total, 397ft.; assay, 117s. 6d.; and width, 64in. N.W. drift from new crosscut, 550ft.; S.E. from above face advanced 15ft.; assay, 5oz. 6dwt.; width, 26in. Location No. 9.—S.E. drift from No. 1 adit advanced 9ft.; total, 25ft.; assay, 59s. 6d.; and width, 61in. Location No. 9a.—No. 3 south crosscut total 141ft.; full width of vein, 72in.; and average assay, 7oz. 6d.

ROOSEBERG MINERALS DEVT.—Cabled production for February, 34 long tons of concentrates.

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS.—During February 9,979 tons were crushed, yielding 11,484oz. of fine gold; estimated value, including sundry revenue, £49,885; working profit, £23,606; and estimated net profit, £25,061.

EX LANDS NIGERIA.—Output for February, 55 tons.

City News in Brief

Under a Decree published in Madrid yesterday the control committee of the Barcelona exchange market is to be dissolved.

Numbers are published of 363 bonds of the Brazilian Six-and-a-Half per Cent. loan, which have been drawn for payment on April 15 next.

The port and Customs dues of Buenos Aires for 1929 amounted to 186,540,973 gold pesos (about £39,700,000), against 188,922,204 gold pesos in 1928.

The Polish Post Office Savings Bank at Warsaw announces that the rate of interest on deposits is to be reduced from 7½ to 7 per cent.—*Reuter.*

A decree has been published in the *Portuguese Official Gazette*, increasing the duty on sugar imported into Portugal from non-Portuguese countries by 10 centavos per kilogram.

A Reuter telegram from Athens states that the Minister of Finance has asked the Chamber to authorize the issue of a Six per Cent. Loan to the amount of £1,000,000.

Our Reykjavik correspondent telegraphs that the Bill reconstructing the Icelands Bank under the name of the Fisheries Bank of Iceland, Limited, was passed on Friday. The capital of the new bank will be about 10,000,000 kroner.

According to *Shubbs' Weekly Gazette* failures in the United Kingdom during the week ended March 8 numbered 192, an increase of 23. Bills of sale registered and reregistered were 229, an increase of 43.

The Danish wholesale price index as calculated by the Official Statistical Bureau shows a fall of 3 points on the month of February to 140. This is the lowest figure for a considerable time, and compares with 159 in February last year.—*Exchange.*

Official advice from Kuala Lumpur to the Malayan Information Agency gives the output of tin and tin in ore from the Federated Malay States during February as 4,768 tons, as compared with 6,128 tons in January last, and 4,896 tons in February, 1929.

The average value of sterling in terms of 27 other gold or gold exchange currencies improved further during February, according to the Foreign Exchange Index Number compiled by the *Statist*. The latest index is 100.46, compared with 100.36 for January and 100.09 for February of last year.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, MARCH 8.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse to-day:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.25 (previous closing, 86.95); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.50 (101.55); 4% Rentes, 1917, 99.95 (99.85); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.20 (100.20); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.15 (135.85); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.95 (104.10); 6% Rentes, 1927, 107.35 (107.45); 5% Credit National, 1919, 557 (555); 6% Credit National, 1920, 557 (555); 6% Credit National, 1921, — (565); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 525 (526); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 559 (559); 6% Credit National, 1924, 570 (570); 4% Egyptian Unified, 378.50 (377); 4% Italian Rentes, 89 (88.75); 4% Japanese, 1905, 492.50 (492.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 6.50 (6.75); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.90 (3.90); 4% Turkish Unified, 62.25 (62); Banque de France, 24,550 (24,780); Banque de Paris, 2,900 (2,940); Banque Parisienne, 2,075 (2,115); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,774 (1,980); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,730 (3,780); Credit Lyonnais, 3,095 (3,135); Banque d'Orient, 334 (335); Banque Ottomane, 1,176 (1,176); Suez Canal Shares, 19,500 (19,690); Chargeurs Reunis, 743 (755); Messageries Maritimes, 225 (227); Transatlantique, 1,073 (1,095); Raffinerie Say, 1,955 (1,945

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL AND IRON TRADE REPORTS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 8.—WHEAT.—The cargo position was dull, and in view of disappointing clearing advices from North and South America sellers reduced their quotations by occasionally 6d. per quarter; buyers, however, were indifferent. A part cargo of 3,000 tons, West Australian, March-April 154lb, sold late yesterday at 41s., trading terms, to Rangoon. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), on passage, was offered at 41s.; and No. 3, at 39s. 6d., while for a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), March, 40s. 6d. and 39s. 6d. was asked respectively. Pacific white, March, was quoted at 40s.; roasts, 45/50lb., wheat (new), was obtainable at 39s.; cold at 39s. 6d.; Roasfe (63lb.), March, at 38s., and Barusso, 62lb., at 38s. 6d. For Australian, arrived, 40s. was required. Parcels were offered at 6d. per quarter decline generally, but failed to attract attention.

The wheat futures market closed easy at 10d. loss for all contract and 7d. lower for the new.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	OLD CONTRACT			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	38 4	38 3	38 3	39 1
May ..	—	38 6	—	—
NEW (CONTRACT (London grade of milling quality))				
March ..	35 10	35 9	35 9	36 4
May ..	36 1	36 0	36 0	36 7

MAIZE remained quiet and prices were again lower. La Plata, on passage and March, was offered at 24s. 9d., and April-May and May-June at 25s. Parcels were in evidence, round and 2d. per qr. easier. La Plata, May-June, sold at 25s. 2d., and June-July, at 24s. (loss ½ per cent.), and 25s. 6d. Yesterday, La Plata (new crop), expected to sail March 11, per Alzor, sold at 24s. 9d., less ½ per cent. (buyer).

BARLEY was dull at recent prices. No. 3 Canada (Western, March, 24s. 9d.; Danubian, March-April, 25s.; and Black Sea, March, 19s. 6d.

OATS continued inactive. La Plata, March, 19s., and April, 19s. 6d.

The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended March 8, and for the season to date (29 weeks) :—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Qrt.	Qrt.	Qrt.
This week ..	178,438	164,139	39,462
Average price ..	8s. 4d.	7s. 8d.	6s. 4d.
Same week last year ..	240,677	156,989	58,472
Average price ..	9s. 9d.	10s. 3d.	7s. 4d.
This season ..	9,048,739	9,775,562	1,506,194
Average price ..	9s. 4½d.	9s. 3d.	7s. 3½d.
Last season ..	7,552,910	11,277,804	2,280,442
Average price ..	9s. 7d.	10s. 10¾d.	9s. 2d.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at 3d. to 9d. per qr. decline, but demand was scant now. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, March, was quoted at 42s.; No. 2, 41s.; No. 3, 39s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, March, 38s. 9d.; No. 6, 38s.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), March, 41s.; No. 2, 40s.; No. 3, 39s.; No. 2 hard winter, March, 39s.; Roasfe (63lb., March, 36s. 3d. (cancelled); Bard (63lb., March, 36s. 9d.; Pacific, April, 38s. 9d. (nominal). Spot parcels were quiet and 1d. to 2d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 1¾d. lower on easy closing Argentine and American markets. After rallying steady on local covering and outside buying, the market again declined on general liquidation, and closed easy 2¼d. and 2d. per cental lower. Sales, 100 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening value	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Closing values	Previous closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	—	6	—	7 5¾	7 5
May ..	7 9¾	7 9¾	7 9½	7 9½	7 11¼
July* ..	7 11½	7 11¼	7 11	7 11	8 1

*Not cash terms.

MAIZE.—Cif. parcels were quiet. La Plata, all positions, was offered at 24s.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox, March-April and April-May, 23s., sellers. Spot business was quiet.

OATS.—Chilean (new), March-April, 14s., sellers; La Plata, f.a.q., March, 13s.; German, prompt, 23 3s. 9d. per ton.

FLOUR was unchanged. Demand was quieter.

CAMBRIDGE, March 8.—Small supplies of wheat were offered at 37s., delivered. Barley was in very little demand. Oats, 19s. to 23s.

GLOUCESTER, March 8.—English wheat was easier at 37s. per 504lb., on rail. Oats were about unchanged with trade slow except for seed lots. The trade in malting barley is about at an end; grinding samples were lower and nearly unsaleable. Beans, Heligoland, 37s.

NORTHAMPTON, March 8.—Wheat was in small supply and offered at 36s. to 37s., on rail. Barley, 25s. to 30s. Oats, 19s. to 22s.

NORWICH, March 8.—Very little grain was offered, farmers being busy on the land. English barley was unchanged, except for the poorer qualities, which were slightly easier. English wheat was in small supply at 37s.

PETERBOROUGH, March 8.—Wheat was nominally 37s., there being hardly sufficient offering to test values. Other grain was unchanged.

READING, March 8.—Wheat was quoted at 37s. to 39s. and the demand was very poor. Oats, 19s. to 21s. Barley was unchanged.

LONDON, March 8.—POTATOES (the Borough).—Home-grown supplies amounted to 4,500 tons. Business was rather more active. Quotations :—Best Skirlands, £12 to £13 per ton; seconds, £8 to £10; Scotch fairlands, £11; best sample Majestic, Arran Chief, and British Queen, £7 10s. to £8; Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3; ditto, Majestic, £2 to £3 10s.; and Skirtland, £2 to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Trade was generally good with plentiful supplies on offer. Quotations :—English Bramley seedling apples, 5s. to 12s. per bushel; Nova Scotian golden russet apples, 28s. to 30s.; other kinds, 10s. to 18s.; American Baldwin apples, 25s. to 30s. per barrel; American Northern spies, 14s. to 18s. per box; English Cox's Orange Pippins, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Belgian Cox's Orange grapes, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Belgian Cox's Orange grapes, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; South African grapes, 7s. to 16s. per 10lb. box; Tunis dates, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per dozen cartons; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each; Canary bananas, 10s. to 16s. per crate; Canary tomatoes, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; Jamaica grapefruit, 12s. to 20s. per package; Californian pears, 18s. to 25s. per case; South African pears, 2s. to 6s. per box; Porto Rico grape fruit, 12s. to 24s.; Florida grape fruit, 20s. to 35s.; Jamaica grape fruit, 14s. to 24s. per case; Messina lemons, 6s. to 20s. per box; Italian Tarocco oranges, 10s. to 16s. per box; Jaffa oranges, 15s. to 18s. per box; Spanish oranges, 12s. to 15s. per case; Palermo bitter oranges, 7s. to 10s. 6d. per box; Seville sour oranges, 11s. to 12s. 6d. per half-chest; South African plums, 6s. to 8s.; mangoes, 6s. to 7s.; nectarines, ¼s. to 6s.; peaches, 6s. to 10s. per box; Canary tomatoes, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; Spanish onions, 10s. to 12s. per dozen bunches; Brussels sprouts, 1s. to 2s. per box; forced rhubarb, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bundles; French Lauris asparagus, 7s. to 10s. 6d.; Devon asparagus, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bundle; French cauliflowers, 7s. to 10s. per crate; turnip-tops, 3s. to 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per box; Jersey kale, 2s. 6d. per dozen; sprouts, 5s. to 6s.; sprouting broccoli, 4s. to 5s. per bag.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—There was a quiet demand for the moderate supplies on offer, and prices were maintained. Best meadow hay was quoted £7 to £7 10s.; inferior and seconds, £5 to £6; best clover, £7 5s. to £8, and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, March 8.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair demand at unchanged rates. Tate's A T cubes, 40s. 6d.; No. 1, 32s. 3d.; H T S, 25s.; crushed No. 1, 24s. 3d.; ditto R., 22s. 9d.; nibs, 26s. 6d.; soft refining crystals, 26s. 9d.; mineral water (Sewt. bags), 22s.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 23s.; Lyle's No. 1, 21s. 9d.; Lyle's London and Lyle's Liverpool granulated, 21s. 6d.; T L granulated, 21s. 3d.; icing (cwt. casks), 29s. 3d.; icing (cwt. bags), 29s. 9d.; fine castor, 27s. 3d.; castor A., 26s. 3d.; ditto B., 24s. 9d.; pulverised, 24s.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 20s. 6d.; No. 2 crystals, 20s. 3d.; London soft crystals, 20s.; Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 20s. 6d.; Tate's No. 2 granulated, 20s. 3d.; T L granulated, 21s. 3d. For export:—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), 22s. 4½d.; No. 3, 22s. 10½d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Mr. Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 20s. 6d. (2d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d.; ex Mr. Bury, quoted 20s. 6d.; ex refinery, quoted 20s. 6d.; ex wharf, 20s. 3d.; West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d.; ditto Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d.; white crystals, 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d.; Java, 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d.; all per cwt. March, 19s. 6d. value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; March, 24s., value, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper eased under further pressure to sell. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 1d. per lb.; Lampong, 1s. 1½d.; white Muntok, 1s. 5d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., March-May, quoted 1s., value; Lampong, March-May sold at 1s. 0½d.; May-July, 1s. 1d.; Singapore, March-May sold at 1s. 0½d.; May-July at 1s.; Aug.-Oct., quoted 11d., sellers; white Muntok, March-May, April-June, and May-July sold at 1s. 3½d., and sellers; Aug.-Oct., quoted 1s. 2½d., sellers; Tellicherry, March-May, quoted 13½s.; Alleppy, 11½s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 9½d.; March-May, 9¼d., value, c.i.f. Pimento easier; spot, quoted 9¼d.; March-April, 7½s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quiet, but steady. Smoked sheet, spot and March, sold 7½½d. to 7¾d., and sellers; April from 7½d. to 7½½d., and sellers; May-June from 7¾d. to 7½½d., and sellers; July-Sept. from 8¼d. to 8½d., and sellers; Oct.-Dec. from 8½d. to 8½½d., and sellers; crepe, spot, quoted 7½d., value. In the shipment market smoked sheet, March-April sold at 7¾d.; April-May at 7¾d., c.i.f., New York. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 8¼d., sellers.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, March-April, quoted 28s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 130s. per cwt.; A C, 105s.; pure button, 187s. 6d.; fine orange, 160s. to 265s., sellers. Future terms were quietly steady; T N, March delivery, quoted 119s., sellers; May delivery, 125s., sellers; Aug.-delivery at 124s. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, March-April, quoted 116s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated March 8 gives :—Spot sold at Rs.55; April and May at Rs.55, said buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were quietly steady. Grade J., March-May, quoted £29 10s. per ton, value; K., £25 15s., value; L., No. 1, £27 10s., value; No. 2, £24 5s., value; M., No. 1, £24 10s., value; No. 2, £23, value. C.i.f. African sisal easier; Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, March-May, quoted £33 10s.; f.a.q., £31, sellers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

JUTE was dull and again eased under lower Calcutta cables and poor demand. First marks, Feb.-March, quoted £21 10s. per ton, value; March-April sold at £22 12s. 6d. and value; April-May at £22 17s. 6d. and value; May-June quoted £23, value; new crop, Aug.-Sept., quoted £25 5s., value; lightnings, March-April, sold at £22 15s. and value; hearts, March-April, quoted £20 5s., value; Daisee, 2 and 3, March-April, quoted £21 15s., value; Tossa, 2 and 3, March-April, quoted £23 5s., value, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated March 8 gives :—Piecita, spot, sold at Rs.46 and value; lightnings quoted Rs.49 8a., sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were quiet; 10oz., spot, quoted 2¾d., value; March-April, 22s. 6d., value; 8oz., spot, quoted 2¾d., value; March-April, 19s. 3d., value, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, March-April, quoted 26s.; B., 23s., value, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA was quiet. Singapore, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £20 17s. 6d. per ton, sellers; April-May, £20 15s., buyers, net terms, c.i.f., Rotterdam, Ceylon, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £22, sellers, c.i.f. usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s, March-April, quoted £20 17s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), March-April, quoted £19 12s. 6d., sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, £19 7s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Manchurian.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—Supported by overnight New York advices, the market opened steady, and at the initial call prices were unchanged to 1½d. per cwt. higher. Later August changed hands at 8s. 3d., but there was some irregularity towards the close, which showed prices 1d. higher to ½d. lower on the day.

	Opening	Closing
May ..	7/10b.-7/10½s.	7/10½b.-7/11s.
Aug. ..	8/2½b.-8/3s.	8/3½ paid
Oct. ..	8/5½b.-8/6½s.	8/6b.-8/7s.
Dec. ..	8/9½ paid	8/9b.-8/9½s.
Jan. ..	8/10½b.-8/11½s.	8/10½b.-8/11¾s.
March ..	9/1½b.-9/2s.	9/2 paid
May ..	9/5 paid	9/4½b.-9/5s.
(1931)		

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—On the spot market business in cotton continued dull, spinners being as reluctant as ever to secure supplies despite the sharp decline in values. Only a small trade was done in American growths and with the renewed break in futures quotations were reduced 20 points. Middling 7·66d. per lb. Brazilians met with a fair inquiry, but at a decline of 20 points. Peruvian fair 7·58d. Peruvians were in limited request and quotations of smooth and Tanguis were 20 points lower. Good fair smooth 8·68d. and good fair Tanguis 8·78d. Egyptian were in fair demand, but quotations of Upper were 7, and those of Pilion 5 points easier. F.G.F. Sakellaridis 19·60d., and F.G.F. Upper 9·73d. African had a fair sale, but at a decline of 20 points. Middling West 8·03d. and good fair East 8·58d. East Indian were quiet and quotations with the exception of Bengal and Sind were reduced 10 points. Fine M.G. Broach 8·46d., and fine No. 1 Comra 8·45d. per lb.

American futures had a fairly lively session for a Saturday with heavy selling from all quarters owing to the continued weakness in commodities and the unsatisfactory state of trade. The market opened at a decline of 17 to 23 points, and after a recovery of 4 to 6 points due to week-end covering and trade calling, values reacted again under local and foreign selling, while several stop-loss limits were reached, and the market closed quiet 19 to 20 points lower on the day.

In the Egyptian futures market the Sakellaridis contract opened 24 points lower, and prices further receded under local and foreign liquidation, the market closing easy, 23 to 30 points down on the day. The Upper contract closed quiet, 8 to 21 points lower. Closing values (Sakellaridis) : March, 12.61; April, 12.57; May, 12.57; June 12.46; July, 12.46; Aug., 12.48; Sept., 12.40; Oct., 12.34; Nov., 12.32; Dec., 12.31; Jan., 13.37; Feb., 12.37; March, 12.39. Upper and Pilion :—March, 9.45; April, 9.53; May, 9.54; June, 9.58; July, 9.59; Aug., 9.59; Sept., 9.59; Oct., 9.55; Nov., 9.53; Dec., 9.53; Jan., 9.53; Feb., 9.53; March, 9.55. The Empire and miscellaneous contract after a brief trade closed quiet at a decline on the day of 16 to 21 points. Closing values :—March, 7.62; April, 7.60; May, 7.55; June, 7.58; July, 7.60; Aug., 7.46; Sept., 7.44; Oct., 7.45; Nov., 7.63; Dec., 7.75; Jan., 7.75; Feb., 7.74; March, 7.74.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Sales So far last week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Export So far last week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,110	1,110	100	100	—	—	—	—
Brazilian, &c. ..	600	600	—	—	—	—	3,860	3,860
Peruvian ..	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c. ..	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. Indies, &c. ..	90	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals— This week	2,000	2,000	100	100	—	—	3,860	3,860
Last week	3,000	3,000	100	100	—	—	—	—
Amer. Futures		To-day					Prev. day	

Delivery—	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing
March ..	7.68	7.65	7.66	7.88	7.81	7.86
April ..	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.85	7.85	7.85
May ..	7.73	7.68	7.71	7.92	7.85	7.90
June ..	—	—	7.70	—	—	7.90
July ..	7.77	7.71	7.74	7.96	7.91	7.94
August ..	—	—	7.76	7.95	7.95	7.95
September ..	—	—	7.78	—	—	7.97
October ..	7.92	7.73	7.80	8.02	7.96	7.99
November ..	—	—	7.82	—	—	8.01
December ..	7.88	7.86	7.86	8.07	8.03	8.05
January ..	7.92	7.88	7.89	8.11	8.05	8.08
February ..	—	—	7.91	—	—	8.10
March ..	—	—	7.96	8.16	8.14	8.15
May ..	8.02	8.00	8.00	—	—	8.23
July ..	8.01	8.01	8.02	—	—	8.23
October ..	—	—	8.01	8.22	8.21	8.21
January (1932)	—	—	8.04	—	—	8.24

Stocks, &c., for week ended March 7 are given below :—

—	Import	Fw'd'd	Sales	Export	Stock
American ..	12,181	29,600	13,750	362	434,690
Brazilian ..	12,598	5,300	2,740	7	178,410
Peruvian ..	1,028	2,088	2,220	359	65,440
Egyptian ..	4,543	4,688	1,730	502	46,550
Sudan ..	3,000	1,338	150	180	63,970
Westindia	40	28	130	—	2,590
East African	—	1,555	1,010	96	38,810
West African	4,560	400	110	—	21,780
Australian	21,960	8,600	1,740	535	57,020
East Indian					
Total ..	58,958	53,805	23,530	2,024	918,440
So far this year ..	2,018,256	1,782,318	978,600	62,495	—
Last year ..	2,239,000	1,822,000	1,042,010	79,000	1,008,950

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.), as follows :—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Prev. close
Ashmouni, April ..	—	16.40	19.41
.. June ..	19.83	19.82	19.84
Sakellaridis, March ..	—	27.50	27.30
.. May ..	—	28.04	28.06
.. July ..	27.20	27.19	27.35

Receipts to-day, 2,877 bales against 7,788 a year ago.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, March 8.—There has been very little change in the demand for artificial silk fabrics, and the turnover continues to leave much to be desired. Buyers show a lack of confidence, and there is nothing in the situation at the moment calculated to inspire a more enterprising policy. Transactions have been rather more numerous in dress goods composed wholly of artificial silk yarns, and there has also been a shade better demand for certain mixture cloths. The quantities involved are, however, relatively small. Some representations, however, are comparatively active. Business has been reported in corset cloths, casements, and furnishing fabrics. The home trade has given quiet support, and there has been a fair turnover for Canada and Australia. South and West Africa have also placed orders for moderate quantities, and there has been a rather better turnover for Java. India has taken modest lots of brocades, prints, and other styles, but competition for business in that outlet remains exceedingly keen. The turnover, whether in acetate or viscose qualities of yarn, has not been large, though certain hosiery qualities have received more attention. There is not the slightest improvement in prices of either yarn or cloth.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 8.—LINSEED was inactive; Calcutta, April-May and May-June, to London, £17 15s., sellers; paid Bombay, April-May and May-June, to London, £18 2s. 6d., sellers. La Plata, afloat to May, to Hull, £16 7s. 6d., sellers. RAPE SEED was firm. Toria, March-April and April-May, to Hull/Continent, £14., sellers. COTTONSEED was slow. Egyptian, black, March and April, £7 2s. 9d., sellers; Sakellaridis, March and April, £6 17s. 6d., sellers. Bombay, March-April, to Hull, £6 5s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were quiet and unchanged. Coromandel, machined, March-April, to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £14 17s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, March-April, to Hull/Antwerp, £15 2s. 9d., sellers. Hull/Continent, £14., sellers. COPRA was dull. March-April, £14 10s.; April-May, £14 15s. 9d. and £14 15s., to Hull, sellers. LINSEED OIL was quiet and easier for forward. Spot, La Plata, £40; March to Sept.-Dec., £36 15s. per ton. RAPE OIL was more doing. Crude extracted, £37; technical refined, £38 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian, crude, £28; refined common edible, £32 10s.; and deodorized, £34 10s. per ton, naked, ex mill.

HULL, March 8.—LINSEED OIL was quiet. Spot quoted £30 5s.; March and April, £33; May-August, £27 15s., and Baltic, spot, £46 10s. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian, crude, spot, £28 10s.; edible refined, spot, £31 5s.; technical, spot, £31; deodorized, spot, £33 5s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crushed, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £30 15s. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed (extracted, spot, £32; deodorized, spot, £37. SOYA OIL.—Crushed, spot, and extracted, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34. RAPE OIL.—Crushed (extracted, spot, £33; refined, spot, £37. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL remained quiet and unchanged.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, March 8.—COAL.—The less satisfactory conditions in the Scottish coal trade are now finding reflection in the volume of shipments, and although a fair amount of contract work is still on hand freighters will probably decrease and remain at lower levels for some little time. Inquiry has recently been rather more active, principally on account of Scandinavian railways. The allocation of orders for these requirements will not be known for a few days, but present market conditions will probably induce low tenders by second-hands, who in not a few cases are finding difficulty in disposing of coal already contracted for with the collieries.

In general new business on overseas account is so scarce that values are not subjected to test. The tendency is, however, definitely easy; with washed nuts of all sizes at lower levels. Demand for these from the London market has shown a noticeable contraction lately. In the industrial areas the collieries producing domestic coals are endeavouring, however, but against keen competition, to maintain activity in Lanarkshire splints and in navigation kinds generally, all other grades are moving slowly. Reports of overstocking are coming from nearly all Continental centres, and the mildness of the weather makes a reduction in supplies a slower process than might be expected. The legislative outlook is also, of course, still uncertain.

Shipment prices are approximately as follows :—

Lanarkshire.—Ell best, 15s. 9d.; splint best, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; splint second, 16s. 9d.; navigation, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; navigation second, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley, 18s. (all per ton f.o.b. Glasgow); steam, 14s.; trebles, 13s. 6d.; doubles, 12s. 9d.; singles, 12s. 3d.; pearls, 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; dross, 10s. (all per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth).

Fife.—Screened navigation, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; first-class steam, 12s. 6d.; third-class steam, 12s.; trebles, 13s. 6d.; doubles, 12s. 6d.; singles, 12s. 6d.; pearls, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. (all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil).

Lothians.—Prime steam, 13s. 9d.; secondary steam, 13s. 6d.; trebles, 13s. 6d.; doubles, 12s. 9d.; singles, 12s.; pearls, 12s. 3d. (all per ton f.o.b. Leith).

Ayrshire.—Unscreened navigation, 16s. 6d.; jewel, 17s. 6d.; steam, 13s. 9d.; trebles, 13s. 9d.; doubles, 13s.; singles, 12s. 6d.; pearls, 12s. 9d.; dross, 10. 6d. (all per ton f.o.b. Ayr or Troon).

IRON AND STEEL.—A measure of hopeful expectancy is apparent in the Scottish iron and steel trades, although meantime business is on the quiet side. Makers look to the recent stabilisation developments on the Continent to produce a better state of export business in which they, although still at some disadvantage in the matter of prices, expect to obtain a share. At the same time it is hoped that foreign competition will be less keen for business in the British market. Meanwhile specifications are being given out fairly regularly by the shipyards, and with the fair business passing the summers steelmakers contrive to keep plant running steadily, although, of course, much below capacity. Several useful shipbuilding orders have recently been placed which will add to the amount of reserve work in hand. Trade has not yet reflected in the new cartel arrangements, business although somewhat better, being still quiet. Even for weldless tube, of which quick delivery can be given, demand is slow. Conditions in the sheet trade are steadier, price cutting of galvanized sheets having now ceased and a national agreement among producers having been reached as to minimum f.o.b. prices. The works are not busy, however, uniformly well employed yet, although a good business has been booked within the past day or two. The bar iron and steel re-rolling trades are quiet, and demand for pig iron is easily met, prices being at the agreed levels. Four furnaces damped down at the New Year have been relighted this week, bringing the total in blast in Scotland to 27.

Current quotations are :—

—	Home £ s. d.	Export £ s. d.
Scotch "crown" bars	10 5 0	9 15 0
Sections (angle basis)	*8 7 6	7 7 6
Steel ship plates	*8 15 0	7 15 0
Boiler plates	10 10 0	10 10 0
Steel bars (re-rolled)	7 12 6	7 12 6
Black steel sheets (1-in.)	11 0 0	10 10 0
Gal. corr. sheets, 24g.	12 15 0	11 17 6
Pig iron, No. 3	3 18 0	—
Hematite	4 1 0	—
Heavy steel scrap	3 5 0	—
Cast iron machinery scrap	3 3 0	—

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

NEWCASTLE, March 8.—COAL.—Towards the close of another quiet week, the market showed a better tendency as the result of increased bookings. Prospects of clearing output more readily during the remainder of the month were better, and the tone for all classes of coal was more favourable to sellers. Best Blyth, unscreened, and small coal descriptions became scarce and firm. Tyne and other steam qualities ruled steadier, but gas, coking, and bunkering coal, though still abundant, all developed a slightly better undertone. As important development was the fixing of Northumberland minimum prices at figures showing advances compared with last year's minimum of 1s. in the case of large and 1s. 6d. in the case of small. These prices, of course, are still below current values. The Norwegian State Railways are expected to be shortly in this market for their requirements of British coal, having already contracted for 60,000 tons of Spitzbergen coal, and the result of the tenders for the Swedish State Railways' 120,000 tons order is expected to be known by the middle of next week. A 30,000 tons order for Yugoslav railways has been lost to Germany.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, March 8.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official weekly report).—Supplies for the week ended March 8 amounted to 8,554 tons, as against 9,297 tons in the corresponding week last year. Imported beef, principally Argentine, formed 61·5 per cent of the beef supplies, against 58·4 per cent. a year ago. Imported mutton, mainly New Zealand, formed 78·1 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 76·5 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported pork and bacon formed 21·6 per cent. of the total supplies of pork and bacon, against 29·5 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was of British, 52·2 per cent., as against 53·1 per cent. a year ago. Imported rabbits formed 76·1 per cent., as against 79·5 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported eggs formed 45·5 per cent., as against 61·8 per cent. a year ago, and imported butter, cheese, &c., formed 60·3 per cent., as against 72·5 per cent. in the same week last year. The quantity of fresh killed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 1,505 tons, as against 5,985 tons of chilled and frozen meats.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Arrivals amounted to 504 tons, and only very light supplies remained at the close of the market. Quotations :—Salmon, English, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Scotch, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; Irish, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Canadian trout, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; soles, 1s. 4d. to 2s.; ships, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; mullet, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; kibbers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; crabs, 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Turbot, 12s. to 14s.; brill, 10s. to 12s.; lemon soles, 7s. to 12s.; halibut, 14s. to 17s.; witches, 2s. to 3s.; turbigots, 2s. to 4s.; live cod, 2s. to 3s.; fresh cod, 2s. to 3s.; haddocks, 2s. to 3s.; mackerel, 4s.; whiting, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; gurnet, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; bream, 5s.; dory, 7s.; skate, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; roker, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; bake, 7s. to 8s.; conger eels, 2s. to 4s.; English and Scotch herrings, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; and dirty haddocks, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 5d. per stone. Live eels, 14s. to 28s. per draught. Bloaters, 4s.; kippers, 5s. to 6s.; and red herrings, 5s. per box. Oysters, Whitstable, 26s.; and Pyefleet, 28s. to 50s. per 100. English shrimps, pink, 2s.; Dutch, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

CATTLE

CARLISLE, March 8.—Large supplies of Irish cattle were brought forward to-day amounting to 1,150, which consisted mainly of young heifers. Business ruled slow with prices still in buyers' favour. Quotations :—Heifers, £13 10s. to £16 and up to £19; bullocks, £15 to £19 10s., and stripping cows to £16.

NORWICH, March 8.—Business was not so good for a large supply of beef, which made from 48s. to 56s. per cwt. live-weight. There was a better demand for a fair show of cattle of extra quality, and 60 to 223 s head was realised. A keen inquiry was experienced for calves, with veal making up to 1s. 2d. per lb. A large entry of mutton was brought forward to-day. Small sheep ruled firm at 1s. 2d.; fat sheep slow from 1s. to 1s. 1d.; hambs, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., and ewes to 10d. per lb. A good display of pigs met a keen demand. Cutters changed hands at about 16s. 6d., while baconers ranged from 15s. to 16s. per stone. Fat sows made over £24. Stores were in good request and made 90s. and upwards. At market :—Cattle, 1,235; sheep, 1,300; and pigs, 900.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the following summary of its reports received from correspondents in the cotton growing States :—Good progress has been made with crop preparations over most of the belt. The week's plantation deliveries amount to 18,000 bales, against 37,000 bales last week, and 30,000 bales last year. The quantity of cotton now on shipboard, but not yet cleared, amounts to 109,000 bales, against 135,000 bales last year. Of the current week's total 17,000 bales are for Great Britain, 12,000 bales for Germany, 12,000 bales for France, 63,000 bales for the rest of the Continent, and 4,000 bales coastwise. The same authority makes the quantity of cotton in sight since August 1 as follows :—

—	This year	Last year
Aggregate port receipts ..	7,595,000	8,197,000
Net overland	544,000	490,000
Southern consumption ..	3,200,000	3,441,000
Excess interior stocks ..	1,046,000	533,000
Total in sight to date ..	*12,977,000	13,410,000
Brought into sight during the week	139,000	170,000
Northern spinners' takings since August 1 ..	878,000	920,000

* Includes 732,000 bales excess Southern mill takings over consumption, against 744,000 bales last year.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1-64d. to 5 25-32d. The COFFEE market continued quiet but steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 14½000. Receipts were 13,000 bags, making 2,155,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,035,000 bags a year ago. No clearances were reported and the stock has increased to 250,000 bags, which compares with 218,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was again quoted 21½000. Receipts were 49,000 bags, making 6,819,000 bags for the season to date, against 6,044,000 bags a year ago. There were no clearances to the U.S., but 10,000 bags were shipped to Europe and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 1,067,000 bags, against 1,056,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, March 8.—The market opened easy at a decline of ¼ to 1, improved slightly afterwards, and closed steady, although 1 to ¼ lower on the day. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos :—May 40½ (previous 41½); July, 39 (40); Sept., 38¼ (38¾); Dec., 37¼ (38¼). Yesterday's sales totalled 2,000 bags.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 8.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed irregular, 1c. higher to 1¼c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 130½c.; No. 2 amber durum, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 112½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 119c. MAIZE easy, 1½c. down. No. 2 mixed, 91½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy, ½c. down. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy, 1½c. down. No. 2 Western, 77½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged. Spring clears, $5.70; Kansas

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SIR JOSIAH STAMP

The National Programme to-night includes an address at 9.25, in the "Points of View" series, by Sir Josiah Stamp.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).—10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—A Hundred Years Ago: 3, Women we are indebted to, by Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott. **11-11.30** :—(261.3m. only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **12** :—Organ Recital, relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Enid B. Pettit (soprano). **1.15** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, from Cardiff. **2** :—For the Schools.—French Dialogue, 4: A La Comédie Française, by Mlle. Camille Viere and M. E. M. Stéphan. **2.15** :—Spanish Reading.—Un Verano en Espana, pp. 53-59, by Señor Don Andres Leon. **2.30** :—Days of Old.—Tudor and Stuart Days, 8: A Dog's Day in the Civil War, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3** :—Interlude. **3.25** :—Stories for Younger Pupils, 3: The Little White Hen (Brazilian), by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.20** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15** :—Orchestra, from Grosvenor House. **5.15** :—Children.—The Fifth Incredible Adventure of Professor Bramestaum, The Screaming Clocks (Norman Hunter); Nursery Rhymes of London Town (Eleanor Farjeon), sung by Arthur Wynn; Piano Solos, including Souvenir de la Malmaison (Poldini), played by Cecil Dixon. **6** :—Music in the Theatre, by Mr. Francis Toye. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Schumann's Pianoforte Music, played by Desiree McEwan. **7-7.20** :—Books in General, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. **7.25** :—A Conversation in French between M. E. M. Stéphan and Mr. A. Lloyd James. **7.45** :—Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Maud Nelson (mezzo-soprano); Ronald Gourley (entertainer). **9** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.25** :—Points of View.—5, by Sir Josiah Stamp. **10** :—Organ Recital, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. **10.40** :—Reading from Herodotus, by Mr. Ronald Watkins. **11-12** :—(1,554.4m. only) Band from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL (842kc.) (356.3m.). 12 :—Violet Clive (mezzo-soprano); Glyn Dowell (tenor). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3** :—See Midland Regional. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Schumann's Pianoforte Music, played by Desiree McEwan. **7-7.20** :—Books in General, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. **7.25** :—A Conversation in French between M. E. M. Stéphan and Mr. A. Lloyd James. **7.45** :—Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Maud Nelson (mezzo-soprano); Ronald Gourley (entertainer). **9** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.25** :—Points of View.—5, by Sir Josiah Stamp. **10** :—Organ Recital, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. **10.40** :—Reading from Herodotus, by Mr. Ronald Watkins. **11-12** :—(1,554.4m. only) Band from the Piccadilly Hotel.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. 2 :—National Programme. 9.15 :—Local News. 9.30-11 :—National Programme.

CARDIFF—Call 968kc. (309.9m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. 11 :—National Programme. 4.45 :—Some West Country Men of Letters: 1, Mr. R. N. Green-Armytage. General Reflections. 5 :—National Programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National Programme. 7.45 :—A Musical Comedy Programme by the Bristol Times and Mirror Comedy Club; The National Orchestra of Wales Light Orchestra, conducted by Ronald Redman, with George Baker (bass-baritone), Lilr Marsh, Jimmie Morris, Hayda Morgan, Joan Maxwell. 9 :—National Programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National Programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.) (1kw.). 1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. 2 :—Concert. 4.15 :—Children's Hour. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.20 :—News. 7.30 :—Time and Irish Lesson. 7.45 :—Talk on Health. 8 :—Concert. Dilna Filan (soprano); Frederick Cox (violin); J. Burke (vocal variety); The Station Celeste Orchestra; Kathleen McCully (soprano); P. F. Nayr and Company in a Sketch; P. J. Duffy (baritone); The Station Orchestra; The Cellidhe Trio. 10.30 :—News. Weather. 10.40 :—Dance Music.

DUNDEE—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily service. 2.40 :—Edinburgh Programme (see Glasgow). 3 :—Glasgow Programme. 4 :—National Programme. 5.15 :—Glasgow Programme. 6.15 :—Glasgow Programme. 9.20-11 :—National Programme.

GLASGOW—Call 752kc. (398.9m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. 2.40 : For the Schools: Dr. R. Stewart MacDonald: Natural History Round the Year—9, The Humble Bee, from Edinburgh. 3 :—Interlude. 3.25 :—Stories for Younger Pupils, relayed from the Playhouse Ballroom. 4.30 :—The Octet: Archibald Morrison (baritone). 5.15 :—Children. 5.57 :—Weather Forecast for Farmers. 6 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.45 :—When Auntra Smith Can' Hause Again, a Tragic Moment, by Lady Margaret Sackville; translated into Scots by Alexander Mavrill, produced by J. F. Pollock. 8.15 :—The Band of the Scots Guards, conducted by Alexander Rankin. 9 :—National Programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News. 9.20-11 :—National Programme.

MANCHESTER—Call 797kc. (376.4m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. 2 :—National Programme. The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Margaret Sutcliffe (soprano, from Manchester); Edna Thornton (pianoforte, from Leeds. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National Programme. 7.45 :—Northern Notions: Book by Yves, Hirschler and E. Dunkerley; Music by Yves Conyers; produced by Victor Smythe, with Berenice Mefford, Charles Nesbitt, D. W. King, A. G. Mitchenon, F. A. Nichols; Owen Penny (novelty step-dancer); Chorus of Lancashire Lasses. 9 :—National Programme. Nan Shepherd, M. Snape, Constance Randl, Edna Hopkinson; the Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison. 9.15 :—National Programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20 :—National Programme. 10.40-11 :—Sea shanties, sung by the Birkenhead Dock Gatemen and Walter Jones (baritone on by permission of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board); Bessie Pyl, The Port of Watch, 188 . . ., presented by the Birkenhead Dock Gatemen, with C. Bubes, J. Evans, R. Thompson, A. Littler, G. Holliday, J. Hallwood, Lowndes Wood, G. Lauriton, G. Collings, and Jenkins from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. 2 :—National Programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6-11 :—National Programme (5.15, Local News).

SWANSEA—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. 1.15 :—National Programme. 5.15 :—Cardiff Programme. 6 :—National Programme. 9.15 :—Cardiff Programme. 9.20-11 :—National Programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).** 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. 2 :—National Programme. 4.20 :—See Manchester. 5 :—National Programme. 5.15 :—Manchester Programme. 6 :—National Programme. 9.15 :—Manchester Programme. 9.20-11 :—National Programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6. :—Lesson in Spanish. Questions, and Talk.—Famous Women, Mademoiselle Rachel. **6.10** :—Trio Music and News. **7-8.30** :—No transmission. **8.30** :—Dance de la Nayas.—The Heroism of Sagnato. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. **9.20** :—Concert of Sardanas by the Cobla Barcelona. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Tenor Song Recital. Orchestral Selections in the Intervals. After the concert, Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.). 2.5kw.—6.30 :—French Language Lesson. **7** :—Talk, Literature and Art. **7.30** :—International Programme, relayed from Warsaw. **9.30** :—Time Signal. **9.45** :—Gramophone Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen), 1,635m.). 2.6kw.—3.30 :—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30** :—Concert by The Pianoforte Trio in Viennese Classical Music, with Illustrations. **6.30** :—Lecture for Schools. **6.50** :—Talk by Dr. A. Dietrich. **8.40** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.5** :—Dr. Hans Fr. Blunck reads his short stories and poems. **7.30** :—Lecture: Vertical Cultivation in the Year 1930. **7** :—Concert of Light Music, from Berlin. **8.45** :—From the Archives of the Berlin State Opera (Unter den Linden): from the Works of Spontini and Weber—Selections from Fernando Cortez, Kaiser Lothar, and Olympia, and Leyer und Schwert (Weber), Olympia (Spontini), Preciosa, Preciosa and Der Freischutz (Weber), followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw. and 2.5kw.—4.30 :—Sports Talk for Young People.—Fencing. **5** :—Talk, The Science of Life—Self-training. **5.30** :—The Interview of the Week. **6** :—Gramophone Concert of Russian Folk Music. **6.30** :—Concert of Sacred and Secular Songs by a Women's Choir. :—Ernst Gliser talks on his New Books, Wolfenbuttler, and reads Extracts from it. **7.30** :—International Programme, relayed from Warsaw, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (405m.), 1.5kw.—6.30 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Medical Talk. **7** :—Song Recital. **7.30** :—Orchestral Selections. **8** :—Literary Reading. **8.25** :—Orchestral Concerto, from the Samuel Schmidt. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Orchestral Selections.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 12.5kw.—6.5 :—Old Sherbords Concert for Violin and Piano (Stancek). **7** :—Programme from Brno. **7.30** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Programme from Brno. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—5 :—A Tour Through the Biological Exhibition—The Animal. **6.10** :—Geographical Talk. **6.35** :—Weather. **6.37** :—Orchestral Selections of Rhapsodies. **7.30** :—Weather. **7.40** :—A Wireless Play adapted from a Story by Joseph Conrad (Alex. Rung). **8.10** :—Tenor Song Recital, by Roland Hall. **9.10** :—News. **9.35** :—Answers to Correspondents on Technical Questions.

BRUNN (342m.). 2.4kw.—6 :—See Prague Programme. **6.5** :—Programme from Bratislava. **7** :—Anecdotes About Famous Men. **7.30** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Concert from the Café Avion. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—6 :—Talk: The Uses of Gelatine in Domestic Economy. **6.15** :—Talk: Belgian Legends. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—La Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Special Programme on the Occasion of the Publication of the First Number of La Revue de Radio Belgique. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—4.45 :—Hungarian Song Recital. **6** :—German Language Lesson. **6.40** :—Philharmonic Concert. **8.45** :—Chamber Music and Tziganie Music from the Café Odeonde.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—6.50 :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Gramophone Records. **6.16** :—Debate: Lighting in the Home. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.5** :—The Cacellia Society Third Concert, relayed from the Oddfellows' Hall. **8.50** :—News. **9.5** :—Dance Music from the Hotel d'Angleterre.

CRACOW (345m., 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Talk: The Psychology and Philosophy of Buddhism. **6.55** :—Time and Chimes. **7.5** :—A Dialogue. **7.30** :—International Concert. Talk, and News, relayed from Warsaw. **10** :—Concert, relayed from a Restaurant.

FRANKFURT (470m., 1kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6.5 :—English Language Lesson. **6.30** :—The Fourth Monday Concert. In the Interval: Frau Wallner reads from the Poems of Eichendorff. **8** :—In the Gipsy Camp. Microphone Reports. **8.40** :—The Barber of Seville (Rossini), on Gramophone Records; by the Cast of the Scala Theatre, Milan. **10.30** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call in the Morn (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (359m.), 1.7kw., FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (360m.); KIEL (240m.).—6.5 :—Advice on Careers for Women—Natural Inclinations. **6.25** :—(From Hanover)—Talk by Workers' Representatives. **6.45** :—Remarks on the Lesser-regarded Vocational Training. **6.45** :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. **6.50** :—Weather. **6.55** :—(From Bremen)—L'Africaine—Opera in Five Acts (Meyerbeer), relayed from the Municipal Theatre. **10** :—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements and Sports Notes. **10.30** :—Restaurant Ostermann Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 1.5kw.). 9.40-11.40 a.m.— Programme of the Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep. **9.40** :—Time; Daily Service. **9.55-10.55** :—No Transmission. **10.55** :—Talk, by Dr. Goedewaagen. **11.25-11.40** :—Interval. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Trio Concert. **1.40** :—Talk on Cookery. **2.25** :—Concert of Organ and Orchestra. Music from the Brandaris Tower, Amsterdam. **4.10** :—Gramophone Record. **4.40** :—Children. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Gramophone Records. **6.25** :—Dramatic Criticism. **6.55** :—Esperanto Language Lesson. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Gramophone Records. **8.10** :—Talk: The Twenty-Second Dutch Industries Fair. **8.40** :—Concert, followed by Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,263m., 8.5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m. :—Till close down, Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.). **7.55** :—Time Signal. **7.56** :—Orchestral Concerto. Transmission from Amsterdam. **8.40-10.10** :—Concert. **10.10** :—Time Signal. **10.11** :—Programme for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Reading by Miss Doreen. **12.10** :—Time Signal. **12.11** :—Recital from a Church in Amsterdam. **1.25-1.40** :—Interval. **1.40** :—Time Signal. **1.41** :—Programme for Schools: Talk, Recitations, and Music. **2.25** :—Talk: Rock Gardens. **2.55** :—Lesson in Dressmaking. **3.25-3.40** :—Interval. **3.40** :—Time Signal. **3.41** :—Divine Service. **4.40** :—Time Signal. **4.41** :—Trio Concert. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Literary Reading. **6.40** :—Esperanto Lesson. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Concert. **8.25** :—Talk: Cocoa and Chocolate. **8.55** :—Concert (continued). **9.40** :—Wireless Talk. **10.10** :—News. **10.20** :—Gramophone Concert.

JAHTI (1,500m., 16kw. and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6.5 :—Talk. **6.25** :—Song Recital. **6.45** :—Dramatic Selection. **7.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (455m.) COLOGNE (227m.); MUNSTER (405m.).—7.30 :—Topical Talk. **8** :—Economic Notes. Weather and Sports Announcements. **8.15** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.40** :—Talk by Rabbi Dr. Rosenthal: The Old Testament and Its Students. **7** :—Concert of Bohemian Music, relayed from the Tonhalle, Dusseldorf. After the Concert, News, Sports Notes and Concert, relayed from the Cafe Wien am Ring, Cologne. **10.15** :—Concert, relayed from the Rhine Cafe, Dusseldorf.

LEIPZIG (259m., 3kw. and DRESDEN (319m.).—6 :—A Conversation with a Builder. **6.30** :—Scenes from Mozart's Opera, Don Giovanni. The Damascus Incident: Dramatic Legend in Four Acts for Choir, Soloists and Orchestra (Berlioz), relayed from the Albertballe, Leipzig. **9.30** :—Time, News, Weather, Sports Notes and Dance Music from the Lilienstein Bad, Dresden.

MADRID (Union Radio—Call EA37 (424m., 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. **8.25** :—News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.). 7kw.—6.15 :—Dinner Concert. **7** :—Government Announcements; Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Theatre Notes; Programme Time Signal. **7.32** :—Concert. **8** :—Variety Items. **8.15** :—Variety Concert. Talk and News in the intervals.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m., 16kw.—6 :—See Prague Programme. **6.5** :—Programme from Bratislava. **7** :—Programme from Brno. **7.30** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Programme from Brno. **9.55** :—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6 :—Talk for Workers.—Health in the Worker's House. **6.40** :—Lecture Institute. Orchestra Selections Relayed from the Odeon. **8.45** :—Review of Political Affairs. **9.20** :—News.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.). 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.7** :—L'Elisir d'amore. Comic Opera in Three Acts (Donizetti). Scorts Notes in the Intervals. **9.50** :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (452m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.). HAMAR (466m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15 :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—German Language Lesson. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Concert of Swedish Folk Music. **7.30** :—Song Recitals of the Works of Almen and Sinding. **8** :—Talk, relayed from Bergen (364m.). **8.30** :—Weather and News. **8.55** :—Topical Talk. **9.10** :—Choral Concert.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.). 12kw.—8.30 :—Radio-Journal de France. **8** :—Talk on Aviation. **8.15** :—Talk by M. Touchet. **8.30** :—Talk on Photography. **8.45** :—Concert, followed by News, Time, Transmission of Pictures. **9** :—Concert.

PARIS (Petit Parisien) (329m.). 0.5kw.—9 a.m. :—Transmission of Pictures. **9** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.). 12kw.—12.30 :—Exchange Quotations and News. **1** :—Interval. **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **4.45** :—Exchange Quotations. **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Gramophone Records. **7.5** :—Weather Forecast and Time Signal. **7.41** :—Concert. **8.25** :—Talk: Cocoa and Chocolate. **8.55** :—Concert (continued). **9.40** :—Wireless Talk. **10.10** :—News. **10.20** :—Gramophone Concert.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—5 :—Programme from Bratislava. **7** :—Talk: The Prehistoric Man. **7.30** :—Programme from Warsaw. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records. **9.55** :—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. **10** :—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call IRO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15 :—Giornale parlato, Announcements and Sports Notes. **7.30** :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Programme. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Concerto of Light Music and Fine d'Anno comedy (Ragio): News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 5kw., and MOTALA (1,346m., 30kw. MODEN (1,200m., GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6 :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.30** :—Talk: Reading. **6.50** :—Time Signal. Programme of Swedish Music. **8.15** :—News and Weather. **9.40** :—The Faithful, tragedy in three acts (John Masefield).

STUTTGART (360m., 2kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Talk. **6.5-10.40** (approx.) :—Programme from Frankfurt. **10.40** (approx.) :—Programme Announcements.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m., 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music Programme. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25** :—Talk on History. **6.35** :—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations. **7** :—Russian Song Recital. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25** :—Song Recital :—Evening Concert. **10** :—A Concert, relayed from the North Africa News. **10.30** :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Café Sion.

TURIN—Call ITO (270m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert of Light Music. **7.20** :—Navigators' Hour. Stocks. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Programme from Milan. In the interval at 10.30 :—News.

VIENNA (516m., 15kw.—and GRAZ (482.5m.). INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m., and LINZ (245.9m.).—6.30 :—Talk—Balance in the Realm of the Organism. **6.50** :—Time and Weather. **6.55** :—Vilth Recital of Concert, relayed from Warsaw, followed by Orchestral Dance Music.

WARSAW (1,411m., 5kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Letter Box. **6.20** :—Technical Talk. **6.40** :—News. **6.55** :—Time. **7** :—Programme of Announcements. **7.5** :—Talk on Music. **7.30** :—International Concert. **9** :—Talk—A Second Expedition by Air. **9.15** :—Weather, Police Report, Sports Notes, and News. **10** :—Dance Music from the Oaza Restaurant.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 4kw.—5.30 a.m.
Call 1HI, (468m.).—Call 1HI, (468m.).—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (284m., 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw., 1 a.m.—Programmes relayed at intervals on 6.3m. and 25m., from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m.:—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m. (approx.) and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 3-5 p.m. and 11 p.m.-5 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

PRESENTATION TO SIR F. KYFFIN TAYLOR

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) will preside over a congratulatory dinner on March 22 to be given by past and present members of the Northern Circuit to Sir Francis Kyffin Taylor, K.C., in celebration of 50 years' membership of the Circuit. Sir Francis will be presented with his portrait, the work of Sir William Llewellyn. The dinner will be held in the Inner Temple Hall.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.
President—
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Established by King Edward VII.
HEADS 143 HOSPITALS.

Subscriptions and donations are urgently needed to enable the Fund to maintain its annual grants, which are made after careful inspection of each eligible hospital.—Please send your contributions to the Honorary Secretaries, King Edward's Hospital Fund, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL SIX and a HALF per CENT. STERLING BONDS of 1927.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the General Bond of the issue the undermentioned BONDS, representing £55,600 Nominal Capital, have this day been DRAWN by lot in the presence of Mr. Samuel de Sousa Leão Gracie, Counsellor of the Brazilian Embassy in London, and of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, attended by Mr. Alexander Ridgway, of the firm of John Venn and Sons, Notary Public:

9 BONDS Nos.:

00262	00451	00576	00588	00811	00981	01119
01357	01413					

For £1,000 Sterling each = £9,000

28 BONDS Nos.:

05119	05146	05434	05563	05663	05761	05884
05911	06059	06241	06362	06607	06637	06894
07106	07316	07451	07529	07637	07721	07886
08114	08390	08400	08462	08872	08923	08976

For £500 Sterling each = £14,000

326 BONDS Nos.:

10061	10262	10596	10627	10659	10998	11127
11187	11422	11720	11731	11744	12001	12065
12203	12276	12461	12580	12761	12814	12924
13111	13112	13325	13431	13504	13606	14047
14075	14099	14160	14209	14601	14641	14642

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

14643	14645	14648	14882	15089	15554	15659
15850	15881	15884	15889	15906	16008	16324
16325	16326	16348	16454	16506	16557	16558
16559	16560	16561	16617	16620	16643	16745
16798	16799	16825	17172	17408	17435	17436
17755	18131	18172	18599	18839	18922	19333
19615	19986	20364	20570	20585	20653	20829
21026	21484	21552	21765	22034	22187	22360
22945	23305	23330	23497	23762	23834	24258
24270	24493	24676	24792	24793	24864	24948
25470	25505	25554	25696	25845	26192	26676
26685	27046	27171	27206	27292	27385	27469
28067	28301	28398	28542	28586	28836	29012
29198	29323	29572	29661	30010	30043	30231
30385	30491	30518	30571	30599	30895	30933
31131	31202	31276	31347	31367	31503	32123
32254	32351	32374	32676	32730	32789	32853
32855	32861	33104	33275	33523	33608	33701
33774	33902	34005	34006	34106	34299	34502
34743	34852	35011	35143	35316	35341	35346
35400	35474	35530	35566	35761	35786	36175
36359	36647	36704	36708	37183	37346	37716
37839	37921	38329	38462	38745	38779	38892
38992	39156	39764	39844	39888	40049	40120
40182	40358	40717	40757	41201	41236	41286
41482	41499	41768	41953	42064	42207	42232
42380	42486	42794	42889	43587	43810	44042
44417	44504	44760	45034	45626	45908	45976
46284	46323	46372	46534	46808	47349	47376
47594	47854	48756	48836	48910	48929	49186
49521	49681	49735	49925	50087	50320	50378
50395	50413	50529	50778	51202	51276	51290
51437	51459	51635	51689	51873	51997	52039
52334	52430	52473	52583	52624	52654	52708
52922	53175	53197	53251	53362	53385	53464
53522	53622	53623	53726	54148	54162	54396
54689	54778	54849	54910	54950	55320	55561
55778	55821	55855	55965	56006	56107	56367
56409	56573	56792	57108	57223	57288	57344
57352	57710	57826	57889	58016	58117	58145
58262	58513	59056	59184	59347	60257	60331
60397	60794	61136	61303			

For £100 Sterling each = £32,600

363 BONDS amounting together to the sum of £55,600

These Bonds are payable on the 15th April next (from which date all interest thereon will cease), at the option of the holder, either in London in Sterling at the office of N. M. Rothschild and Sons; or in New York in Dollars (at the exchange $4.8665=£1) at the offices of Dillon, Read and Co.; or in Amsterdam, Zurich, or Stockholm, in local currency at banker's buying rate for sight exchange on London, at the offices of Mendelssohn and Co., Amsterdam, Credit Suisse, and A/B Svenska Handelsbanken, respectively.

The Bonds when presented for payment must bear all the Coupons subsequent to 15th April, 1930, otherwise the amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the principal to be repaid.

Bonds may be presented in London on any business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2. The usual interval of three clear days will be required for examination.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 6th March, 1930.

Witness: J. Alex. Ridgway, Notary Public.

BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO.
The National Economic Bank, Warsaw, Poland.

In accordance with section 16 of the Bye-Laws there will take place on February 21st, 1930, the THIRD DRAWING by lot of the undermentioned BONDS of the Bank GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO issued in Gold Zlotys of the new parity, or their equivalent in Pounds Sterling, Dollars, Pounds Sterling, and in Gold Dutch Guldens:—

THE 7 per CENT. MUNICIPAL GOLD BONDS.

A.—GOLD ZLOTYS 100 (equivalent to $11.22 in Gold, or £2 6s. 1d., or Dutch Guldens 27.91 in Gold, or Swiss fr. 58.14).

773, 861, 1030, 1323, 2181, 2470, 2634, 2640, 3123, 3779, 3992, 4272, 4622, 4733, 4788, 4818, 5110, 5452, 5473, 5650, 6474, 6653, 6781, 7035, 7318, 7925, 8136, 8247, 8396, 9179, 9869.

B.—GOLD ZLOTYS 1,000 (equivalent to $112.18 in Gold, or £23 1s., or Dutch Guldens 279.09 in Gold, or Swiss fr. 581.40).

229, 1054, 1163, 1940, 2008, 2218, 2250, 2973, 3048, 3055, 3459, 3464, 3537, 4377, 4647, 5546, 6417, 7088, 7363, 8419, 8487, 8571, 9286, 9369, 9616, 9757, 9969, 10134, 10301, 10556, 11855, 12084, 12098, 12276, 12971, 13002, 13268, 13277, 13460, 13912, 14436, 14583, 14847, 15179, 15650, 15777, 15807, 16575, 16622, 16647, 17106, 17218, 17473, 18096, 18316, 18739, 19501, 19732, 19997,

C.—GOLD ZLOTYS 5,000 (equivalent to $560.91 in Gold, or £115 5s. 2d., or Dutch Guldens 1,395.44 in Gold, or Swiss fr. 2,906.98).

376, 451, 851, 952, 1535, 2180, 2548, 2782, 2916, 2993, 3279, 3938, 4441, 4926, 5153, 5408, 5416, 6062, 6413, 6514, 7347, 7419, 7587, 7686, 7831, 8065, 8591, 8639, 8896, 8982, 9013, 9706, 10142, 10624, 12039, 12078, 12136, 13182, 12435.

D.—GOLD ZLOTYS 10,000 (equivalent to $1,121.82 in Gold, or £230 10s. 4d., or Dutch Guldens 2,790.88 in Gold, or Swiss fr. 5,813.95).

2233, 2161, 994, 1245, 1674, 1936, 3160, 3384, 3634, 3870, 4475, 4640, 4948, 4994, 5129, 5557, 5693, 5846, 6099, 6326, 6611, 6846, 7176, 7290, 7623, 7750, 8089, 8689, 9589, 10094, 10305, 10445, 10558.

E.—GOLD ZLOTYS 8,914 (equivalent to $1,000 in Gold, or £205 9s. 8d., or Dutch Guldens 2,487.81 in Gold, or Swiss fr. 5,182.62).

551, 753, 1452, 1491, 1818, 1896, 2081, 2215, 2745, 2990, 3522.

F.—GOLD ZLOTYS 4,338 (equivalent to $486.66 in Gold, or Dutch Guldens 1,210.71 in Gold, or Swiss fr. 2,522.16).

518, 528, 630, 1122, 1515, 1627, 1646, 1881.

G.—GOLD ZLOTYS 1,720 (equivalent to Swiss fr.1,000, or $192.95 in Gold, or £39 13s., or Dutch Guldens 480.03 in Gold).

703, 1477, 1676, 1710, 1991, 2108, 2402, 2555 2571, 2842, 3255, 3459, 3460, 3663, 4298, 4301, 4494, 5366, 5467, 5576, 5595, 5745, 6161.

THE 7½ PER CENT. BANK GOLD BONDS.

A.—GOLD ZLOTYS 100 (equivalent to $11.22 in Gold, or £2 6s. 1d., or Dutch Guldens 27.91 in Gold, or Swiss fr. 58.14).

325, 495, 768, 952, 1089, 1093, 1364, 1533, 1626, 1841, 1896.

B.—GOLD ZLOTYS 1,000 (equivalent to $112.18 in Gold, or £23 1s., or Dutch Guldens 279.09 in Gold, or Swiss fr. 581.40).

382, 418, 716, 899, 1007, 1134, 1193.

D.—GOLD ZLOTYS 10,000 (equivalent to $1,121.82 in Gold, or £230 10s. 4d., or Dutch Guldens 2,790.88 in Gold, or Swiss fr. 5,813.95

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, redecorated throughout, all modern conveniences; 15s. to 25s.; service and meals optional; 'phone.—Resident Owner, 29, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 (two minutes Earl's Court Station).

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, 27s., double, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and baths; gas fires, grillers; central heating.—8, Chelsham-gardens, W.8 (near Barker's). Kelvin 0929.

98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlewomen, all newly decorated and just opened; gas fires, rings, electric points, Yale locks; bath rooms and butler's sinks for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water; service and meals optional; electric passage lights, from 12s. 6d. to 2 gns.; four minutes from Earl's Court station.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, charmingly redecorated, and all modern conveniences; 15s. to 25s.; service and meals optional; 'phone.—Resident Owner, 29, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 (two minutes Earl's Court Station).

14, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W.2.—A quiet square in Kensington, most desirable, facing South, and overlooking gardens; most comfortably furnished; good English cooking; moderate terms.—Phone, Park 2722.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube and 'bus; 4s. rooms; constant hot water; excellent table; billiards, lounge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, and breakfast, 5s. 6d.

THE RICHMOND.

22, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2.—For comfort, cleanliness, best English food; running water, gas fires, central heating; close principal stores, Tube, buses; from 2gns.; bed and breakfast, 7s. 6d. Park 0909.

50, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—Excellent SERVICE SUITES available, furnished or unfurnished, separate baths to each suite; constant hot water; tastefully furnished. Reasonable terms with or without meals. Telephone, Western 7041.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL IN QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires; hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting and dining rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. Excellent cooking. From 3gns. 'Phone, Frobisher 7006.

WANTED

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES BED-SITTING ROOM, attendance, bath, breakfast, or partly; preferably W.C.1 or W.1. Terms, &c.—Write T. D., 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

GERMAN TEACHER, 29 years of age, going to stay in England from 1st August, 1930, wishes to obtain BOARD and LODGING in exchange for efficient instruction in German language. He would also be willing to pay a small fee according to arrangement.—Application to Mr. Lüdgers, Lingen (Ems), Germany.

YOUNG GERMAN seeks FURNISHED ROOM with BOARD. Family life desired.—Write to Karl Bittel, Rottenstrasse, 65, Köln-Riehl, Germany.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A DELIGHTFULLY situated House for PAYING GUEST, facing South, sea, sunshine, gardens; every care, attention; inclusive; sheltered position; Naval Surgeon.—6, Grosvenor-crescent, Weymouth.

A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in Professional Man's charming country house; central heating, running water; own farm produce; 1½ mile main line station; 38 miles; excellent cuisine.—Write "X.Y.Z.," care of Street's, 30, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BERKS (Waterloo 29 miles).—GUESTS RECEIVED in large house in own pretty grounds; tennis hard courts, bridge, riding; young society; exceptionally comfortable; constant hot water; excellent cuisine; moderate terms.—Box L.176, care of Shelley's, 11, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

BLACKPOOL.—Lady has ROOMS to LET, well FURNISHED, for couple or gentlemen in good class district; permanent or otherwise.—Write Box G.737, The Times, E.C.4.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, farm, beautiful part Hereford-shire; 300 acres woodlands and orchards to range; electric light, tennis; telephone Canon Pyon 8.—Apply Vernon, Westhope, Hereford.

BOGNOR.—A comfortable, sunny house, half-minute sea front and shops; good three bridge, winter fire; diets undertaken; freedom and home comforts. Terms from 2½gns.—Apply Mrs. Tinley, Chelsea Lodge.

BOURNEMOUTH, ALUM TOWER, Alumhurst-road. Splendid position, near sea, trams, shops; gas fires bed rooms, constant hot water. 'Phone 3850.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR, best position East Cliff, sea front; central heating; en pension or private suites; famous for cuisine; garage.

BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds; 100 yards sea; central for everything.

HINTON FIRS, EAST CLIFF.

Hot and cold water bed rooms, central heating, chef de cuisine; most comfortable; garage; from 3½ guineas. Telephone 5406.

BRIGHTON, Kemptown, Marine-square.—Facing sea; comfortable, refined RESIDENCE; excellent catering and attendance. From 2½gns. 'Phone 8464 Service.

COOKHAM DEAN.—Country house facing South; three acres grounds; good train service Town; meals optional; tennis; week-end or permanent; rest cure; moderate terms.—Mrs. Rose, Londor, W.C.2.

FOLKESTONE, GREYSTONES, CLIFTON-CRESCENT. Magnificently situated on Leas. Separate tables. Cooking, service, appointments excellent. Mrs. Corcoran.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box Z.792, The Times, E.C.4.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED. Large, sunny, cheerful house; own produce; constant hot water.—Mrs. Kingsley, The Old Rectory, Niton, near Ventnor.

PARKSTONE.—Comfortable APARTMENTS, 10 minutes sea; delightful country surroundings.—Terms apply Miss Thomas, Lone House, Parkstone, Dorset.

SOUTH CORNWALL.—Detached private house in fashionable village, sheltered position, South-West aspect; BOARD-RESIDENCE 35s. weekly, or single room from 12s. 6d. per night; bus to golf; leading sanitation; good table.—Write Box G.726, The Times, E.C.4.

THE SIDE-A-WHILE, PORT GAVERN, PORT ISAAC, has a unique taste in those desiring to explore the wilds of this coast in springtime.

THROUGHOUT SEPTEMBER, APARTMENTS, best locality in resort; sea front; large grounds; open views; sunshine; south aspect; level approach; central heating; highest recommendations; resident proprietor.—"Savile House." Tels. 2502.

WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE with SERVICE (or APARTMENTS) REQUIRED by City Chief Constable's sandy bunch; for five adults and two children; within two hours rail London.—Write Box T.1236, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSING HOMES

A Comfortable HOME; no restrictions; beautiful garden, 35 acres. Nurses of staff resident doctor. Convalescent, chronic, rest cure; medical (if desired) taken. Apply Matron, Tunstall House, Royal-avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey.

A VACANCY for INVALID or PARALYSED PATIENT; garden; two sitting room, bath room, and nurse's rooms adjoining; beautiful grounds; county town, 2½ miles; excellent references.—Write Box M.1566, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTHRITIS and allied RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS. —Pyretic Treatment, with additional methods, given by Lester E. Caulfield, 9a, Thistle-grove, S.W.10. Kens. 1239.

NURSE offers lady HOME during ACCOUCHEMENT. —1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

NURSE wishes CARE BABIES in own home.—Write Nurse, "Craiglea," Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

"OAKFIELD," 20-22, SHOOT-UP-HILL, N.W.2.—Nursing HOME; rest; convalescent; medical; surgery; excellent food; comfort; large garden.—Principal: A. Child, C.M.B., Q.C.H., S.L.H. Hampstead 1610.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residence, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental or Nervous, Maternity, Invalids, &c.); post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

THE ALHAMBRA PRIVATE MATERNITY and NURSING HOME (Registered).—Patients received pending and during confinement; home comforts and attention by trained midwife, C.M.B.; well recommended.—Nurse Martin, 4, Alhambra-road, Southparade, Southsea. Telephone 5042.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LIME-STREET (close to Lloyds).—CORNER GROUND-FLOOR PREMISES, 2,260 sq. ft., for rent to include central heating.—FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—Modern building, fitted for passenger lift and central heating, 4,775 sq. ft. Apply Mr. Lee, 1st floor.—FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2.

ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS PREMISES for SALE, or LEASE, in important trading position.—PAYEMAN and Co., Estate Agents, Leamington Spa.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Assets for all available SHOPS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BROMPTON-ROAD.—Attractive SHOP and UPPER PARTS of block of business premises to LET or Lease for disposal; Rent £250.—Agents, THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Sloane-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

BROMLEY.—For SALE, desirable FREEHOLD SHOP and LIVING ACCOMMODATION above. Centre of High-street.—Write Box T.1376, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARING CROSS.

IN A QUIET YET CENTRAL POSITION. THIS HOUSE, suitable for PROFESSIONAL OFFICES, 12 rooms and basement; floor area about 2,300 sq. ft.

TO BE LET AT LOW RENT.

Particulars of TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.

EASTBOURNE.—TERMINUS-ROAD.—Five FREE-HOLD PREMISES for SALE with VACANT POSSESSION; suit any trades.—CHAS. KILLICK and DAVIES, Owner's Agents, 96, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

BEDFORD-ROW.

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT CORNER BUILDING containing about 50 EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT OFFICES to be LET as a whole or divided; would suit professional men or commercial concern.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, W.1. Regent 2277.

FIRST FLOOR, NEW BOND-STREET; five rooms; £10 years' lease for DISPOSAL. Rent £375.—Write Box 1499, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

HOVE.—BUSINESS PREMISES (SHOP, last, office, &c.) to LET; 1,000 sq. ft.; suitable for any trade; profitable any trade; suitable any business. Rent £250 per annum. Lease to suitable tenant.—Apply 59, Church-road, Hove, or principal local agents.

MAIN Kingston position, HIGH-STREET, BECKENHAM.—SHOPS, FIRST FLOORS, to be LET 1929, by 50ft.). Good opening for Multiple Firms. Rent £250 per annum. SHOP GALLERY, ABOVE-STREET, Oxford-street, Totten'am Court-road. SHOP, BASEMENT, CORNER, ROCHESTER-ROW, Victoria.—Apply TAPERELL, 5, Stratford-place, W.1. Mayfair 0172.

BUSINESS MEN

4775 VACANT. PERFECT BARGAIN

OPPOSITE CRYSTAL PALACE (Low Level Station). Commanding double-fronted CORNER PREMISES with living accommodation above; very large site. Lease 57 years.—Write Box L.779, The Times, E.C.4.

SIDMOUTH, DEVON.—TWO FREEHOLD SHOPS, unique trading positions, near sea front, suit any purpose, both with living accommodation and offered with possession. Price £8,500 and £6,500 respectively. —Apply WATSON and EWEN, Sole Agents, 268, Streatham High-road, London, S.W.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GARLAND-SMITH & CO.,
AGENTS FOR WEST END TOWN HOUSES.
100, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.
Telephone Nos., Grosvenor 2360-1.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED WEST END HOUSES FOR SALE.

MONTAGU-SQUARE. — Medium-size HOUSE and Garage; seven bed rooms, four reception rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; modernised and newly decorated; lease 35 years. PRICE, including splendid garage accommodating three cars and four rooms over, central heating and all up-to-date requirements, £5,000.

UPPER BELGRAVE-STREET (two doors from Belgrave-square); electric passenger lift, service lift, central and electrical heating, &c.

FAMILY HOUSE.—Nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms, remodelled basement; unusually light and airy.

Long Trustees' Lease of 50 years.
PRICE, INCLUDING NEW WORKS, £13,500.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, on the North Terrace, facing South.—Delightful ADAMS RESIDENCE, full of Period decorations and fitments; 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, five handsome reception rooms; spacious double garage at rear; electric passenger lift; central heating, &c.

Long Lease of 54 years.
Ground-rent only £260 per annum.
PRICE £16,500.

Further details and orders to view the above Properties of the Agents, GARLAND-SMITH and Co., 100, Mount-street, W.1. Telephone Nos., Grosvenor 2360-1.

NO PREMIUMS.

LOWNDES-SQUARE; nine bed, three bath, four reception; perfect order; long lease; garage if required.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (off); nine bed, three bath, four reception; South aspect; lease 20 years; garage if required.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE; five bed, bath, two reception; £250 per annum or offer.

HANS-PLACE (off); five bed, two bath, three reception; lease 13 years; electric power; independent hot water.

OLD SUN HOUSE, CHELSEA; three bed, bath, two reception; non-basement; double-fronted.

ADAMS & WATTS.
38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. (Sloane 0208-9.)

FURNISHED HOUSES.

	Bed.	Bath.	Gns.	
Cadogan-square	11	4	30	Or offer.
Hans-place	9	2	20	Recommended
Cadogan-gardens	11	3	20	New order.
Cadogan-gardens	9	3	15	Recommended
Draycott-place	9	2	12/15	Bargain
Chester-square	8	1	12	Quiet.
Pimlico-road	8	1	10	Quiet.
Tedworth-square	6	2	10	Bargain.
Montpelier-square	4	1	7	Pretty.
Sloane-sq. (close)	4	2	6	Bargain.

ADAMS & WATTS.
38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 0208/9.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (one door on) OF.—A Delightfully planned and decorated HOUSE to be LET for May and June, together with silver and linen.

Garage for three cars and rooms over.

The accommodation is on basement and three floors, four bath rooms, four reception rooms.

Central heating installation in every room in the house. The basement is wonderfully light and well-aired.

The whole of staff sufficient to run the house can be taken over.

Agents: LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Mayfair 3051.

AT REGENTS PARK.
A restful labour-saving residence. Magnificent uninterrupted outlook.

IDEAL FOR INVALID.
ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT.
Central heating throughout.

Eight or nine bed rooms, three baths, four reception rooms; excellent garage premises.

Direct Crown Lease for Disposal. Sole Agents:—

WAY & WALLER,
Telephone Extension 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines), 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Assets for all available HOUSES, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

£3,500. BIJOU STUDIO-STYLE HOUSE.

BROMPTON ORATORY, unique position, free from all traffic disturbances; Non-basement; three bed, bath, two sitting rooms, and kitchen; beautifully appointed; parquet floors; electric power, &c. Price includes curtains, fixtures, Frigidaire, &c.; Lease 53 years.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

CADOGAN-GARDENS (close to).—An exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET furnished for the season; newly decorated and furnished beautifully throughout; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent kitchen fitted offices; rent 15 to 16 guineas per week.—Inspected and recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 12, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

CADOGAN-SQUARE (close St. Mary's Church).—Charmingly decorated HOUSE; 4 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception; all conveniences; £350 per annum or offer.

£110 P.A. Sunny, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE with private garage; five bed, bath, three reception; constant hot water; every convenience.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

£2,750.—Sunny CORNER FREEHOLD; four bed, bath, two reception; good position.—Keys, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

£1,250 DOWN secures long LEASE of unusually attractive HOUSE in CAMPDEN HILL area (rest of purchase price £1,900 on mortgage); gardens front and rear, perfect order; eight bed, two bath; three reception; garage; independent hot water.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

WALTON-STREET.

Four Bed Rooms, Bath, Two Reception Rooms.
£80 PER ANNUM and a moderate premium secures a well-appointed RESIDENCE with above accommodation; independent hot water; garage and large store or work room in rear.—Agents, Messrs. MERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

Well Furnished for Season; overlooking Gardens.
12 GUINEAS a WEEK would be ACCEPTED for a well FURNISHED RESIDENCE with nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, and good basement kitchen; excellent offices; dinner lift, &c.—Sole Agents, GEO BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—A modernised RESIDENCE; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms; CENTRAL HEATING; Strutt lavatory basins.—Agents, ARLISS and GILLETT, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 0558.

HAMILTON-TERRACE.—ONE of three sought-after RESIDENCES for immediate SALE; eight bed, two baths, three reception rooms, &c.; good garden. PRICE £4,500. Lease 42 years.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road; St. John's Wood, N.W.

HAMPSTEAD.—FREEHOLD.—In choice position on South side of Heath, convenient for Tube station, desirable NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE of two reception rooms, six-seven bed rooms, bath room and nice offices. PRICE £3,300.—WM. J. ROE, Estate Agent, 171, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3. Tele., Primrose 1181/2.

PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL.

HOLLAND PARK.—An opportunity presents itself to acquire a most attractive and extremely well-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with its own private garden; accommodation comprises 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four handsome reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; the property has been completely decorated throughout, constructed regardless of expense, and fitted in all principal rooms; garage with flat over of four rooms and bath room, with access from garden.—For further details apply to DRAKE and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2.

REPLETE WITH MODERN CONVENIENCES.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (within radius of Division Bell).—Luxuriously appointed, medium-scale FURNISHED HOUSE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, and two reception rooms; ground-floor bedroom and servants' sitting room; rent 15gns. per week for year's let, or higher rent for short let.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, Victoria 7860.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.
Price only £1,950.
HAMPSTEAD.

IN CONVENIENT Position near stations and shops; six bed, bath, three reception; garden with access to tennis courts. Term 58 years. Ground rent £16.—MITCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

PRICE £1,250. LEASE 22 YEARS.

KENSINGTON.—Excellent 10-roomed HOUSE to be SOLD. Ground-rent £9.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

WITH SPACE FOR GARAGE.

KENSINGTON (VICTORIA-ROAD).—This attractive low-built RESIDENCE of artistic design, entirely remodelled, comprising five bed rooms (two very spacious), large modern bath room, three reception rooms.
FREEHOLD £4,750.
Immediate Possession if desired.
LAWRENCE, HISGROVE, and GALSWORTHY, 5, Kensington-square, W.8.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Expensively FURNISHED RESIDENCE; eight bed, three reception, two bath rooms; constant hot water; telephone; garage; long lease; rent £275.—Apply VINCENT HARLEY and Co., "Boundary House," 7, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Mining House, Earl's Court Station.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A delightful little HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, for two or three months; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, and two bath rooms, excellent offices; plate, linen, servant if required; rent 35 guineas per week (open to near offer).—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 12, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for the season or for a term; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; good offices; plate, linen, servant if required; rent £350 per annum or offer.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE; five bed, bath, two reception; £350 per annum or offer.

HANS-PLACE (off); five bed, two bath, three reception; lease 13 years; electric power; independent hot water.

OLD SUN HOUSE, CHELSEA; three bed, bath, two reception; non-basement; double-fronted.

ADAMS & WATTS.
38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 0208/9.

A Delightfully planned and decorated HOUSE to be LET for May and June, together with silver and linen.

Garage for three cars and rooms over.

The accommodation is on basement and three floors, four bath rooms, four reception rooms.

Central heating installation in every room in the house. The basement is wonderfully light and well-aired.

The whole of staff sufficient to run the house can be taken over.

Agents: LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Mayfair 3051.

AT REGENTS PARK.
A restful labour-saving residence. Magnificent uninterrupted outlook.

IDEAL FOR INVALID.
ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT.
Central heating throughout.

Eight or nine bed rooms, three baths, four reception rooms; excellent garage premises.

Direct Crown Lease for Disposal. Sole Agents:—

WAY & WALLER,
Telephone Extension 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines), 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Assets for all available HOUSES, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

£3,500. BIJOU STUDIO-STYLE HOUSE.

BROMPTON ORATORY, unique position, free from all traffic disturbances; Non-basement; three bed, bath, two sitting rooms, and kitchen; beautifully appointed; parquet floors; electric power, &c. Price includes curtains, fixtures, Frigidaire, &c.; Lease 53 years.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

CADOGAN-GARDENS (close to).—An exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET furnished for the season; newly decorated and furnished beautifully throughout; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent kitchen fitted offices; rent 15 to 16 guineas per week.—Inspected and recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 12, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

CADOGAN-SQUARE (close St. Mary's Church).—Charmingly decorated HOUSE; 4 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception; all conveniences; £350 per annum or offer.

£110 P.A. Sunny, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE with private garage; five bed, bath, three reception; constant hot water; every convenience.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

Freehold Bijou Residence.

CAMPDEN HILL (close to Kensington Gardens).—Tastefully decorated and modernised; parquet floors; central heating; five bed, bath, double drawing room and dining room on ground floor. PRICE £3,900.—Apply to

MARSH & PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1202.

WESTMINSTER.

Furnished for the season or for a term.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, complete with every convenience; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms and offices. Also an attractive Residence to be LET, Unfurnished.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£5,000 FREEHOLD.

CHELSEA.—A modernised RESIDENCE; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms; CENTRAL HEATING; Strutt lavatory basins.—Agents, ARLISS and GILLETT, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 0558.

HAMILTON-TERRACE.—ONE of three sought-after RESIDENCES for immediate SALE; eight bed, two baths, three reception rooms, &c.; good garden. PRICE £4,500. Lease 42 years.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road; St. John's Wood, N.W.

HAMPSTEAD.—FREEHOLD.—In choice position on South side of Heath, convenient for Tube station, desirable NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE of two reception rooms, six-seven bed rooms, bath room and nice offices. PRICE £3,300.—WM. J. ROE, Estate Agent, 171, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3. Tele., Primrose 1181/2.

PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL.

HOLLAND PARK.—An opportunity presents itself to acquire a most attractive and extremely well-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with its own private garden; accommodation comprises 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four handsome reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; the property has been completely decorated throughout, constructed regardless of expense, and fitted in all principal rooms; garage with flat over of four rooms and bath room, with access from garden.—For further details apply to DRAKE and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2.

REPLETE WITH MODERN CONVENIENCES.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (within radius of Division Bell).—Luxuriously appointed, medium-scale FURNISHED HOUSE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, and two reception rooms; ground-floor bedroom and servants' sitting room; rent 15gns. per week for year's let, or higher rent for short let.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, Victoria 7860.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.
Price only £1,950.
HAMPSTEAD.

IN CONVENIENT Position near stations and shops; six bed, bath, three reception; garden with access to tennis courts. Term 58 years. Ground rent £16.—MITCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

PRICE £1,250. LEASE 22 YEARS.

KENSINGTON.—Excellent 10-roomed HOUSE to be SOLD. Ground-rent £9.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

WITH SPACE FOR GARAGE.

KENSINGTON (VICTORIA-ROAD).—This attractive low-built RESIDENCE of artistic design, entirely remodelled, comprising five bed rooms (two very spacious), large modern bath room, three reception rooms.
FREEHOLD £4,750.
Immediate Possession if desired.
LAWRENCE, HISGROVE, and GALSWORTHY, 5, Kensington-square, W.8.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Expensively FURNISHED RESIDENCE; eight bed, three reception, two bath rooms; constant hot water; telephone; garage; long lease; rent £275.—Apply VINCENT HARLEY and Co., "Boundary House," 7, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Mining House, Earl's Court Station.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A delightful little HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, for two or three months; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, and two bath rooms, excellent offices; plate, linen, servant if required; rent 35 guineas per week (open to near offer).—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 12, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,
127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

A DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjoining). SOUTH ASPECT. £3,800 REPRESENTS the asking PRICE for the LEASE of a most attractive RESIDENCE in this much-sought-after position; the house is in excellent decorative condition, fitted with central heating, dinner lift, &c.

Nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms with panelled walls, lounge hall.

Substantial lease. Ground-rent £90.—Sole Agents, TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

CHESTER-SQUARE, S.W.1.

ONE of the best HOUSES in this quiet and favourite Square, facing South and overlooking Gardens.

Independent hot water service.
Parquet floors.
Service Lift.

Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, large drawing and dining rooms, two other reception rooms, and good offices. Long Lease at low ground-rent.

TO BE SOLD.

TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—FREEHOLD HOUSE to be SOLD by Order of Executors; South aspect; three reception, four bed rooms, bath. Price, £2,850 for immediate Sale.—Agents, GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—Small NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, with GARAGE, to be LET Furnished (or Freehold would be Sold for £3,600); one reception, three bed rooms, bath, &c. Terms 5gns. per week.—Agents, GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

PORTLAND-PLACE.—ONE of the FINEST HOUSES in this situation for sale; arranged as two completely self-contained maisonettes, with double garage.

999 YEARS' LEASE.

For terms apply to Owners' Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 15a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

THE PERFECT MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE.

QUIET GEORGIAN BACK WATER; seven bed, three bath, three reception rooms; every modern possible improvement; totally different from the ordinary terrace house in every way.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.—Charming SMALL HOUSE on edge of Park, beautifully decorated and in good order; three reception, five bed and dressing rooms. Crown lease at moderate price of £2,100.

Agents, WOOLF, PHILLIPS, and Co., 58, Conduit-street, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 3142.

NON-BASEMENT LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE. SLOANE-SQUARE; near to.—£2,950 will purchase the LEASE of a newly built RESIDENCE; four good bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices; decorations to suit purchaser. Sole Agents, GEO BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

AT A SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED FIGURE.

SOUTH EATON-PLACE.—With good GARAGE, service lift, house 'phone; independent hot water; in splendid order throughout; compact and well-planned five reception rooms, two bath rooms, good offices; 50 years at moderate ground-rent.

SOLE AGENTS.

Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 12, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, overlooking Lord's.—To be LET, FURNISHED, extremely attractive small HOUSE, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two baths, two reception, kitchen, &c.; telephone. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. £12 12s. per week, quarterly in advance.—Write Box 1501, Scripps's, 30, Old Bond-street, W.1.

VACANT POSSESSION IN BELGRAVIA.

BEST POSITION IN SQUARE.

VACANT CORNER MANSION of over 20 rooms, suitable to convert; room for valuable small house at rear.—Low LEASE for SALE.

GRAHAM and DRAPER, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for six months or longer; four bed, bath, sitting room; central heating.—Agents, MALLESE and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£1,500

WILL probably be accepted for the 10 years' lease, at a nominal rental, of a fascinating little CHELSEA HOUSE.

Three-four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms (one double), small garden; open outlook.

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sic. 3434.)

WILLIAM WILLETT,
LTD.
For the best selection of
HOUSES AND FLATS
IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Apply to
33, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.
(Kensington 5724.)
127a, Finchley-road, N.W.3.
South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton.
52, Church-road, Hove.
Head Office:—Sloane-square, S.W.1.

£3,500.—Sunny, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE with private garage; five bed, bath, three reception; constant hot water; every convenience.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

£2,750.—Sunny CORNER FREEHOLD; four bed, bath, two reception; good position.—Keys, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

£1,250 DOWN secures long LEASE of unusually attractive HOUSE in CAMPDEN HILL area (rest of purchase price £1,900 on mortgage); gardens front and rear, perfect order; eight bed, two bath; three reception; garage; own independent hot water.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

WALTON-STREET.

Four Bed Rooms, Bath, Two Reception Rooms.
£80 PER ANNUM and a moderate premium secures a well-appointed RESIDENCE with above accommodation; independent hot water; garage and large store or work room in rear.—Agents, Messrs. MERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

Well Furnished for Season; overlooking Gardens.
12 GUINEAS a WEEK would be ACCEPTED for a well FURNISHED RESIDENCE with nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, and good basement kitchen; excellent offices; dinner lift, &c.—Sole Agents, GEO BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—A modernised RESIDENCE; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms; CENTRAL HEATING; Strutt lavatory basins.—Agents, ARLISS and GILLETT, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 0558.

HAMILTON-TERRACE.—ONE of three sought-after RESIDENCES for immediate SALE; eight bed, two baths, three reception rooms, &c.; good garden. PRICE £4,500. Lease 42 years.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road; St. John's Wood, N.W.

HAMPSTEAD.—FREEHOLD.—In choice position on South side of Heath, convenient for Tube station, desirable NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE of two reception rooms, six-seven bed rooms, bath room and nice offices. PRICE £3,300.—WM. J. ROE, Estate Agent, 171, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3. Tele., Primrose 1181/2.

HOLLAND PARK.—Low-built semi-detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with room for garage; six bed, two bath, three ground-floor reception rooms, and usual offices.—Recommended by MARSH and PARSONS.

£2,950.

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1292.

PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL.

HOLLAND PARK.—An opportunity presents itself to acquire a most attractive and extremely well-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with its own private garden; accommodation comprises 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four handsome reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; the property has been completely decorated throughout, constructed regardless of expense, and fitted in all principal rooms; garage with flat over of four rooms and bath room, with access from garden.—For further details apply to DRAKE and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2.

REPLETE WITH MODERN CONVENIENCES.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (within radius of Division Bell).—Luxuriously appointed, medium-scale FURNISHED HOUSE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, and two reception rooms; ground-floor bedroom and servants' sitting room; rent 15gns. per week for year's let, or higher rent for short let.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.
Price only £1,950.
HAMPSTEAD.

IN CONVENIENT Position near stations and shops; six bed, bath, three reception; garden with access to tennis courts. Term 58 years. Ground rent £16.—MITCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage,

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams: Selanet, Piccy, London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

ORDER OF SALE (TO-MORROW) 11th MARCH.

At ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.
AT 2.30 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

1.—CLAPHAM JUNCTION.—Important BUILDING SITE, area nearly 32,000 sq. ft., adjoining the station, having extensive frontage to, and including the Freeholds of 164, 166, 168, Falcon-road. Also the Shop and Premises, 1-4, Empire Buildings and Empire Hall Station Approach, held on Lease with the Building Site for 79 years unexpired at Ground-rent of £725 per annum gross; shops let for various terms and producing £1,270 per annum gross; in one lot.

2.—CAMDEN TOWN.—Nos. 4-28 (even), Jamessstreet, comprising 11 FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, also a Freehold Ground-rent of £7 per annum, and important Freehold Factory Premises in rear let on repairing lease; the whole producing £1,163 per annum gross; in one lot.

3.—CITY OF LONDON.—13, Watling-street.—Important BUSINESS PREMISES of Ground-floor Basement and Three Upper Floors; site area 975 sq. ft., with possession of practically the whole at Christmas, 1930, or Reversion to Back Rental estimated at £1,200 per annum.

4.—CHELSEA.—The guaranteed net rental of £2,062 per annum secured on the highly valuable FREEHOLD PREMISES, CROWN WHARF, LOTS-ROAD; the premises are let for 17 years on full repairing Lease without break at the above rental and form an exceedingly attractive investment.

5.—HAMPSTEAD. "Stirling Mansions." Canfield-gardens.—An important corner-block of MANSION FLATS together with the adjoining property, 10, Canfield-gardens, and 3, Canfield-gardens (opposite), all Freehold and let as flats and maisonnettes to excellent tenants and producing gross rentals of £2,076 per annum; in three lots.

6.—PARK LANE, 20, Hertford-street, W.—Valuable unrestricted FREEHOLD INVESTMENT, producing a gross income of £2,500 10s. per annum.

AUCTION OFFICES: 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

NEAR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

With long frontage to Shakespeare's Avon.

ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE WITH GEORGIAN CHARACTERISTICS, SECLUDED IN MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED WALLED GROUNDS.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE LET ON LEASE.

The House faces South and contains four reception rooms, excellent offices, with housekeeper's room, 10 bed rooms, and two baths.

Electric light, gas and water connected; main drainage available.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

Walled fruit gardens. Tennis lawn, pergola walks and pleasure grounds, intersected by yew and privet hedges, the whole studded with beautiful specimen timber, in all

OVER 4 ACRES.

(Would be divided.)

Inspected and recommended by Sole London Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.40937.)

LYME REGIS.

OCCUPYING A SUPERB POSITION.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Large reception rooms of great beauty, facing South and overlooking the sea.

Six bed rooms (lavatory basins, hot and cold, in four rooms), bath room, maids' sitting room.

Central heating. Company's gas and electric light.

COTTAGE, GARAGE.

WALLED GARDENS maintained by one man, the whole comprising

one of the most beautiful of the smaller properties anywhere on the English Coast.

RENT FOR SIX YEARS FROM NEXT SEPT., £130 PER ANNUM. REASONABLE PREMIUM.
Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.39910.)

ALMOST ADJOINING

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

In Calonne-road, the choicest residential position in the district.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a beautifully appointed RESIDENCE, up-to-date in every respect.

Central Heating.	Three Baths.	Parquetry Flooring.	South Aspect.

Three reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, excellent ground-floor offices. Central heating (10 radiators). Constant hot water.

First-rate order. Every convenience.

TENNIS COURT. GARAGE SPACE.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Built by late Owner regardless of cost.

ROEHAMPTON-LANE.

Almost opposite the Roehampton Club and grounds and within close reach of Richmond Park.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, an attractively designed and exceptionally well appointed Modern RESIDENCE, with accommodation on two floors.

Four good bed rooms (additional rooms could be added), bath room, two fine reception rooms, lounge hall, Parquet floors. Garage for two cars.

Charming grounds of nearly One Acre.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19; and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (P. 4490.)

VIRGINIA WATER.

Amidst lovely scenery, under two miles from

WENTWORTH GOLF CLUB.

Easy reach of Sunningdale and Ascot.

FOR SALE, a most beautifully appointed RESIDENCE in superb position.

250FT. UP. LOVELY VIEWS.

Carriage drive approach; hall, suite of fine reception rooms, including beautifully oak-panelled dining room, billiard room, exceptionally well-fitted offices, servants' hall, 11 bed rooms.

FIVE BATHS. TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.

Garage for three. Chauffeur's flat with bath. Useful outbuildings, pair of modern cottages.

GROUNDS OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY and heavily timbered, lawns, flower and rose gardens, kitchen garden, glasshouse, meadowland, &c., in all about

20 ACRES

Inspected and highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.41760)

KENT.

In a choice part of the county, entirely rural and unspoilt.

Between MAIDSTONE and CANTERBURY.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

added to in keeping, in beautiful order throughout, and fitted with all modern improvements.

Electric light. Central heating. Water laid on.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Lounge, staircase hall, three nice reception rooms, 12 or 16 bed rooms, three well-appointed bath rooms, very compact offices with servants' hall and housekeeper's room.

24 ACRES

of really pleasant grounds requiring a minimum of upkeep, skilfully laid out with lawns, two tennis lawns, rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard, meadows and woodland; two heated garages, cowsheds, greenhouses, and two cottages; good shooting obtainable.

Highly recommended by the Agents, from whom illustrated Brochure can be obtained.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39474)

A UTILITARIAN SOCIETY'S IDEA OF A PERFECT SMALL HOUSE.

SURREY.

(35 *MINUTES WATERLOO.*)

To be SOLD, a striking and very convenient small Country House, constructed for the "Good Housekeeping" Magazine, demonstrating the most modern arrangements for comfort and labour saving; HALL, TWO RECEPTION, SITTING, WORK ROOM, FIVE BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS.

Vita glass, metal casements, tiled walls in offices and bath rooms, ideal boiler, stoneware fireplaces.

Main drainage, electric light and power, central heating, company's water; large garden space. *Every domestic problem provided for.*

PRICE £3,400.

Inspected and recommended. (S.34433a.)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SOUTH DEVON.

Glorious position, 500ft. up, between DARTMOOR AND THE COAST.

Delightful OLD MANOR of great charm, now equipped in modern manner, placed half a mile from the road, in grand scenery; contains central hall, three other reception rooms, capital offices, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three baths.

Electric light. Central heating. Ample water.

Four Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Walled gardens, old lawns, tennis court, grassland.

NEARLY 50 ACRES.

Long Lease available on moderate terms. 500 Acres shooting included.

Trout and Salmon fishing available.

Recommended from inspection by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.27355.)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

ESTABLISHED 1778.

SOMERSET.

ONCE THE HOME OF THE POET WORDSWORTH.

TO BE LET ON LEASE OR MIGHT BE SOLD.

Shooting, Hunting, Polo, Golf, &c.

THIS CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,

in the heart of the Stag Hunting Country on the shores of the Quantocks, with distant views of Bridgwater Bay,

IN THE CENTRE OF A BEAUTIFUL PARK,

approached by a long winding drive. The house contains

Eight, four reception (one formerly the Justices' Room), 12 bed rooms, two baths, complete offices, modern conveniences.

Pretty gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen and fruit gardens, stabling for eight, garages, buildings, three cottages,

WITH PRACTICALLY ANY AREA UP TO 147 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (A.7500.)

HERTS-BUCKS BORDERS.

ON A SOUTH SLOPE OF THE CHILTERNS, COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS. CLOSE TO FIRST-RATE GOLF.

MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN A FITTING SETTING OF WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Lounge hall, three reception, eight principal and five servants' bed rooms, two baths.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Modern drainage.

Garage, fine old Barn, Farmery, two Cottages. Wide lawns with yew hedges, tennis court, kitchen garden, &c.

FOR SALE, WITH 21 ACRES.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (A.6141.)

CLOSE TO WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

EASY REACH VIRGINIA WATER, SUNNINGDALE, AND ASCOT. GOLF AT WENTWORTH.

21 *MILES MARBLE ARCH.*

LUXURIOUS BUT INEXPENSIVE COUNTRY PROPERTY

ON THE SUMMIT OF A HILL IN SECLUDED POSITION, SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Hall, three reception (two oak panelled), six principal bed rooms, four staff bed rooms, five bath rooms, perfectly planned domestic offices. Central heating, electric light and power, gas, company's water, modern drainage. Garage with rooms over, two cottages, and outbuildings.

Gardens and grounds of exceptional charm, lawns, Dutch Fountain, and Rose Gardens, herbaceous borders, paddock, extensive kitchen garden.

The whole screened to the South-West by a plantation of Scotch firs, in all about

20 ACRES.

CROWN LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents,

ELLIS & SONS,

22, Station Approach, Virginia Water (Wentworth 33), and 31, Dover-street, London, W.1 (Gerrard 4384).

HAVE YOU SEEN PETTS WOOD?

OVER 200 TRAINS PER DAY. EARLY AND LATE.

ELECTRIC AND STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON BRIDGE.

CANNON STREET, HOLBORN, ST. PAUL'S, CHARING CROSS, VICTORIA, AND WATERLOO.

BOOK TO PETTS WOOD STATION, ONLY 20 MINUTES LONDON BRIDGE.

Full particulars of houses and land apply:—

ESTATE OFFICE, STATION-SQUARE, PETTS WOOD, KENT. TELE., ORPINGTON 800-1,

or

H. SCRUBY & CO., LTD., LINCOLN HOUSE, 296-302, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. TELE., HOLBORN 0968-9.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY,

THE ATTRACTIVE AND CELEBRATED FREEHOLD ESTATE KNOWN AS

"COMPTON STUD FARM," SANDLEY, DORSET,

about 7½ miles west of Gillingham Station (Southern Railway), and 4½ miles east of Templecombe Junction.

The Estate contains Residence, containing three large reception rooms, domestic offices, 15 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c.; excellent stabling for about 70 horses; farm buildings; eight cottages; first-rate paddocks, and a small area of woodland, which constructing an area of about

157A. 0R. 28P.

Let on a tenancy which will expire at Michaelmas, 1930.

For further particulars, price, orders to view, &c., apply to RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, Salisbury, Wilts; 4, Sherborne, Dorset; 5, High-street, Southampton; or to the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Burridge, Kent and Arkell, Shaftesbury, Dorset; or the Estate Agent, Major B. E. Freame, The Chantry, Gillingham, Dorset.

SALES BY AUCTION (Continued from Page 25)

By order of the Executors of the late Harriet Lewis, Esq.

HILDENBOROUGH,

in a favourite part of Kent.

London 30 minutes. Tonbridge 3 miles. Sevenoaks 5 miles.

FREEHOLD.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY ESTATE.

FOXBUSH.

Fit for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

149 ACRES,

including Finely Timbered Park and Pleasure Grounds.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, on which the late owner spent lavishly in making it ready with all MODERN REQUIREMENTS. Containing Panelled Lounge Hall, four handsome Reception rooms, and magnificent Principal Bed-room Accommodation, 11 Bed Rooms in all, three bath rooms, excellent domestic offices; Garage; Stabling; Farmery; Entrance Lodge. Arable and Pasture Land in Hand. Company's Electric Light. Main Water. On Main Sewer.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on 10th April, 1930, by Messrs. DANIEL WATNEY and SONS.

Particulars of Solicitors, Messrs. Holmes, Son and Pott, Cape House, New Broad-street, E.C.2, and of the Auctioneers, 44, Hanover-place, Old Jewry, E.C.2. (Telephone, Mer. 2883.)

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

H. E. FOSTER & CRANFIELD.

PERIODICAL SALE No. 1,166.

REVERSIONS, LIFE INTEREST, FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, &c., at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, at 2.30, in lots:—

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of *Ire 76*, to about £10,500, with share of income in possession. Solicitors, Messrs. Gwynn, Onslow and Sears, 3, All Saints-court, Bristol.

REVERSION on decease of life 59, contingent on Reversioner surviving to about £9,000, together with covering policies. Solicitors, Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co., 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 65, to £ 1,000 at 2½% 3% Consols per Cent. stock. Solicitors, Messrs. Lazarus and Son, 19, Hanover-square, W.1.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 70, to ⅛ of Freehold Property at Dentford, and shares in a private company. Solicitors, Messrs. Herbert Reeves and Co., 42, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

LIFE INTEREST of a male 60, in about £250 per annum. Solicitors, Messrs. Isadore Coleman and Son, 9, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. Particulars also of the Trustee, F. S. Salaman, Esq., F.C.A. (Messrs. Elles Salaman, Hepburn and Co.), 1 and 2, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.

MORTGAGE DEBT of £500. Solicitors, Messrs. Allen, Edwards and Twisleton, 2, Gillett Hall-court, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, £191 6s. per annum, arising out of 19 shops and houses in East Dulwich, Sydenham, and Tottenham. Solicitor, Bertie F. Browne, Esq., 12, Chapel-street, W.1.

At Auctioneers' Offices, 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

PALL MALL.—ON VIEW.—PICTURES, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and ENGRAVINGS, from various sources.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Galleries, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY, March 12th, at 1 o'clock precisely:—

OLD DUTCH and ITALIAN PICTURES. Old English landscapes and portraits, modern pictures and engravings. May be viewed and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall.

PALL MALL.—DECORATIVE FURNITURE, OLD CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER JEWELLERY, BOOKS, &c.; removed from Newquay by direction of Executors, also removed from a Depository, the property of a Lady; and from various other sources.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on THURSDAY next, MARCH 13th, at 1 o'clock precisely.

Decorative Furniture, including a set of eight (6 and 2 arm) Hepplewhite mahogany dining chairs, sets of mahogany dining chairs in the Chippendale taste, mahogany oval dining and other tables, a William and Mary walnut chest of drawers on stand, Old English oak marqueterie linen chest, Oriental, Continental, and Old English China, a collection of Old English cut and other glass, jewellery, including a brilliant bracelet, single-stone and other brilliant rings, old Sheffield Plate, Silver, Japanese ivories, Cloisonné and Chatou enamels, clocks, bronzes, needlework pictures, books, snuff boxes, and cabinet objects.

May be viewed to-morrow and Wednesday, and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

No. 66, PORTLAND PLACE, W.—The REMAINING CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE.—By direction of Mrs. Edmund C. Sebag-Montefiore.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION on the premises as above on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th March, at one o'clock precisely, each day.

THE REMAINING CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE, comprising Old English and French Furniture, including two Queen Anne gilt ground leather 6-fold screens painted in the Chinese manner, a Chippendale mahogany silver table with fretwork gallery and a Bureau Bookcase, an Adam carved mahogany sideboard, a Louis XIV tulip wood upright cabinet, an Old English mahogany Carlton writing table, an Adam carved and gilt semicircular settee, a set of 18 shield back chairs carved in the Hepplewhite manner, a carved mahogany Pagoda-shaped stand, a cabinet and pair of carved mahogany side tables in the Chippendale taste, a mahogany and inlaid double chest of drawers, easy and other chairs, sattinwood and inlaid and mahogany card and occasional tables, &c., flowered silk brocade curtains, old Persian bordered carpets and corridor rugs, old Chelsea, Derby, Worcester, and Continental China, old French clocks, including a Louis XVI. ormolu and white marble mantel clock, engravings in colours, silver plate, books, household linen and glass, old French and English pictures, including a Norfolk landscape by James Stark, and Household Furniture.

May be viewed Saturday and Monday, the 14th and 15th March, from 10-to-5 o'clock, and catalogues had of Messrs. FOSTER, 54, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HOMEBERS, WESTERHAM HILL, KENT.

Two miles from Bromley South Station and the same distance from the "Fox and Hounds" P. H. bus terminus at Westerham Hill.

OLD VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

ANTIQUE FURNITURE,

being the contents of the Residence, including specimens of the work of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton, William and Mary walnut chairs, Queen Anne walnut three chair back settee, old oak withdrawal tables, chests, wardrobes, paintings, Persian carpets, rugs, grand piano, stools, bookcases, mirrors, grandfather clocks, decorative china, glass, silver, plate, books, outdoor effects, &c.

BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER

will SELL the above by AUCTION on the premises on MONDAY, 17th MARCH, at 12 o'clock.

On view Friday and Saturday preceding sale.

Catalogues of the Auctioneers,

Offices: Bromley, Beckenham, and Orpington, Kent.

Also at 14, Berkeley-street, W.1.

ON VIEW THIS DAY. SALES TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY NEXT.

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS,

187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.

MESSRS. TOOTH & TOOTH

will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock well-made FURNITURE, comprising sets of Jacobean design, oak and carved, oak and mahogany dining-room chairs, with sideboards and dining tables to correspond, luxurious settees and easy chairs, pianofortes, inlaid mahogany and walnut drawing-room appointments, a carved oak board-room table, steel filing cabinet, a roll-top desk, a Chippendale striking hall clock, English and Oriental carpets and rugs, inlaid mahogany, walnut and oak bed-room suites, chests of drawers, mahogany and oak bedsteads and superior bedding, oil paintings, engravings, oilstd articles, ornamental items, china, glass, and numerous effects.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, Harrods, London.

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

HASLEMERE & FARNHAM.

In one of the most delightful parts of Surrey, 600ft. up, near famous Devil's Jumps, Frensham Ponds, and other well-known beauty spots.

Three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light.

Co.'s gas and water. Modern drainage. Radiators. Telephone.

Two cottages, garage, various useful outbuildings.

The pleasure grounds form a delightful setting laid out with lawns, flower borders, kitchen garden, shady trees and shrubs, meadowland, in all about

15 ACRES.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

MIDLAND MAIN. 40 MINUTES LONDON.

Beautiful position on Common with Golf Course. 450ft. up. Gravel soil. South aspect.

SPLENDIDLY BUILT RESIDENCE erected 1911 for Owner's own occupation, and unusually well fitted.

Three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Company's water and gas. Own electric light plant. Central heating. Constant hot water. Water-softening plant. Garage for two. About

2½ ACRES

of well-stocked Gardens and Ground, and piece of woodland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NEAR SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSES.

About 17 miles by road from Town, in a favoured residential locality.

Lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices. Electric light. Gas. Co.'s water. Main drainage. Radiators; garage, stabling, and other useful outbuildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are delightfully laid out with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, fruit trees, in all about 11½ ACRES.

VERY MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD

Recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and at West Byfleet, Surrey.

A HAMPSHIRE BARGAIN.

Fine position, in rural country, between Farnham and Alton.

WELL-APPOINTED MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE.

Lounge, four reception, 12 bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, and ample offices. *Modern drainage. Central heating. Telephone. Gas.*

Six cottages, garage for five cars, stabling, farmery.

ABOUT 50 ACRES,

including valuable plantation of Ash and Hazel.

£6,000 FREEHOLD.

Further particulars of:—
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KENT. IN A MUCH FAVOURED DISTRICT.

A most charming Elizabethan Residence, the Dower House of a county seat.

Lounge hall, two reception, music room, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four w.c.s. Complete domestic offices with servants' sitting room. Rainfilled water with engine pump. Electric light. Modern drainage. Constant hot water. Telephone.

Stabling, garage and cottage. Beautiful old GARDENS are a feature, lawn and paddocks, in all about

9 ACRES.

To be LET, UNFURNISHED for the remainder of Lease, having about 18 years to run. RENT ONLY £115 per annum. Premium for Lease and improvements.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CROWBOROUGH.

Private gate to the Golf Course. Splendid position. 700ft. up. Magnificent views.

PICTURESQUE PRE-WAR HOUSE, containing square hall, gentleman's cloak room (hot and cold), two reception, six bed rooms, bath room, good offices.

Company's water. Electric light. Telephone.

Exceptional but inexpensive grounds, splendid tennis court, rose garden, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

TWO ACRES.

The grounds are well maintained by one man. Garage for two cars.

FREEHOLD, £3,500.

Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PRETTIEST PART OF ESSEX.

Beautiful situation on the southern slope, on gravel soil, within five miles of Chelmsford.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE in unspoiled country, designed by an architect and exceptionally well equipped throughout.

Hall, cloak room, four reception, six bed rooms, one dressing room, bath room, and usual offices.

Electric light. Modern drainage. Good water supply.

Garage. Well-timbered grounds extending to

ABOUT THREE ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,000.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EXETER, FEW MILES FROM.

In a favourite part and a good Sound neighbourhood.

QUIETLY RETIRED OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

Three reception, nine bed rooms, one dressing room, bath room, stabling, two garages.

Gravitation water. Electric light.

Matured old Gardens and Grounds of

ABOUT TEN ACRES.

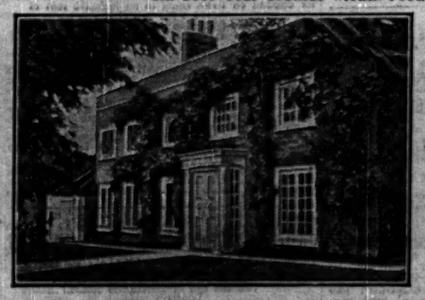
TO BE LET FURNISHED from end of March for One Year.

Full details of HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Splendid service of non-stop trains reaching Town in 25 minutes. Facing heather and gorse-covered common and enjoying perfect seclusion.

SIX GOOD GOLF COURSES WITHIN FOUR MILES.



TO BE SOLD.

A singularly attractive SMALL EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room, usual offices.

A GENUINE 17-20 CARVED OAK GALLERIED STAIRCASE.

Company's water. Electric light. Main drainage. Independent hot water supply and telephone.

Brick-built Garage.

Old-world gardens of unusual charm, including fine specimen trees, walled garden, pool and rock garden, Foredon hard tennis court, grass court, orchard, &c., the whole extending to about

2 ACRES.

APPLY

MESSRS. COLLINS & COLLINS,

37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP & BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON & MANCHESTER.

By Auction at the Clifton Hotel, The Promenade, Blackpool, on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, at 3 p.m.

BLACKPOOL, LANCS.

94-100, THE PROMENADE, and 2-8, WEST-STREET.

COMMANDING FREEHOLD IN THE FINEST SEA FRONT POSITION.

Close to the points of greatest attraction on The Promenade, comprising an EXTENSIVE RESTAURANT, BOLD CORNER SHOP, AND THREE WEST-STREET SHOPS, OCCUPYING TWO FRONTAGES, BOTH OVER 70FT., AND 600 SQ. YDS. SITE AREA.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

With the exception of the corner lock-up shop let on lease at £1,250 per annum.

ALSO TO FOLLOW, THE FREEHOLD BAKERY, 87, MILBOURNE-STREET, BLACKPOOL, four minutes' van journey from the above property and including the up-to-date Baking Plant and Machinery.

Solicitors, Messrs. Longbotham and Sons, 4, Carlton-street, Halifax.

By Auction on Thursday, March 27th, 1930, at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4.

SOHO, W., TWO VALUABLE FREEHOLDS

14, EDWARD-STREET.

Handsome newly-erected shop premises, with basement and four upper floors.

FRONTAGE .. .. .. abt. 17ft.
DEPTH .. .. .. abt. 37ft.
UPPER FLOORS LET at £312 p.a. for 2 yrs. (with 3 yrs. option) from July, 1929.
POSSESSION OF THE SHOP AND BASEMENT on August 27th next.

Solicitors: Messrs. Emanuel Round and Nathan, 1, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.

6-7, D'ARBLAY-STREET.

Attractive new building of ground, basement, and four floors, just off Berwick-st.

FRONTAGE .. .. .. abt. 22ft.
DEPTH .. .. .. abt. 50ft.
FLOOR SPACE .. abt. 4,350 sq. ft. in clear, well-lighted areas.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION on completion.

Solicitors: Messrs. Rye and Eyre, 13, Golden-square, W.1.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO BE LET OR SOLD

BY PRIVATE TREATY

GREAT PORTLAND-ST., W.

OFFICES OR SHOWROOMS

In fine modern corner building well-supplied with natural light. Fiber upper floors, total area over 5,000 sq. ft.

To be LET as a whole or separately AT MODERATE RENTALS.

GROSVENOR-STREET, W.

ENTIRE PREMISES

of six well-lighted floors with a total area of about 7,000 sq. ft., situate in a good position. Frontage about 20ft., depth about 140ft.; rear entrance. To be LET as a whole or in sections. WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

LIVERPOOL.

47-51, CHURCH-STREET, & 1-3, HASNETT-STREET.

Handsome shop of 4,000 square feet, with basement and Five Excellent Upper Floors, giving a further 18,000 square feet of modern show room or office space. Occupying one of the principal shopping corners, with Church-street frontage of 55ft. and 80ft. to Bassett-street. Held on a 99 years' CORPORATION PEPPERCORN LEASE.

STRAND, W.C.

BOLD SHOP PREMISES AND BASEMENT,

with about 40ft. frontage, situated within a few yards of Charing Cross Station and Trafalgar-square. One of the busiest positions in London with a large passing trade. To be LET for a short term with distinct possibilities of extension, at a moderate inclusive rental.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.

Full particulars of the above may be had from Messrs. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, at their

OFFICES: 27, MADDOX-STREET, LONDON, W.1,

and 44, BRAZENNOSE-STREET, MANCHESTER.
Mayfair 6710 (12 lines). Manchester Central 0794.

TELEPHONES: GERRARD 3716 AND 3717. ESTABLISHED 1794.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON

WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT THEIR REYNOLDS GALLERIES, 47, LEICESTER-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, and Following Day.
The Property of the late J. PILLISCHER, ESQ., of 88, New Bond-street, W., &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS, comprising a fine selection of British Foreign, and Colonial.
The sale will begin at 2 p.m. precisely each day.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th, and Following Day.
BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising:—CELANO'S Jungle Books, 2 vols., 1894-95—Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, 1866—Byron's Hours of Idleness, Newark, 1807—Sterne's Sentimental Journey, 2 vols., 1768—Stevenson's Edinburgh, 1870—Mauvarin's Sea-Mans Dictionary, 1644—Association Books—Books with coloured plates—Works by Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Ainsworth, Barrie, Wells, Coleridge, Cloud, Stevenson, Shelley, Eliot, Trollope, Shaw, Hardy, Galsworthy, and others—A set of the Tudor Translations—Works on Art, Architecture, Biography, History, Sport, Travel, etc.—Autographs Letters, including C. Dickens, S. T. Coleridge, Sir W. Scott, Abr. Lincoln, &c., Persian miniatures, Indian drawings, and a small box formerly the property of R. Burns, &c.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14th.
The property of the late Mrs. M. C. BEAUMONT, of 14, Royal-crescent, Holland Park, W.1, &c.

OLD ENGRAVINGS of the English and French Schools, principally in colours, fine early examples by or after Bartolozzi, F. Bisg, W. R. Bond, W. Gaugain, T. Girard, H. Hamilton, W. Janinet, F. Lawrence, N. Maurland, Schiavonetti, Smith, J. R. Ward, and J. Wheatley, &c., Etchings by Rembrandt, Spooting Aquatints in colours, including Foxhunting by J. Glendah after H. Aiken, a set of four Shooting by Reeve after Wolstenholme, a set of four, others by or after R. Reeve, R. Harell, J. D. Paul, W. F. Hodges, &c. Views, portraits, Naval Scenes, and CHOICE MODERN ETCHINGS, including Demolition of St. James's Hall, Exterior by Muirhead Bone. Trial proof B" signed, excessively rare. Repairing the Auld Brig, Ayr, by the same, an early signed proof. Harfleur by Sir D. Cameron, fine impression on old paper. Others by Blampied, E. Bolton, Sir F. S. Cooper, John Augustus, E. Short, Sir Frank Sickert, W., &c., mostly being signed proofs.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14th.
The Property of the late Mrs. M. C. BEAUMONT, of 14, Royal-crescent, W.; of the late A. W. HOUSLEY, Esq., of 32, Richmond-mansions, S.W.; of the Rev. J. HUGHES, of Shrenley Vicarage, Berks, &c.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER, the property of the Queen Anne period, comprising walnut chests and bureaux, an escritoire, writing and dressing tables, and a chiming bracket clock; a set of eight Chippendale mahogany chairs, fine Hepplewhite mahogany oval table, a set of five fine Hepplewhite mahogany chairs, Sheraton sidetounds, card tables, and chimmirrors, a secretaire bookcase, a large Georgian dining table, and a few pieces of Jacobean oak furniture. OLD CHINA, the property, comprising ten, coffee, and dessert services of Swansea, Spode, Rockingham, Chamberlain's Worcester, &c., and collectors' specimens. A small collection of Wedgwood pottery plaques. OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, being enamelled vases, dishes and bowls of K'ang-hsi and Ch'ienlung, an armorial dinner service and old Nankin; old Flemish brass candelabra, old English needlework and glass pictures, Chinese bronzes and bardstones, &c. EASTERN CARPETS and RUGS.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE and JEWELLERY, the property of the REV. C. M. BLACKETT, of The Commons, Tunbridge Wells; of the late MRS. M. C. BEAUMONT, of 14, Royal-crescent, W.; of the late A. W. HOUSLEY, ESQR., of 32, Richmond-mansions, S.W., &c. .....MARCH 20th.

OLD ITALIAN VIOLINS and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS .....MARCH 20th.

FINE OLD FRENCH FURNITURE, comprising a Regence kingwood writing-table, in the manner of Charles Cressent, formerly the property of the Earl of Shaftesbury, a Louis XV. bonheur du jour of fine marqueterie work by J. Boudin, and a work table of similar type by Roussel, a Louis XVI. bureau, &c.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, including a set of fine Chippendale mahogany chairs of Gothic type, the property of a LADY OF TITLE, of MRS. JOHN HUGHES, of the MISSES CUMMING, of Woodcote, Epsom, &c. (illustrated catalogues may be had).

POSTAGE STAMPS .....MARCH 25th and 26th.
PICTURES by OLD MASTERS, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS .....MARCH 26th.
ANTIQUE TEXTILES and LACE, PERSIAN RUGS, &c. .....MARCH 28th.
OLD ENGRAVINGS and COLOUR PRINTS, MODERN ETCHINGS, &c. .....MARCH 28th.

The sales may be viewed and will take place at 1.10 p.m. each day unless otherwise stated.

MR. LOUIS TREDINNICK, F.A.I.

AUCTIONEER AND SURVEYOR, 199, PICCADILLY, W.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 4023.

SALE BY AUCTION.

DENISON HOUSE, LITTLE GADDESDEN, NEAR BERKHAMSTED, HERTS.

OVERLOOKING THE FAMOUS ASHRIDGE PARK, 600 FEET UP.

THIS DISTINGUISHED MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, occupying a delightful position amidst absolutely quiet surroundings and containing Large lounge hall,